The New-York Times.

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ANDREW JOHNSON DEAD.

SKETCH OF THE EX-PRESIDENT'S CAREER.

HIS DEATH AT HIS DAUGHTER'S HOUSE—HIS LIFE HISTORY—THE BOY WHO NEVER WENT TO SCHOOL GROWS UP TO BE PRESIDENT—HIS ATTITUDE IN THE REBELLION—THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States and member of the Senate from Tennessee, died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Brown, near Elizabethtown, Carter County, Tenn., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The history this man leaves is a rare one. His career was remarkable, even in this country; it would have been quite impossible in any other. It presents the spectacle of a man who never went to school a day in his life rising from a humble beginning as a tailor's apprentice through a long succession of posts of civil responsibility to the highest office in the land, and evincing his continued hold upon the popular heart by a subsequent election to the Senate in the teeth of a bitter personal and political opposition. Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808. His father, Jacob Johnson, who was in the humblest circumstances, was drowned while attempting to save the life of Editor Henderson, of the Raleigh *Gazette*, in 1812, and six years later young Andrew, at the age of ten, was apprenticed to a tailor named Selby. School was then out of the question, of course, and the outlook was that the young man would grow up to an illiterate life. But the intellect that was in him was aroused through the instrumentality of a Raleigh gentleman, whose practice it was to read aloud to the tailor's employes from books of published speeches. The speeches of some of the British statesmen particularly attracted his attention, and he set about learning to read with the same determination which characterized his later life. By resolute application after work hours and in moments taken from sleep, he soon succeeded and was able to read the speeches and other books for himself. He left Raleigh in 1824, before his apprenticeship had expired, and went to Laurens Court House, S. C., where he worked two years at his trade, and then, after a return to Raleigh and a brief stay there, he removed with his mother to Greenville, Tenn. He soon married, and was fortunate enough to get a wife who was a help-meet to him in every sense of the word. She set herself at once to supply his greatest lack, became his teacher, giving him such oral instruction as was possible while he was at work, and teaching him writing, arithmetic, and other branches at night. Under her faithful tuition he acquired a fair education. The native forces of his mind supplied the remaining elements of his success.

We find him early in politics. In natural sympathy with the laboring classes, he became their local champion, and organized a Working Man's party in 1828, and, as its candidate for Alderman of Greenville, defeated the more aristocratic party and broke their rule in the town. In 1830 he was chosen Mayor, and held that office for three years. Four years later he gained a more than local prominence by active exertions to secure the adoption of a new State Constitution, and offering himself the next year as a Democratic candidate for the lower branch of the Legislature, he was elected, winning support mainly by his vigorous speeches. A grand and costly scheme of internal improvement which came before the Legislature incurred his earnest opposition, and though his denunciation of it made him temporarily unpopular and defeated him in the canvass of 1837, yet his course was vindicated by the deplorable working of the enacted bill, and he was returned to the Legislature in 1839. He was one of the Democratic electors in the Presidential year of 1840, and canvassed Tennessee for Martin Van Buren. His powers of oratory were then first publicly revealed, and they proved very effective even against some of the noted public men of the day. He was elected to the State Senate in 1841, and gained much credit for the introduction and advocacy of a judicious plan of internal improvement of the eastern portion of the State. But he was destined to a broader sphere of influence. In 1843 he was elected to Congress in the First Tennessee District, defeating Col. John A. Asken, a Democrat of the United States Bank stamp. By successive re-elections he was continued in Congress for ten years. He was during this time a prominent supporter of the national measures of his party, favoring the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, and being a conspicuous advocate of the Homestead bill, to give 160 acres of the public lands to any one who would settle upon and till them. It is curious and suggestive to find him in 1848 making a long and powerful speech in favor of the veto power. By a redistricting of his State a Whig majority was created in his district, and in 1853 he was defeated in the Congressional canvass. Compensation came in his election as Governor of the State the same year, over Gustavus A. Henry, the Whig and "Know-nothing" candidate. The canvass was unusually spirited, even for Tennessee, and on one occasion when he was to address a large gathering, Mr. Johnson appeared on the platform with a pistol in his hand. He was re-elected Governor in 1855, and his administration of the State affairs, both in that and the preceding term of office, was marked by a regard for the public interest rather than party fealty. A higher honor came to him in his election to the United States Senate by the Legislature of 1857. In his Senatorial career he was generally found upon the side of retrenchment and the interests of the laboring classes. He opposed the increase of the Army and the Pacific Railroad bill, and, as in the House, urged the passage of the Homestead bill—which, however, was lost by President Buchanan's veto—and took an active part in the discussion concerning retrenchment. Coming from a slave State, and himself owning slaves, he held slavery to be protected by the Constitution and beyond the interference of Congress; nevertheless, he believed in its ultimate overthrow. He denounced the John Brown raid, and in those early mutterings of the coming tempest he urged concessions to the South to calm the rising discontent, and new guarantees for the protection of slavery.

It was in the era of the rebellion that Andrew Johnson achieved his greatest distinction. It was not necessary for him to weigh the chances of the coming struggle, or to nicely estimate its moral elements, like some others of the less radical class of Southern statesmen. He was by principle and training unreservedly for the right, and he declared without hesitation for the Union, and strove with all the strength of his rugged soul against the secession faction. In the Presidential campaign of 1860 he at first supported Breckinridge and Lane, who represented the ultra-Southern Democrats, but at the first unmasking of the secession designs of this wing of his party he quitted their camp and vehemently denounced their unhallowed purpose. He saw no threat of injustice to the South in the election of Abraham Lincoln, and in the memorable Senate debates which preceded the withdrawal of the Southern members his powerful appeal to them to remain and "fight for their constitutional rights on the battlements of the Constitution" defined most clearly his position, and will be remembered as a noble and patriotic effort. But secession had then too vigorous a growth to be checked by any forensic effort, however moving. One after another the Southern States seceded, and finally Mr. Johnson's own State, Tennessee, was declared out of the Union by its Legislature, though the people had voted against holding a convention to consider the question of secession. Out of this discord a condition of mob law and anarchy was speedily developed, and when Senator Johnson returned home in April, 1861, at the close of the session of Congress, he found himself exposed to violence, and in the gravest personal peril. He was burned in effigy in nearly every city in the State, and on one occasion a mob entered a railroad car in which he was riding declaring that they were going to lynch him. He met them with a pistol in his hand and cowed them. At the East Tennessee Union Convention of May 3, 1861, he was prominent, and a little later, while on his way to attend a special session of Congress, he was honored by an enthusiastic public reception in Cincinnati. Through his efforts the Unionists of East Tennessee, persecuted and driven from their homes by the rebels, were given shelter, food and protection at Camp Dick Robinson, established by the Government.

President Lincoln nominated Mr. Johnson Military Governor of Tennessee March 4, 1862, and on the 12th he assumed the trying responsibilities of that office at Nashville. The rebel State Government had been driven from that city to Memphis. Mr. Johnson's wife and child had only a little while before been driven from their home and his property and slaves confiscated, but in a proclamation announcing his appointment, he said that, though it might be necessary to punish conscious treason in high places, no merely vindictive or retaliatory policy would be pursued. It required no common courage to rule with the firmness he displayed in that dark and perilous time. Civil officers who refused to take the oath of allegiance were at once removed and their places filled by Union men. He even imprisoned the disloyal clergymen of Nashville after they had expressed their determination not to take the oath. He levied a tax upon prominent secessionists to maintain the women and children whose husbands and fathers had been "forced into the armies of this unholy and nefarious rebellion." In the Summer of 1863 the entire State of Tennessee was brought under Federal military control, and a convention was held at Nashville in September to consider the question of restoring the State to the Union. Gov. Johnson then expressed the belief that it had never been out of the Union, holding that there was no constitutional provision permitting secession. In January, 1864, the machinery of the State civil government was set in motion again by an election of State and county officers ordered by him. The National Republican Convention of June 7, 1864, held at Baltimore, renominated Abraham Lincoln for President, with Andrew Johnson as the nominee for Vice President. In September he ordered an election in Tennessee for the choice of Presidential Electors, and made a rigid test oath the condition of suffrage. He was inaugurated with Mr. Lincoln March 4, 1865.

Undoubtedly the greatest misfortune that ever befell Andrew Johnson was the assassination of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865. It promoted him to the eminent position of President of the nation, it is true, but the student of history is forced to conclude that his posthumous fame would have been brighter without this high honor and the consequences it entailed. Up to this time Mr. Johnson's public life had been such that he incurred, in weightier matters, only the hostility of men whose opposition was, to an upright and honest man, more honorable than their approval; but his Presidential acts were of a kind that speedily alienated from him the party whose votes elected him, and left him only the questionable and lukewarm support of the opposition. In a speech of welcome to a delegation of citizens of Illinois who called on him on the 18th of April President Johnson said:

> "The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught—if they do not already feel—that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect but to punish."

These words seemed to foreshadow a reconstruction policy which would deal with the leading secessionists severely, as the people were then in a mood to demand. He offered $100,000 for the arrest of Jefferson Davis, and large sums also for other leading Confederates. Early in May rules were issued governing trade with the States lately in rebellion, but on the 24th of June all restrictions were removed. Then rapidly followed orders restoring Virginia to her Federal relations, establishing provisional governments in the Southern States, and (on May 29) granting a general amnesty to all persons engaged in the rebellion, except certain classes who could receive pardon by special application. When Congress assembled the popular opposition to this hasty method of reconstruction took shape in a quarrel between Congress and the President. The Republican majority held that some substantial guarantee of good faith should be required of the rebellious States before they were admitted to their former rights and privileges, and that some provision should be made for protecting the freedmen. The difference of opinion between the Executive and Congress led to his vetoing the first Civil Rights bill and an act extending the Freedmen's Bureau. The bills were both passed over his veto, and President Johnson, certainly with questionable taste, repeatedly asserted in public that Congress was in an attitude of rebellion. It was not possible for the Cabinet chosen by Mr. Lincoln to be in harmony with his successor's policy, and in July, Postmaster General Dennison, Attorney General Speed, and Secretary of the Interior Harlan resigned, and the President at once filling their places. In the latter part of August President Johnson with Secretaries Seward and Welles, and Gen. Grant and others, set out for Chicago to attend the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas. It was this trip that gave rise to the well-known expression "swinging round the circle." The President spoke very freely of his policy in the different places on the route, openly denouncing Congress and saying many things that were decidedly inconsistent with the dignity of his position, and unquestionably injurious to him. The Fall elections showed incontestably that the popular approval was with Congress. On the reassembling of Congress the President vetoed bills denying the admission of States that had not ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, and giving the right of suffrage without distinction of color in Territories and the District of Columbia. Congress passed the bills over his veto, however. That body having also passed over his veto a bill establishing military districts in ten of the seceding States and making the civil authority therein subordinate to the military commanders, representing the United States Government, there arose a difficulty that widened the breach between the Executive and Congress.

Attorney General Stanbery decided, on application of the President, that some provisions of the act were unconstitutional, whereby its enforcement by the military commanders was greatly impeded. Congress passed another act in July, 1867, making these commanders responsible only to the General of the Army, and after its passage over his veto President Johnson removed the commanders and substituted others. On the 12th of August, the same year, Edwin M. Stanton was removed from the office of Secretary of War by the President, and Gen. Grant appointed. The Tenure-of-office bill, passed the previous March, made the consent of the Senate necessary to such removals, and provided that its sanction was required, at the next ensuing session, in the case of appointments made in recess. Accordingly Secretary Stanton vacated his office under protest. The Senate, at its reassembling, refused to sanction his removal, and Gen. Grant at once resigned in his favor, but it was not in the nature of so determined a man as Andrew Johnson to yield the point thus, and he again removed Mr. Stanton, and appointed Gen. Lorenzo Thomas in his stead. The Senate at once declared that the President had exceeded his authority, and the House of Representatives passed a resolution—126 yeas to 47 nays—that he be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. The House agreed to the articles of impeachment March 3, 1868, and the Senate received them two days later. They specified his removal of Secretary Stanton, his publicly-expressed contempt for the Thirty-ninth Congress and his hindrances to the execution of its measures as acts calling for his impeachment. The trial began in the Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment, on March 23. The managers of the trial on the part of the accusation were Thaddeus Stevens, B. F. Butler, John H. Bingham, George S. Boutwell, J. F. Wilson, T. Williams, and John A. Logan, all members of the House; for the President appeared Attorney General Henry Stanbery, Benjamin R. Curtis, Jeremiah S. Black, William M. Evarts, and Thomas A. R. Nelson. The votes on the two articles were taken May 16 and 26, standing, in each case, thirty-five guilty and nineteen not guilty, which acquitted the President, as a two-thirds vote is required to convict. Mr. Stanton at once resigned, and Gen. Schofield was made Secretary of War.

The remainder of his Presidential career is not especially noteworthy. He issued a full pardon to everybody who had taken part in the rebellion, on the 25th of December. On the expiration of his term, in March, 1869, he retired to his home at Greenville, Tenn. In 1870 he was a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated by two votes; in 1872 he was defeated on independent nomination for Congress. He came again into public life, however, in the beginning of the present year, being elected to the United States Senate by the Tennessee Legislature after an exciting contest, receiving on the fifty-fifth ballot fifty-two votes, which was only four more than was necessary for a choice. The popular demonstrations and rejoicings in the cities and towns of his vicinity were very flattering to him, and only expressed the genuine satisfaction that was felt all over the country at his return to the councils of the nation, in which, just then, the Louisiana affair and financial questions were in active discussion. It is needless to review this latest public service of Mr. Johnson, as it is recent, and fresh in the memory. Suffice it to say that he was honest and courageous as ever. Whatever else may be said of him, his integrity and courage have been seldom questioned though often proved. He was by nature and temperament squarely disposed toward justice and the right, and was a determined warrior for his convictions. He erred from limitation of grasp and perception, perhaps, or through sore perplexity in trying times, but never weakly or consciously. He was always headstrong and "sure he was right" even in his errors.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S LAST HOURS.

HIS FAMILY PRESENT AT HIS DEATH-BED—THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE TUESDAY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 31.—The *Gazette's* Greenville special says: This morning at about 2 o'clock ex-President Johnson died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Brown, formerly Mrs. Col. Stover, in Carter County, from a paralytic stroke. He had been in rather bad health since the adjournment of the last session of Congress, but nothing serious was anticipated. On Wednesday morning he left on the train for Carter's Station, and from thence he went on horseback to his daughter's residence, a distance of about seven miles, riding in the hot sun. Arriving there he felt very fatigued, and the same afternoon, about 4 o'clock, his right side was paralyzed, rendering him speechless. His wife was with him at the time, and his son, Frank, and daughter, Mrs. Patterson, were at once sent for and left Greenville on Thursday. On Thursday about noon he became conscious and had a partial use of his side again, but it was evident that the great commoner could not live long, and thus surrounded by his entire family and neighboring friends he passed away about 2 o'clock this morning. Much feeling is manifested here and at Knoxville.

It is expected that a large delegation will arrive from Knoxville to attend the funeral. A public meeting is in session in the Court-house, which will make arrangements to receive visitors from abroad.

The funeral will take place at Greenville, on Tuesday, Aug. 3. Several Masonic lodges, military companies, and civil associations from adjoining towns will join with the citizens in paying the last tribute to his remains. The body will arrive here to-morrow. A great many distinguished men from all sections of the United States are sending telegrams to this place, stating their desire to be present at the funeral.

The family are greatly overcome with their sad bereavement, in which they have the sympathy of the whole community.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 31.—A public meeting of the citizens of this city, held this evening, for the purpose of expressing condolence and sympathy for the nation's loss in the death of ex-President Johnson, passed the following resolutions:

First.—That we have heard with sorrow of the sad bereavement of the people of Tennessee in the loss of a guide, who has for so many years pointed out the right way to political safety, and whose services at this time appeared to us so important to the Republic.

Second.—That we deeply sympathize with his aged and afflicted wife in her bereavement, and with his daughter and son and their families in the loss they are called upon to mourn.

Third.—That in view of the exalted character, great labors, and the sublime lessons taught by him to this generation of his countrymen, a committee from the various counties of Middle Tennessee be appointed to select some suitable place and day for appropriately celebrating the obsequies of our departed countryman, and that the committee be authorized to select some person who shall prepare an address embodying the lessons which Andrew Johnson has given to his countrymen, and that the following persons be appointed as such committee upon the obsequies of Andrew Johnson.

The committee is composed of over 100 of the most prominent citizens of Middle Tennessee. Every arrangement is made for the funeral to take place at Greenville, Tenn., on Tuesday, but this may be changed, and the remains brought to this city for interment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A BANK HOLIDAY ON MONDAY—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S CIRCULAR NOTES TO BE PAID.

LONDON, July 31.—Monday next is a bank holiday, and the Stock Exchange and Mincing Lane will be closed. The cotton market and all other Liverpool markets will also be closed.

The *Times* of this morning, in its financial article, says it believes arrangements are in contemplation which will result in the payment of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s circular notes in the hands of travelers.

A FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE—LOSS $750,000.

BELFAST, July 31.—The Broadwood weaving factory in this city was destroyed by fire to-day. The damage is estimated at $750,000. Seven hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the fire.

RUSSIA.

A TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE—THE INHABITANTS PANIC-STRICKEN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—A fire broke out on Thursday in the town of Briansk, Government of Orel, and raged until to-day, when it was extinguished by rain. Two-thirds of the place was destroyed. The inhabitants became panic-stricken during the conflagration, and fled to the fields for safety. Briansk comprised a population of 13,000.

SOCIALISTS CONVICTED AND SENT TO PRISON.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—Two students and two citizens who were charged with being implicated in a Socialist movement have been convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each. Four other persons who were convicted for the same offense were sent to prison for short terms.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR TO CONTRIBUTE A PRIZE TO THE RIFLE MATCH.

STUTTGART, July 31.—The Emperor William has lately telegraphed from Gastein that he will contribute a prize of honor to be competed for in the German national rifle match, which is to take place here next week.

DEATH OF DR. VON SCHWEITZER.

BERLIN, July 31.—Dr. Von Schweitzer, leader of the Social Democrats, is dead.

FRANCE.

SUPPLEMENTARY WAR EXPENSES VOTED.

VERSAILLES, July 31.—The National Assembly to-day voted an appropriation of 18,000,000 francs for supplementary war expenses.

SWITZERLAND.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL RIOT—THE MEN HAVE RESUMED WORK.

BERNE, July 31.—Four of the striking workmen on the St. Gothard tunnel were killed and eight wounded when the Swiss troops attacked the strikers last Thursday.

The men have resumed work.

TURKEY.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE AUTHORIZED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—The *Levant Herald* states that the Government has authorized the circulation of the Bible in Turkey.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

SPEECHES BY SENATOR SHERMAN AND GOV. HAYES—THEY ADDRESS THE MINERS—IMMENSE AUDIENCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

IRONTON, Ohio, July 31.—Senator Sherman and Gov. Hayes spoke to-day at Marion and this evening at Ironton in Lawrence County. These places are in the heart of the iron and coal mining region, not very far from Parkersburg, Va. The county has usually voted for the Republican ticket, but there have been many troubles and a strike since the financial panic, and last Fall the Democrats made large gains among the miners, securing a majority. They expect to repeat the victory on the rag-money Communist basis. Senator Sherman devoted his efforts to the enlightenment of the people in matters of finance. The first regiment which Gov. Hayes commanded was enlisted among the miners. Their vote is not a very important element in the Ohio election, but it will not be neglected. A heavy rain fell at Marion last night, and the roads were almost impassable to-day, but there was a large attendance at the County Convention this morning, and it is estimated that 9,000 people were present this evening to hear Senator Sherman and Gov. Hayes.

THE NEW IRON BRIDGE AT PORTAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTAGE, N. Y., July 31.—The new iron bridge of the Erie Railway over the Genesee Falls at Portage, N. Y., was yesterday pronounced completed, and was to-day put to a thorough test preparatory to running through trains. President Jewett, with the General Superintendent, Engineer in Chief, General Passenger Agent, and other officers of the company arrived from New-York this morning and stationed themselves on the bank of the Genesee River below, commanding a full view of the structure. When promptly at noon the first engine passed slowly upon the bridge, coming to a full stop immediately in the centre of the main span, 235 feet above the river, whistled a shout of triumph, and finished its course across the bridge, the multitude that lined the high banks of the river on either side sent up cheers of congratulation. A second test was made by sending two mogul engines across, and finally a whole train, composed of six monster locomotives, whose cabs were covered with employes of the road, moved slowly forward with waving banners, and came to a full stop midway on the bridge, remaining there till the test was pronounced satisfactory. The President and party, accompanied by a number of journalists, then passed over the bridge in a special train, following a long passenger train containing excursionists from the surrounding country. This substantial iron bridge is 800 feet in length, and takes the place of the famous wooden structure that was destroyed by fire on May 6. It is officially announced that through trains, via Portage, will resume running at once.

THE MEMPHIS EXCURSION.

NORFOLK, Va., July 31.—The Memphis excursionists, who arrived here on the 29th inst., have had a series of pleasant trips. They visited the Navy-yard, the water works, Fortress Monroe, Sewall's Point, and other places of interest. The citizens of Norfolk have endeavored to make the trip a pleasant one, and the visitors are much pleased. About seventy of the party leave to-night on the steam-ship Old Dominion, for New-York, while the others go to Richmond, North Carolina, and other points in the interior.

YELLOW FEVER.

THE DISEASE AT BARRANCAS—EFFORTS TO KEEP IT FROM THE PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan having telegraphed to Gen. Sherman the report of Gen. Augur, showing that there were fifty-four cases of yellow fever at Barrancas on the evening of the 26th inst., Gen. Sherman sent the following reply from St. Louis:

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:

The General of the Army directs me to say that the commanding officer at Barrancas should be authorized to remove the whole or any part of his command to the pine woods of Florida, or to any point the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf may approve, regardless of departmental rules.

JOHN M. BACON,
Colonel and A. D. C.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon by the Secretary of the Navy from Commodore Cooper:

NAVY-YARD, PENSACOLA, Fla., July 31.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:

I am located at night near the Niestras brick-yard, in direct communication by wire with the navy-yard and the department. All that men can do to keep the disease out will be done. We are in a good sanitary condition. The picket guard is composed of volunteers from the village. The Fire Department and citizens have fires. Pine logs are kept burning during the night. Tar and resin barrels are burned in the yard and villages. No outdoor work is permitted. The marines are out on the bayou. Let the work proceed. The poor cannot get away and they must live. Trust to me and I will be responsible for the good order and faithfulness of the employes of the yard. We are prepared for every emergency. All unacclimated persons have left. The sick officers at Fort Barrancas are improving. It has been worse than a battle-field with the poor fellows. They could not strike back.

GEORGE H. COOPER, Commodore.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

FORBIDDING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—By virtue of a dispatch from the Department of State a circular has just been issued by the Treasury Department forbidding the importation of cattle, sheep, and goats from Spain, in consequence of the prevalence of hoof disease in that country.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $310,504; for the month, $9,881,267 81.

The Customs receipts to-day were $440,120 76.

National bank notes outstanding, $349,835,249, of which $2,600,000 is in National Gold Bank notes.

Bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $374,894,362, and for public deposits, $18,792,200.

National bank notes received for redemption during the week, $4,315,141.

The shipments of legal-tenders during the week have been $2,639,361.

The following is an official statement of United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$69,877 50
Legal-tender notes, new issue	36,954,852 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1874	55,388,311 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	279,941,945 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1875	2,470,000 00
One-year notes of 1863	66,525 00
Two-year notes of 1863	20,850 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	26,800 00
Compound interest notes	371,470 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,328,265 16
Fractional currency, second issue	3,139,813 13
Fractional currency, third issue	3,164,181 12
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	6,711,663 68
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	1,783,566 55
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series	5,995,158 70
Fractional currency, fifth issue	16,022,744 76
Total	$416,456,123 60

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. John McClelland, Fifth Artillery, is ordered to report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Ensign F. L. Ludlow is ordered to coast survey duty; Acting Boatswain William Henton is ordered to the Michigan; Midshipman Charles R. Miles has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, and has been placed on waiting orders; Boatswain Josiah B. Aiken is detached from the Powhatan and ordered to the Washington Navy-yard; Boatswain James Herron is detached from the Canandiagua and ordered to temporary duty at the Pensacola Navy-yard: Passed Assistant Engineer C. H. Mannings is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Swatara.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LACONIA, N. H., July 31.—As the express train bound south was passing the crossing near the freight depot at Lake Village, this afternoon, it collided with a horse and carriage containing Alvah Dockham, Albert Lassey, and a boy named Iddie Philbrook. The horse was instantly killed; Lassey received injuries which will prove fatal, and young Philbrook loses one of his legs. Dockham was but slightly injured.

STRIKE OF SPINNERS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 31.—At the spinners' meeting held last night it was voted to strike in three of the mills. This resolution was carried by a vote of five over two-thirds. This proceeding will without doubt cause a general "lock-out." It is now believed that the card grinders and weavers, who hold meetings this evening, will vote themselves thirty days' vacation.

LOSS OF A BARK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—The schooner Skylark, arrived at this port, reports the loss of the bark Clara R. Sutil, hence for Coos Bay. On the 25th inst. the Sutil shipped a heavy sea, which started her stern posts, and she sunk at 10:30 o'clock P. M. The crew escaped in the boat, and were four days without food or water, when they were picked up by the Skylark and brought to this port.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., July 31.—An attempt was made on Thursday evening to throw the North Conway express train from the track between Conway and North Conway, by a log placed across the rails. The train was moving quite rapidly, and though the front part of the engine was badly smashed the train did not leave the track. No one was injured. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

AFTON, Iowa, July 31.—Thursday morning Alfred Van Sickle, a young farmer living in this county, while bringing a load of produce to this town, shot and killed his wife, who was accompanying him, and then put a bullet into his own brain. The wife died instantly, but Van Sickle was alive at last accounts, though his death is inevitable. No cause is assigned for the deed.

A POLICEMAN KILLS A NEGRO.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.—Daniel Brown, colored, was shot and instantly killed this morning by Policeman Philip McDonald, at a negro ball in the North-western District. At the Coroner's inquest it was elicited that Officer McDonald knocked at the door of the house and said there was too much noise. Brown replied that it was his house, whereupon the officer struck him with his locust and then shot him, the ball entering the left side of Brown's head. McDonald alleges that Brown caught him by the throat before the locust was used. The verdict of the jury was that "Daniel Brown came to his death by a pistol shot from a pistol in the hands of Officer McDonald." McDonald was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BRIGANDS AT WORK.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PORTION OF THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., July 31.—The brigands that infest North-western Pennsylvania and Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, N. Y., are daily growing bolder and more extensive in their robberies. Well-armed and organized bands of masked and unmasked men are now daily heard of in different sections of the State. Early yesterday morning a gang of these pests attempted to throw a train off the track near Corry, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Five or six coupling chains or links were attached to a frog in such a manner that the passenger train No. 3 would have been thrown off the track and many lives lost had not the track-walker, John Siddons, fortunately discovered and removed these obstacles in time, thereby preventing a terrible catastrophe. This is the third time that attempts have been made near Corry on passenger trains, and attempts on other roads have become so numerous that the railroads in the north-western part of the State have employed detectives to ferret out these villains—probably portions of the New-York State gang. A reward of $5,000 has been offered by the Allegheny Valley Railroad for the capture of the persons who took up the rail on the River Division of that road, on last Friday night, at Ellington, Chautauqua Counties, N. Y., where a gang seem to have their head-quarters. Several houses there have been entered, and the people through that and Cattaraugus County are in a state of terror. A man named Butler was recently killed there with a club. On Thursday night several stores in Randolph, Cattaraugus County, were broken into, and a large quantity of valuable goods stolen. The people are about to appeal to the State authorities for protection from these lawless brigands. It is estimated that about $50,000 worth of property, embracing household and other goods, have been stolen. It is high time that a stop should be put upon such proceedings, otherwise revolvers and shot-guns will soon be in active demand.

Five prisoners escaped from the county jail here at a late hour last night. All were thieves, and had been sentenced to Allegheny Jail.

THE HUDSON RIVER ROBBERS.

THE VILLAGE OF HASTINGS VISITED NIGHTLY—MANY ATTEMPTS MADE AND SEVERAL HOUSES ROBBED.

The burglaries along the Hudson are rather increasing than otherwise, and little seems to be done except by the housekeepers and their trusty dogs to prevent the invasions. For some time past there have been numerous raids upon private dwellings in and about Hastings, until the families who have not been visited are waiting with nightly apprehension for their expected guests, hoping to be able to give them a reception suited to their character and pretensions. A few nights since all the silk dresses of the favored family were taken away, although the diamonds and lesser jewelry were left for another occasion. This robbery was effected without disturbing the members of the household, yet the robbers were apparently convivial in their habits, and appropriated a dozen or so of champagne to their own use, lighting the gas, collecting about the dining table, and emptying the bottles before quitting the house, and then leaving their well-drained glasses for the servants to wash. Several other houses have been visited within a few nights past, from some of which the burglars have been frightened away without their booty, but from others have taken what came first to hand. These marauders do not appear to be at all fastidious as to the character of the houses they visit, and are willing to take small as well as large amounts. Some of them visited a lager-beer saloon a few nights ago, and, besides drinking what they liked, stole a paltry $7 from the money drawer and departed the neighborhood without making other raids.

The means adopted to secure the houses against these midnight intruders are unique, and afford no slight employment for at least the younger members of the households, who make the circuit of the house from cellar to garret before retiring, examining every conceivable nook and making certain that no one is lurking within doors. Then tin pans are attached to the windows and doors, sleigh-bells fastened to knobs and bolts, strings used to the best advantage by connecting in some mysterious way the sleeping-rooms and the available entrances; in short, the whole furniture of the house is made to serve some purpose in protecting itself and the family. After all this is done a portion, at least, of the family sleep with an eye ajar and both ears awake either to hear the attempts of the burglars or the false alarms which the capricious pans and kettles make.

The ravages of these robbers are certainly the chief talk of nearly all the Hudson River towns, and no house is now without its firearms and fears. The impression is very strong that a well-organized and skillful band of robbers are at work, and not that they are mere tramps who steal because they have nothing better to do.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The August dividends payable in Boston amount in the aggregate to $1,305,814.

Gen. George E. Pickett died in Norfolk, Va., on Friday night.

The Memphis (Tenn.) jury in the Waddy Thompson case is still unable to agree, standing nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, left Washington yesterday morning for Long Branch, and will spend part of next month at Newport, R. I.

Benjamin Bannan, a prominent citizen of Pottsville, Penn., died yesterday, aged sixty-eight years. He was for a long time proprietor and editor of the *Miners' Journal*.

Mrs. Righter, of Wilmington, Del., aged thirty-five, died yesterday from the effects of burns received the previous night by her clothing taking fire.

Mary Putnam, of Troy, N. Y., aged nine nine years, was fatally burned on Friday, at Green Island, while attempting to light a fire, by the explosion of a can of kerosene.

Yesterday morning a young man named Jesse Kroh, in attempting to get on a freight train while in motion about two miles west of Newport, Penn., had his leg cut off.

Last evening G. L. Geible was run over and killed on the railroad at Newport, Penn. He was eighty-one years of age, and nearly both deaf and blind.

The Toronto (Ontario) Board of Trade has appointed a commission to consider the subject of Government loans to banks and the imperfect system by which bank statistics are obtained by the Government.

Judge Westbrook has rendered a decision in the case of the People of the State of New York vs. Jarvis Lord et al., in favor of the defendants. The action was brought to recover the sum of $55,000, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the State on a contract for work on the Chemung canal and feeder.

The Atlanta *Herald* has a telegram from Milledgeville, Ga., July 28, which says: "A tremendous shock of an earthquake was felt here at 6:05 o'clock this evening, lasting three seconds, and sounded like an explosion of siege guns directly under foot. Everybody rushed out of doors in a twinkling. A severe gale and good rain here to-day."

NEW COTTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—The first bale of cotton of the crop of 1875-76, from Galveston, was sold here to-day for the benefit of the Aged Men's Home. It brought fourteen cents per pound.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

SENATOR THURMAN'S FIRST SPEECH.

HAIR-SPLITTING ON THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM—IT CRIES DOWN CONTRACTION BUT DOESN'T MEAN EXPANSION—THE HARD-MONEY MEN IN THE MAJORITY—RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MANSFIELD, July 31.—The speech which Senator Thurman prepared at Deer Park to vindicate his support of the State ticket nominated by his own party was delivered formally to a small assemblage in Mansfield to-day. His reading of it appeared to be a kind of ceremony necessary and grave but really not very important. Everybody knew that his speech had been already printed as a political pamphlet for popular circulation, and proof copies were in the possession of many of his auditors. He read from a small stand in the public park to an audience that would not have half filled a moderately large public hall. There were perhaps 700 or 800 in the circle that gathered around him. The Senate Chamber itself, where expressions of approval are repressed by the gavel of the presiding officer and orders of arrest, never listened more gravely and silently. The fresh air of the Alleghany highlands, which, as he "meditated, wrote, read, and wrote again," forced him in Midsummer to the evening fire-light and double blankets, was never more chilling than his reception. Mr. Thurman himself chose this place to make his entrance into the canvass. The county has a large Democratic majority, property is evenly diffused, and people generally own their own farms. There are no Communists longing for paper money. They are emphatically hard-money men. Here Mr. Thurman would appeal to Democrats in full sympathy with his awkward predicament, compelled to find in some sophistical argument a plausible reason for abandoning principle without confessing the abandonment. The result must have been greatly disappointing to himself, as it was disheartening to the party managers. When the Senator was introduced there was a faint clapping of hands, and at the conclusion of his reading the applause was a little more decided. Once, when he declared the strength of his hard-money convictions, and his determination to stand by them, no matter what might be his political fate, a signal was given from the platform, and a lazy effort to applaud was manifested, which sounded like "damning with faint praise" his heroic resolve. Except in these three instances, no disposition to applaud was manifested.

The effect of the speech in the canvass cannot be very accurately estimated till its reception throughout the State and country is known. Clearly he read in Mansfield only to be "heard round the world." Here he has accomplished little. The old Democratic rank and file will do as he does—stifle conscience and stand by the party—and will plead the reason he has furnished them. They would have voted the same way if he had not spoken. In this connection it may be interesting to note that the audience was made up of gray-haired men who might have voted for Gen. Jackson. Scarcely a dozen young men were to be seen. It is just, too, to note that the meagre number present is excused by the condition of the harvest, which must be gathered when the sun shines and when it does not rain, which it has so constantly of late as to damage the crops.

The real issue in the canvass is the inflation heresy, and Mr. Thurman cannot disguise it. Many Democrats who profess his views do not hesitate to say privately that they will win on the strength of inflation alone. All the other currents set strongly against them, and not least strong is the school question, which is reported to be detaching some sturdy Conservatives who have never before wavered in party fealty.

MR. THURMAN'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are at the commencement of a political campaign of more than usual importance. Two years ago the Democracy carried Ohio by a small majority. That victory preserved the organization of the party and made other Democratic victories possible. It was the forerunner of the more extended triumphs that have since been achieved.

Last year a tidal wave, as it has been called, passed over the Republic. More than twenty States, from the most powerful to the smallest of our commonwealths, recorded their condemnation of the party in power. New-York, whose wealth and population have conferred upon her the name of "The Empire State," gave an opposition majority of over 50,000. Georgia, called the Empire State of the South, did better yet, giving a majority of over 60,000. Pennsylvania, for the first time in many years, vindicated her ancient renown as the keystone of the Democratic arch. Indiana ceased to be a doubtful State, and rolled up a Democratic majority of 23,000. And our own Ohio spoke with no uncertain voice, our majority on the State ticket being 17,000, and on the Congressional tickets nearly 27,000.

These may serve as illustrations of the emphasis with which the people, nine months ago, set the seal of their condemnation upon Radical misrule. But no illustration would be complete that omitted the most significant and unlooked-for result of all. Massachusetts, old Massachusetts—as firmly wedded to the Republican Party, as men supposed, as is Plymouth Rock bound to the earth in which it is embedded—cast off, for a time at least, her Radical shackles, and placed a sterling, unflinching Democrat at the head of her Government. The results of these elections filled the Radical leaders with dismay; but no party ever yet voluntarily surrendered power, and it was, therefore, in the natural order of events that these leaders should earnestly strive to recover the ground they had lost. Hence, from the first day of the late session of Congress to the last, they seemed to have but one object in view—to gather together their scattered hosts and consolidate them, as in former years, in a resistless phalanx. Upon almost every question of public importance party interest was preferred to the interest of the people. The most important measures were matured in the secret recesses of a caucus, and the consciences of members stifled by party decrees.

CRITICISMS OF REPUBLICAN FINANCE.

When a measure thus concocted by party, and in the interest of party, was brought from the caucus into the Senate or the House, we more than once saw its supporters refrain from discussion lest their jarring views might disturb their harmony, and vote down all amendments, however proper, in obedience to the caucus decree. In a word, during that whole session the question with the majority seemed to be, not "What is best for the Republic?" but "What is necessary to save the Republican Party?" Was constitutional government overthrown in Louisiana by Federal bayonets, the Radical leaders sought to divert attention from the outrage by inflammatory harangues against the South. Did the advocates of a sound currency petition Congress to take some step looking to a restoration of specie payments, and, on the other hand, did the inflationists cry aloud with stentorian voice for "more paper money," the Radical leaders, hearing both and fearing both, avoided all public discussion, and burying themselves in the secret precincts of the caucus, there contrived a party bed to hold in its ample embraces Sherman, Morrill, and Conkling, with their hard money platform, and Morton, Logan, and Ferry, with their inflation balloon. And when at length that piece of caucus furniture was brought out into open day, we beheld the strange phenomenon of a bill entitled "A bill to provide for the re sumption of specie payments," that contained not a single effective provision for that purpose; a bill declaring that resumption shall take place on the first day of January, 1879, without providing, in any wise manner, one dollar in coin with which to effect that resumption. No wonder that the Radical leaders declined to discuss that bill. No wonder that the Chairman of the committee that reported it declined to explain it. No wonder that he left its ambiguous provisions without interpretation, when to publicly interpret them one way would have driven off the resumptionists from its support, and to interpret them another way would have brought the whole swarm of inflationists about his ears. And so the bill was passed; not as a financial measure, not as a thing in which any one believed, but simply as a caucus compromise of conflicting opinions, a political sticking-plaster to hold the opposing wings of the Radical party together, an adjournment of the currency question, so far as the Radicals are concerned, until after the next Presidential election. And now the very men who made that compromise, the very men who agreed to keep their opinions in abeyance for two years to come, the very authors and perpetrators of that sham in finance and trick in politics will, I have no doubt, be heard saying to the hard-money Democrats of Ohio, "How can you support the Democratic ticket, nominated by a convention that adopted a soft-money platform?" "How can you thus prefer party to principle, and desert one of the oldest and most time-honored canons of your political creed?" "How can you abandon the faith of Jefferson, Jackson, and Benton, and become followers of Wendell Phillips, Benjamin F. Butler, and William D. Kelley?" "You were not wont, in times past, to speak of these men with uncommon respect. If we remember correctly you called Phillips a fanatic, Butler a lover of other people's spoons, and Kelley a maniac on the subject of pig-iron. Pray tell us what miracle has been performed by which this trinity of fanaticism, spoons, and pig-iron have become the financial prophets and leaders of the Ohio Democracy?" I say, my hard-money friends of Richland, that I have no doubt that these questions will be put to us, these sarcasms uttered against us, by the very compromisers who last Winter enacted the financial sham of which I have spoken. And, therefore, and because such questions have already been asked by others, but, above all, from a sense of duty that I owe to myself and to the Democrats who think as I do on the currency issue, I propose to notice these taunts of our adversaries, and give reasons that, in my judgement, are amply sufficient for our justification, nay, that make it our imperative duty to support our ticket, however much we dislike some planks in the platform, and the omission of others that we think should have been in it.

HARD-MONEY DEMOCRATS.

You, my fellow-Democrats of Richland, are what are called hard-money men, and I am a hard-money man—that is to say, we do not believe in an irredeemable paper currency; we believe that such a currency must necessarily fluctuate in value, lead to speculation and extravagance, and benefit no one but money-shavers and speculators. We believe that our currency should consist of gold and silver, and, for convenience, paper convertible at par into gold and silver at the will of the holder. In this we concur with the uniform teachings of the Democratic Party, with the opinion of every really eminent political economist the world over, with the lessons of experience found in the history of every commercial nation, and with the views of almost the entire body of the business men of America. Now, it has been roundly asserted, and with a violence of speech that might be considered intemperate, that the platform of our late convention means just the opposite of our opinions; that it means an irredeemable paper currency now and forever, and, consequently, that gold or silver, or paper convertible into gold or silver, shall never form a part of our circulating medium. But certainly no such idea is *expressed* in the platform, nor do I believe that it is entertained by a majority of those who approve it. I know that there are men who advocate the abandonment of gold and silver as money; who scout the idea of redeemability of the currency; who assert that whatever the Government calls money is money, and who regard irredeemable greenbacks as the best currency the world ever saw. But I do not think that these men constituted a majority of the late convention, or of its Committee on Resolutions. Had such been the case their views would have been expressed without ambiguity. But you look in vain in the platform for a direct expression in favor of irredeemability, or a direct assertion that gold and silver should be demonetized. It advocates the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, but it nowhere says that the greenbacks should be irredeemable. On the contrary, it contemplates that they shall be brought to par with gold, and although we may not be quite able to see how that can be done in the mode proposed, its desirableness is most distinctly and fully recognized. And then, as to inflation, the platform does not expressly demand more currency. It denounces contraction, but does not say in plain words, give us inflation. What it does say is, "that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade;" and this is all. Now, I suppose that there is not, and never has been, a man in any civilized country who would not say that the volume of currency should be equal to the wants of trade. To say so is to utter a mere truism, a mere abstraction. The practical question is, have we that volume now? and upon this question the platform is silent. To him who believes that the present volume is sufficient, it means no inflation, for in his mind it is already quite "equal to the wants of trade." To another man, who thinks that more currency is needed, it does mean expansion; and so, whether it means the one thing or the other depends upon the preconceived opinions of every one who reads it. Suppose, for instance, that an Ohio member of Congress, having to vote upon an inflation bill, should look to this platform for his guidance, what light would he get? What is there in it to tell him whether he should vote for an increase of currency of ten millions, a hundred millions, five hundred millions, or no increase at all?

WHAT DOES THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM MEAN.

Now, the gentlemen who framed this platform are able and bold men, masters of the English tongue, capable of saying what they mean, and by no means afraid to say it. When, therefore, they plainly denounce contraction, but fail to expressly advocate inflation, is not the presumption fair that they do not mean inflation? Understand me, I am not defending the platform, for in some particulars I do not like it, and I leave to those who approve it the task of its advocacy. Nor am I criticising it, for I have no disposition to be critical, and I leave that rôle to our common adversaries. But I think it but justice to say that the platform has been construed to mean more than has been expressed in it, and more than was meant, as I believe, by those who framed it. In saying this I do not lose sight of the interpretation placed upon it by some of its friends. I know that some of its warmest advocates regard it as a declaration against gold and silver, and for an irredeemable greenback currency now and forever, coupled with great and permanent inflation; but for reasons that I have partly stated, and others that I have no time to state, I believe that these men are comparatively few in number. The truth is that there is a wide diversity of opinion among the people of all parties upon this subject. There are Democratic hard-money men and Democratic paper-money men; Republican hard-money men and Republican paper-money men; Democratic resumptionists and Democratic inflationists, and Republican resumptionists and Republican inflationists. The question is not strictly a party question. Honest men of all parties may be found on its opposite sides, and so it has ever been after every great panic by which the country has been afflicted. I have not heard an argument, pro or con, that has not been advanced a hundred times in Europe and America before the panic of 1873. But in the end truth is sure to prevail, and in the mean time hard words and bitter accusations serve no good purpose. No man has firmer convictions on this subject than I have. They are the result of much experience, and of a long, patient, and conscientious study. I have expressed them time and again, in conversation, in public meetings, in conventions, and in my place in the Senate. I stand by them whatever may be my political fate; but I do not assume to be infallible, and ruthlessly condemn men as sincere as I am, who entertain a different opinion. Much less can I sanction a disruption of the Democratic Party, because in a single State it has so happened that a convention chosen to nominate State officers only—officers who will have no jurisdiction over the currency question—has, upon this one question, adopted a platform that my judgment does not approve. I have been a Democrat all my life, and when and where to be a Democrat was to be politically ostracized. I have clung to the party in its darkest hours as well as in its brightest, with something akin to devotion, because my head and my heart approved its fundamental principles. I yet look to it as destined to restore to the Republic constitutional, honest, and economical government, to promote fraternal feelings between all its parts, and to perpetuate free institutions for ages to come; and I cannot, by any word or act of mine, contribute to its overthrow. I know that it is not infallible, for no party is infallible. I know that it has committed errors, and that every party has committed them; but I also know that its fundamental principles are sound, and that its purposes are honest and patriotic. It therefore well deserves and commands my support, and although my influence may be small, and my services little worth, it has a just claim to them both that I cannot deny.

I have thought it proper to make these remarks in my first speech of the campaign, and possibly once for all, for it may so happen that, my views being clearly expressed and generally known, it will not be necessary to repeat them. And important as this currency question is, there are other questions that, in my judgment, are still more important, and these I propose, in the course of the canvass, to discuss. But I have been personally assailed and misrepresented, and the hard-money Democrats of Ohio, with whom I act, have been taunted and ridiculed; and self-respect, and the duty I owe to them, demanded that I should say, frankly and clearly, what they and I believe; and that I should set forth why, without inconsistency, humiliation or loss of honor, we can support our ticket. And, besides, my constituents have a right to my opinions upon public affairs, be they worth much or little, and I have no disposition to conceal them. And lastly, I hold it to be my duty to advocate what I believe to be true. I have said, and repeated it, that we can, without dishonor or the surrender of any principle, support the ticket, and I have given you some reasons for this opinion; but not all that may be given, and, though the task may seem superfluous, I beg leave to detain you with it a little longer.

PLATFORM MAKING A DIFFICULT BUSINESS.

And, in the first place, I observe of political platforms in general, that no platform ever was adopted by any party convention that, in every particular, received the approval of every member of the party. There is always something inserted or something left out that causes criticism. Indeed, the business of platform making has attained immense, and some persons think unreasonable proportions in this generation. The time was when it was sufficient to know that a man was a Federalist or a Democrat to know what were his political opinions. Then it was not deemed necessary for either party to solemnly promulgate a creed every year, much less to resolve upon every minutia of public concern. Then platform making, as a means of success, not of the party, but in the party, had not been invented, much less become a fine art. But now we have nearly or quite a hundred State platforms constructed every year, and how many minor platforms arithmetic is scarcely sufficient to tell. And these multitudinous deliverances are, as might well be expected, as various and changeable as the seasons themselves. In some one or more of them any year may be found reflected every opinion, however, crude, and a dogmatic judgment upon every measure, however minute. The next year repeats the process with the added element of gross inconsistency with the work or the preceding years; so that if a man were to pin his faith implicitly to platforms, the changes of the kaleidescope would scarcely be more various or fantastic than his. The consequence is that the people have, to a great extent, lost faith in platforms. A vast majority do not read them at all, and of those who do read them a large majority care little or nothing for them. Other people seeing how often they are shamelessly violated, when power has been attained, come to regard them as the tricks and shams of party managers, and thoroughly detest them. The result of all this is, that a man strongly attached to his party for reasons sufficient unto him would make himself ridiculous, and lose self-respect, and the respect of his fellow-men, were he to change his political coat every time that his party happened to make a blunder in a platform.

Again: The currency question, so far as legislation can affect it, rests with Congress. The officers to be elected in Ohio this year will have, as I have already said, no jurisdiction over it. It is a national and not a mere State concern; and although every State has a perfect right to express its opinion upon it, and may very properly do so, yet its solution is devolved upon the representatives of all the States in the Congress assembled. And the drafting of a national party platform upon it, to be submitted to the people, is the office of a national convention representing the party in all the States. Such a convention of our party will meet next year, and its deliverance, we may fairly presume, will reflect the opinion and manifest the will of the entire Democracy of the Republic.

It is somewhat amusing to read, in the light of history, some of the criticisms that are daily seen in the newspapers upon the subject I am considering. One class of these papers denounces, with great severity, the hard-money Democrats of Ohio because they do not unite with the Republicans to defeat our ticket, forgetting that even Horace Greeley, then chief Whig editor of the United States, exerted all his power and influence to elect Gen. Scott to the Presidency, and, at the same time, to use his strong but certainly not courteous language, "spat upon the platform."

Another class of editors denounce us because we do not surrender our convictions and support paper money and inflation as well as the ticket. They are not content that we shall help to elect the ticket—they require that we shall also abandon our faith; forgetting that not three years have elapsed since they were themselves among the most ardent and efficient supporters of Horace Greeley for the Presidency upon the most pronounced and unambiguous hard-money and specie resumption platform that could be written.

THE VITALITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

But let us pass to more important considerations. I have no desire to speak of the inconsistencies of politicians. I am content if I can maintain my own consistency and at the same time do what I believe to be right.

The Democratic Party of the United States has existed for more than three-quarters of a century. It has survived all other parties except the comparatively modern party with which it is now contending, and the signs of the times indicate that ere long it will survive that. Now there must have been, and must yet be, some mighty bond of union to first create and then preserve for so long a period a party so powerful and persistent. That bond cannot be "the cohesive power of public plunder," as was once said by an eminent statesman and President, of another party; for the Democratic Party took its rise when its opponents were in power, and it has maintained its organization intact for many long years when deprived of all authority in the Federal Government and in the Governments of most of the States. Besides, no party can long exist in a free country that has no other foundation than power and plunder. Were that possible, it would prove beyond dispute that the people are incapable of self-government, and that free institutions are, consequently, a failure. We must look, therefore, to other causes to account for the existence and vitality of the Democratic Party. And these causes we find, first, in the general fact that, more strongly than its adversaries, it is imbued with a love of free Democratic institutions; that, more firmly than its opponents, it believes in local self-government, and is, therefore, more conservative of the rights of the States; that, more ardently than other parties, it is attached to the liberty of the individual, and, therefore, defends the reserved rights of the people against all encroachments of power, whether Federal or State; that its legislation has been marked by greater liberality to immigrants, greater respect for liberty of speech and of the press, greater regard for the rights of conscience, more determined opposition to monopolies of every kind, sounder views of currency, commerce, and trade, and a stricter adherence to simplicity and economy in every department of Government, Federal and State, than has characterized the measures of its opponents. Add to these that its principles make it the enemy of all shams and false pretenses, and inculcate the dignity as well as the usefulness of labor, and we can arrive at no other conclusion than that the Democracy are the natural party of free institutions in a Republic like ours.

We have, then good reasons for the rise of our party, its long and unbroken existence, its many years of unsurpassed usefulness in power, its fortitude and perseverance when in a minority, and its undying faith that it is again destined to rule and to shape the destiny of the nation.

It is not a party, my friends, to be abandoned for transitory causes that suddenly arise and as suddenly pass away. Its foundations are too deep, its principles too closely interwoven with the very nature of man, to permit its dissolution so long as free government shall exist. And without it, free government in fact, whatever might be its name, would soon cease itself to exist. Democratic principles are the very life-blood of free institutions—without them freedom would have no place on the earth.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

But it is time to refer more particularly to some of the points of difference between us and our adversaries, and to some of the causes of complaint that justly exist against radical administration. And first, let us briefly consider local self-government and its opposite, centralization. What is local self-government? It is not nullification or secession, as its enemies so often falsely assert. It has nothing in common with the doctrines of nullification or secession. It may exist, and in better days of the Republic did exist, as fully and completely in the Union as it could have done had every State been, to all intents, a separate sovereignty. Local self-government is simply the right of a community to make and administer its own laws upon every subject that concerns it alone. To illustrate: The doctrine of local self-government demands that the laws that govern the purely domestic concerns of Ohio shall be made and administered by Ohio alone. The doctrine of centralization, on the contrary, demand that these laws shall be made by the Congress of the United States, and administered by the Federal Judiciary and Executive. You see at once how widely and radically different are these two systems, and how momentous must be the consequences of maintaining the one or the other. But before speaking of that let me call your attention to the fact of how far the principle of local self-government has always prevailed in Ohio. Under our Constitution of 1802, or that of 1851, the General Assembly might have legislated for every subdivision of the State, however small, and in reference to every subject, however peculiar to that subdivision. Such a system, to a great extent, has always existed in France, where not a road can be made, a bridge built, or even a mill erected, without a permit from the central administration. Such was the system that prevailed in that country for many centuries, and which has not, I believe, been much modified even at this day. How widely different from such centralization of power is the system in Ohio, adopted by our fathers and perpetuated ever since. The State is divided into numerous subdivisions—some of them exceedingly small—and upon each of these subdivisions the power is conferred of regulating, in a greater or less degree, its own peculiar concerns. The smallest subdivision is the school district, with its Board of Trustees, authorized to erect school-houses, employ teachers, supervise the schools, and for these purposes to levy, with the assent of the people, taxes to a limited amount. Rising in the scale, we come to the township, with its Board of Trustees, empowered to lay out or vacate certain roads, in some instances to erect public buildings, to provide for the temporary support of the poor, and to perform other functions that concern the township alone; and also clothed with a limited power of taxation. Next come the cities and villages, with their quasi legislatures, the Common Councils, authorized to make laws called ordinances, and their various executive officers, charged with their execution or with the preservation of the peace; and here again a limited power of taxation is conferred upon the local legislature of the municipality. Rising yet higher we come to that great subdivision, the county, with its board of County Commissioners, clothed with numerous and very important powers, among which is a power of taxation, and its Probate Judge, Sheriff, Coroner, Auditor, Treasurer, and Prosecuting Attorney, all chosen by the ballots of its own qualified electors. At last, leaving the subdivisions, we reach the State itself, with its General Assembly, authorized to make all laws not forbidden by the Federal or State Constitution, and its imposing executive and judicial departments, charged with the interpretation or the enforcement of the laws. Thus you see, my fellow-citizens, how wisely local self-government is provided for in Ohio; how one school district is not allowed to interfere with another, nor one township or county to interfere with another; but that, on the contrary, the law says to each and all of them, "Mind your own business, and let others mind theirs."

And so the framers of the Federal Constitution intended that each State should regulate its own peculiar, domestic concerns, with no restrictions whatever, save those imposed by that Constitution for the common welfare of all the States. And they intended that this should be a right, and not a mere privilege; that it should not be subject to control or limitation by any superior power, as are the privileges of counties and municipalities subject to the control of State Legislatures. On the contrary, they recognized it as a sovereign right of the State, and the State itself as sovereign in everything over which jurisdiction was not conferred upon the Federal Government. And hence, after the adoption of the Constitution, to "make assurance doubly sure," and leave no room for misconception, amendments were adopted, declaring that "the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people;" and again, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

THE DANGER FROM CENTRALIZATION OF POWER.

Now, reflect for a moment what would be the result of the doctrine of centralization should it ever firmly prevail in the Republic. That we should have a Republic in name, but not in fact; a despotism in reality, by whatever name it might be called. Then your local laws, in which no one has an interest but yourselves, would be made, not by representatives chosen by and responsible to the people of Ohio, but by members of Congress, elected by and responsible to the people of other States. Your Senators in Congress are but the one-thirty-seventh part of the whole Senate—what could they do to prevent local legislation unsuited or detrimental to Ohio? Your representatives in the House are about one-fifteenth of all its members—what could they do to protect you, were Congress to make your local laws?

But some one may say, "Surely there is no danger of any such thing; surely no one thinks of overthrowing the Governments of the States."

But, within the last ten years, State Government after State Government has been overthrown by Congress, and other governments instituted in their stead, such as Congress saw fit to dictate; and this, not in a time of war, but in a time of profound and universal peace. Not to multiply instances, look at the case of Georgia, in which members of her General Assembly were ousted from their seats and others seated in their stead, not by the decision of any functionaries created by the Constitution of that State, but by the arbitrary and unconstitutional mandate of the Federal Congress. The State had elected a General Assembly in pursuance of her Constitution. When it convened many seats were found to be contested—some in the Senate and some in the House. The power to decide these contests was conferred by her Constitution upon the two houses respectively, just as in Ohio the power to decide such questions belongs to the respective houses of our Assembly. There was no question or right arising in any of the cases, under the Constitution of the United States; no question or right over which the Federal Government had any jurisdiction. The questions were purely local, arising under the Constitution of Georgia, and depending upon the interpretation of that instrument; and the sole and supreme tribunals to determine them were, as I have said, her Senate and House of Representatives. They made their decision, holding that certain persons claiming seats were not qualified, under the State Constitution, to be members of her Assembly, and that the seats should be given to the opposing candidates, who were accordingly inducted into office. Whether this decision was correct or erroneous, it was a final decision of the only tribunals on earth authorized to pronounce it. Yet Congress compelled Georgia to reverse it, to expel from their seats the members sworn in, and to give their places to those who it had been constitutionally decided were ineligible to hold them. My friends, if that could be lawfully done in Georgia in 1870, it may be lawfully done in Ohio at any time, and your General Assembly, instead of consisting of members chosen by you, may consist of such persons, and none others, as Congress may see fit to impose upon you.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Congress having set this example of the overthrow of a State Government in a time of peace, it is not wonderful that it was soon imitated and followed by other Federal officers and departments. And hence the high-handed and atrocious proceedings that have occurred in Louisiana. In 1872 the people of that State elected their State officers, one half of their Senate, and the whole of their House of Representatives. The election resulted in the choice of the Democratic, or Conservative, candidates for the State offices by majorities ranging from nine to fifteen thousand, and the choice of a decided Conservative majority of the House of Representatives. And yet not one of the State officers thus chosen has been permitted to execute his office, and the Conservative majority of the House of Representatives was turned into a Republican majority by the expulsion of Conservatives duly elected and the seating in their stead of Republicans who had been defeated at the polls; and thus the will of the people, lawfully expressed, was set at defiance, the lawfully-elected government completely overthrown, and a revolutionary, usurping, and titleless government inaugurated in its stead. How was this done? How was the usurpation effected and permanency given to it? Was it by any mode known to the Constitution or laws of Louisiana, by the decision of any tribunal authorized by her Constitution to decide contested elections? No, my friends, nothing of this kind occurred. Not one of the State officers elected lost his office upon a contest of his election under the laws of the State. Not a Senator or Representative lost his seat by the decision of a Constitutional Senate or House of Representatives. The usurpation was effected by means of a void order of a mere District Judge of the United States, without the slightest jurisdiction in the premises, enforced by the bayonets of the Federal Army, and maintained by the arbitrary decisions and orders of the chief magistrate of the nation.

In 1874 there was another election for Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature held in Louisiana, the result of which was a Democratic majority of twenty-nine in the House, and the parties were nearly tied in the Senate. Even then, if the Senate were Republican, a Democratic House, had the elected members been seated, would have been a complete check upon the outrageous legislation that had for years disgraced the Radical Assemblies, that had brought the State to an almost hopeless condition of bankruptcy, and that had impoverished and nearly ruined its people. And upon joint ballot the Democrats would have had a large majority, and been able to elect a Senator in Congress in case the fraudulent claim of the notorious Pinchback should be rejected, as there was then the highest probability it would be.

This was the state of the case, as shown by the results of that election. But now what occurred? In the first place, a so-called Returning Board, whose duty it was to compile the election returns and certify the election of members, contrived, by throwing out the votes of numerous precincts, and sometimes of whole counties, to reject so many Democratic members, and give their seats to the defeated Republican candidates, that, instead of a Democratic majority of twenty-nine in the House, the Republicans claimed a majority of one or two.

This was the position of affairs when the General Assembly met on the 4th day of January last, and the Democrats succeeded in organizing the House. Then was beheld what never before happened in this land—soldiers of the Federal Army, commanded by a brevet Brigadier General, invading the halls of a State Legislature, assuming to decide who were its members, and marching out, between fixed bayonets, five duly elected and qualified representatives. When the fact of this outrage, of this flagrant violation of the constitutional rights of a State, of this attempted overthrow of its lawful Legislature, became known, the whole country, from one end of it to the other, felt a shock that soon found expression in public meetings, State Legislatures, and the public press. But what was the action of the President and of Congress? You would naturally suppose that as soon as it could be done, the officer guilty of this unparalleled crime against free government was brought to trial and condign punishment; but you would be greatly mistaken in that supposition. Instead of punishment, his offense was palliated and excused in a Presidential Message to the Senate, and not one word of censure passed either House of Congress. On the contrary, for week after week, and for many weeks, the Senate Chamber resounded with violent, intemperate, denunciatory, and unjust Radical harangues against the South, and especially against the people of Louisiana, in order to divert the public attention of the North from the usurpation and violence of which I have spoken. And I venture the opinion that the same denunciation would have been kept up to this very day, in public conventions and meetings and in the Radical press, had not the election in Connecticut, and the Spring elections in New-York and Ohio, fully demonstrated that the gospel of hate has lost its power over the voters of the North.

ARKANSAS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

Next let us turn to Arkansas. In October, 1874, the people of that State, by the overwhelming vote of 78,697 for, to 24,807 against it, adopted a new Constitution. State officers and a Legislature were elected at the same time, and in due course were inaugurated and entered upon the discharge of their functions. The Constitution and Government thus chosen were eminently popular, and the State began to enjoy a peace and prosperity of which it had long been deprived under Radical and carpet-bag rule. But of course the faction, comparatively small in numbers but desperate in purpose, who had ruled and almost ruined the State, were dissatisfied with a turn of events that deprived them of power and plunder, and naturally directed their eyes to the Radical majority in Congress and the Radical President to retrieve their broken political fortunes. They procured a committee of the House of Represenatives to be sent to investigate Arkansas affairs, and the committee visited the State, took much testimony, fully heard all parties, made their own observations, saw with their own eyes the condition of the people, and heard with their own ears their sentiments and wishes. Thus fully informed they returned to Washington to draw up and present their report. It soon leaked out that although a majority of the committee were Republicans, their report would be favorable to the new Constitution and the existing Government. In this posture of affairs, the factionists had recourse, in their desperation, to the President; and Congress was soon amazed by the receipt of a Presidential Message that, in effect, recommended the overthrow by Federal power of the Constitution and the Government of the State, and the restoration to its Chief Magistracy of a man whom, but a few months before, the President himself had refused to acknowledge as Governor, and who, by reason of this refusal, had been displaced from power.

Upon this most extraordinary and alarming Message, that struck at the very existence of the State, that in effect denied its reserved sovereignty and claimed absolute power over it for the Federal Government, that treated with contempt the right of the people to make their own Constitution and elect their own officers, the Senate of the United States took no action whatever. Instead of condemning it in stern language, as it should have been condemned, they passed it by in profound silence, broken only by the wailings of one of the Arkansas Senators of the discomfited faction, and the strong words of alarm uttered on the Democratic side of the Chamber. But to their everlasting credit be it spoken, a decisive majority of the House, (their committee having made a report such as I have indicated,) sustained the report and saved the country from a more flagrant and, if possible, more unconstitutional act of Federal violence than has yet disgraced the annals of the nation.

And now if there is any one here who has disbelieved in the danger of centralization, who has regarded what has been said about it as the mere claptrap of a demagogue, the dream of a visionary, or an exercise of a rhetorician, I pray him, in view of the facts I have stated, and of many more of like import that might be stated, and of the utterances, at first cautious and faint, but now bold and outspoken, of the most eminent and influential of the Radical leaders, to review his opinion, and seriously and conscientiously consider the question, "Is there not danger?"

Why, what is the interpretation placed upon the Constitution, and especially upon the fourteenth amendment, by the leaders of the Republican Party? Freed from all verbiage and ambiguity, it amounts simply to the assertion of a supreme power in Congress over every subject that concerns the life, liberty, or property of any person within the United States; in other words, over everything that is the subject of law. This monstrous proposition, which, if carried into execution, would leave no reserved rights or sovereignty whatever to the States, is the doctrine daily taught by men standing in the very front rank of Rebublican teachers. The time was when every statesman and jurist in the land, of whatever political party, taught the doctrine that the Federal Government possesses no powers but such as are expressly, or by necessary implication, conferred upon it by the Constitution; that it is sovereign only in respect to these delegated powers, and that all sovereignty whatsoever remains within the States. The consequence of that doctrine was, that Congress could exercise no power unless it could be found delegated to it in the Constitution; and this was the doctrine of all parties, and shades of parties, in the country from the formation of the Constitution down to 1861. But in practice, the very opposite of this true doctrine has come to prevail, and the Radical majority in Congress has, for years, acted upon the theory that Congress can exercise any jurisdiction, pass any law that the Constitution does not expressly forbid it to exercise or to pass. Under this new interpretation it has enacted law after law for which no delegated power can be found in the Constitution, and has thus assumed to be the absolute sovereign in all things over the States and the people. And here let me earnestly warn you, my friends, not to suppose that because the frame work of the State governments may remain, the rights of the States and the people will also be preserved. The republican forms of the Roman Commonwealth lasted for centuries after every spark of liberty had been extinguished, and the sole depositary of power was a single man. And so the forms of State government might remain with us after everything of substance and reality had passed away, and every important power of government had been usurped by the Executive and Congress of the United States. The greatest question, then, that ought to engage the attention of the American people—the question that far transcends in importance and overshadows all others—is, How can we preserve our free republican system and Constitution; how perpetuate that complex yet wonderfully wise scheme of rule by which the powers of government are divided between a national government on the one hand, exercising certain delegated powers that concern the whole republic, and State governments on the other hand, controlling all purely local and domestic concerns? Upon the maintenance of this system depend the perpetuity of the Union, the character and beneficence of the laws, and the peace, prosperity, and liberty of the people. To repeat what I have said on a former occasion, "Without our system of States the Federal Government would never have existed; without them it could never have extended from ocean to ocean; without them a happy, contented, free, and prosperous people would never have been our boast. And whenever they shall cease to exist, or shall become but a name, the foundations of the republic will have crumbled away and the structure they supported will hasten to its fall."

FRATERNITY AMONG THE STATES.

Intimately connected with the subject I have been considering is the question, "How shall we best promote fraternal feeling among the various sections of the Union?" That such a feeling is highly important to the material prosperity of every section is quite apparent, and that it is still more important to the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union is equally true. The most obvious and efficient course to pursue is that of perfect justice and impartiality, as far as they are attainable. If the laws favor one section at the expense of the others, if they degrade one section below the standard of right and dignity that belongs to all, discontent among those who are thus injured in their prosperity or wounded in their feelings must necessarily exist, and respect and affection for the Government and love of the Union must necessarily be weakened. This important truth has, in my opinion, been too much disregarded by our Radical rulers since the close of the civil war, and the sooner their errors are rectified the better will it be for the welfare of the people and the perpetuity of the Republic. Our laws of Federal taxation, both Customs and internal revenue laws, bear unequally upon different sections of the country, and also upon different classes of the community. The course pursued toward the South has certainly, in many respects, been wanting in a broad, liberal, and wise statesmanship, and been calculated rather to keep open and irritate the wounds of civil war than to close and to heal them forever. The disregard of the Constitution in dealing with Southern States, when not a hostile arm was raised against the Government, has necessarily provoked a comparison between the mode of their treatment and that of their sister and co-equal States. It is time, my fellow-citizens, for these unjust and unwise discriminations to cease. We are one people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf, and common sense and patriotism alike dictate that the common welfare of all should be the firm and unvarying purpose of all. Our interests are so closely interwoven that one section or one class cannot be long oppressed without a reaction that in the end also injures the oppressor. The injurious effects of a policy tending to impoverish the West or South would soon be felt in every city and hamlet in the East; and, on the other hand, a policy tending to unsettle business in the East affects more or less every calling and industry not only there, but elsewhere. It is, therefore, manifestly our interest and duty to give no just cause for complaint to any section or class, and at the same time it is our interest and duty to give no sanction to imaginary complaints that have no real foundation. We hear by far too much intemperate declamation and ignorant and untruthful assertion, calculated to prejudice the people of one section against those of another, and men of one calling against their fellow-men of other callings, as if the union of the States were an evil instead of a blessing, and the organization of society a curse to mankind and a reproach to our Maker.

THE CORRUPTION OF FOURTEEN YEARS.

There is another subject to which I feel it my duty to call your attention, though I can notice it but briefly to-day, for to discuss it as it deserves to be discussed would occupy time that belongs to the speakers who are to follow me, and that I am unwilling to do. I allude to the corruption that has prevailed in government during the last fourteen years, and which is without a parallel in the history of the Republic. In the outset, however, I wish to say that I am very far from asserting that any party that has ever held power in the country was wholly free from corruption, or that, on the contrary, any such party was wholly and entirely dishonest.

To make the first assertion would be to contradict the plainest facts of history; to make the latter, would not only contradict history, but would be an assault on popular government. For it needs no deep insight into either history or philosophy to convince us that if the great mass of any people are thoroughly corrupt, they are unfit to be depositaries of political power. The truth is that the great body of the people, of whatever party, hate dishonesty, and although the exigencies of parties too frequently make them overlook it in their rulers, they yet, in their hearts, condemn and detest it. But it is not enough, my friends to condemn and detest vice in our hearts; we must do more if we would extirpate or lessen it. We must make our detestation felt, in order that the offenders may be brought to well-deserved punishment, and that a salutary example may be set to warn others against the commission of like crimes. And here, be it observed, that the criminal laws of the land are not sufficient to eradicate the evil, though when rigorously enforced they may do much to diminish it. For there is so much official misconduct, of which we may be morally convinced, but of which the strict and full proofs required in a court of justice cannot be adduced, and there are so many loop-holes of escape in the delays and the administration of the law, that something more summary, more easy of application, and more efficient, is an absolute necessity. This remedy is found in the power of the people to change their rulers through the agency of the ballot-box. And whenever a party has brought disgrace upon the country, or entailed upon it serious losses by the misconduct of its officials, it is the duty of the people to manifest their sense of the injury, and to set a salutary example, by turning that party out of power. Under such circumstances, it does not avail to say that the mass or the party is innocent. That is undoubtedly true, and no candid man disputes it. But there is a great and overshadowing public necessity, an imperious demand of public virtue, a wise and circumspect regard for the future, that require the people to exercise the only effective power in their hands by making a change in their rulers. Understand me: I do not say that a party should lose power because in a few instances, here and there, official delinquents have been found in it, for those are accidents that no party can always guard against. The most that it can do is to punish the offenders. But when the delinquencies are not few and casual, when they extend over a long period of time, when they are found in almost every department of Government, and, instead of being repressed, are seen to increase in magnitude and number, then the people are false to their interest, false to their virtue, false to good government, false to the perpetuity of free institutions, if they fail to apply the proper remedy, a change of rulers.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I feel constrained to say that, in my opinion, such a necessity for the judgment and action of the people now exists. I make this declaration with a full sense of responsibility, and, if I know my own heart, with pain instead of pleasure; for I cannot take delight in the contemplation of vice; nor can I find enjoyment in that which brings free, popular, government into disgrace. Neither have I any sympathy with a practice that has too often prevailed, that of making vague, wild charges of corruption without any proof to support them; nor with that other bad practice of confounding the guilty and the innocent in a common denunciation. All our public men are not dishonest, all the public men of any party are not dishonest—to assert that they are is a libel upon them and upon the system of government under which they were chosen. I do not stand here to denounce whole classes of men as villains because they hold offices, whether Federal or State. But I do stand here to say that, in the light of indisputable proofs, corruption has existed, and does exist, to a degree that requires the corrective hand of the people in the mode I have indicated. If I had time I would present much of this proof to you to-day, though a single day would scarcely suffice to read a hundredth part of it. I cannot, therefore, at this time, do more than allude to certain matters that have become almost too notorious to need a reference to proofs.

A REHEARSAL OF RECENT FRAUDS.

Is there a man here who has not heard of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier? Is there one of you who does not know, by sworn testimony taken before Congressional committees, that by the frauds of these companies, principally ruled and governed by certain members of Congress, the people of the United States are absolutely certain to lose not less than $50,000,000?

Has any one of you forgotten that over $435,000 were used by these companies to procure the passage of an amendment to the railroad charter, by the corruption of members of Congress—an amendment that surrendered the most important rights of the Government, and, in the end, entailed upon the people the loss to which I have referred?

Is it necessary for me to produce the proof, taken at the late session of Congress, that over seven hundred thousand dollars were employed by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to procure from Congress an immense public subsidy?

Must I read to you the testimony given before a Senate committee, a few years since, to show that bribery of New-York Custom-house officers had become an established usage? or is it necessary to more than mention the prosecutions by the Government of merchants, great and small, charged with defrauding the revenue out of millions by smuggling, or otherwise—not one of which frauds or offenses could have been committed had not Government officers assisted in its commission?

Have you not heard of the practices of the whisky rings, defrauding the Government out of untold amounts of taxes, through the connivance and with the aid of purchased revenue officials?

Must I do more than remind you that the official reports of responsible officers of your Army, and the statements of disinterested private citizens, have clearly shown that, through the fraudulent practices of Indian agents and contractors, large numbers of Indians whom the Government is bound by treaty stipulations to support, have lately been on the very verge of starvation, and the country thereby menaced with an Indian war? Is it not an indisputable fact that the appropriations for the Indians and Indian Bureau are annually about three millions more than they were in 1860, and that through the frauds and peculations of "Indian rings," in collusion with Government officials, millions of this money are every year embezzled?

Have you not heard how fraud, bribery, and corruption existed in the Post Office Department, under the very nose, so to speak, of the Postmaster General himself—frauds and offenses so gross as to necessitate not only the dismissal of the detected officials, but also their criminal prosecution in a court of justice?

Have you not read of the frequent thefts in the Treasury, from the abstraction of a trifling sum of fractional currency to the larceny of over $40,000 in a lump? Need I do more than refer to the long list of defaulters in almost every branch of the public service, and whose defalcations in the last fourteen years amount, at the lowest computation, to millions of dollars.

Must I again remind you that not even the Department of Justice has been free from taint, and that, under the late Attorney General, officers whose duty it was to prosecute the guilty were greater criminals than the men they prosecuted?

These, my friends, are some of the more notorious and patent examples of the corruption that has been undermining public and official virtue in the United States of late years, but the full extent of that corruption will never be known until the people, by a change of rulers, shall make it possible to fully and completely investigate it. But we have seen enough to verify the truth of the old maxim that a long continuance of power in any party is sure to breed corruption, and that a change of rulers, from time to time, is an indispensable necessity of good government.

NOTHING TO FEAR FROM THE DEMOCRATIC INFLATIONISTS.

A few remarks upon another subject and I will cease to trespass further upon your patience. Under cover of a false pretense that the public schools of Ohio are in danger, though they are amply, nay, fully protected by her Constitution, and another false pretense of clerical interference and domination, the Radical leaders have seen fit to drag religion into the mire of politics and inaugurate a crusade against a Christian Church. A more inexcusable, dangerous, and reprehensible proceeding has never, in the history of this country, been seen since the secret, oath-bound Know-Nothing lodges sprung into being, and, after a brief existence, almost as suddenly passed away. But undeterred by the signal fate of that party, and driven by the extremity of their condition to look for something with which to divert the public mind from a consideration of radical misrule, the Republican leaders seek to revive once more the Know-Nothing sentiment, and to plunge the various sects and denominations of Christians into a fratricidal strife. Twenty years ago, my Democratic friends, you crushed an attempt of this kind into the dust, and if you are true to your principles, true to the Constitution, true defenders of the rights of conscience and the peace and well being of society, you will do it again.

And here I cannot refrain from an observation that seems to me most appropriate and well-timed. We hard-money men have been admonished again and again that if the Democratic ticket shall be elected this year in Ohio it will be taken as an indorsement of the currency planks in the platform, and the disease of inflation and irredeemable paper money will become epidemic and menace the country with ruin and disgrace. For myself, I do not share in this exaggerated terror; for if the hard-money Democrats do their duty, as I am sure they will—if they stand faithfully and firmly by their principles, and advocate them with manly independence whenever necessary—no such evil results will follow from the election of our ticket.

But now turn to the other side, and ask yourselves what would be the result of a triumph of the Radical ticket upon the Know-Nothing foundation on which it now stands. Surely it requires no great foresight to see that such a triumph would tend to drag religion into politics from one end of the Republic to the other, to prostitute it to the base purposes of partisan triumph, to create a union between the dominant sects and the ruling party in the State, as detrimental in its effects as a union of Church and State itself, and to convulse society to its very foundations as it never has been convulsed in the United States. Were there no other consideration but this, no other valid objection to Radical success but this, it would be amply, more than amply, sufficient to make it the imperative duty of every Democrat to give his support to his ticket.

Let us, then, gird up our loins, and inviting all who are opposed to Radical misrule to join us, make a supreme and unfaltering effort for victory, with the full assurance that, whatever dangers may beset our path, the triumph of Democracy will in the end be the triumph of the Constitution, and insure the restoration of good government, fraternal feelings, and peace, prosperity, and happiness.

ALLEN ON THE CURRENCY.

HE EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS TO A NEWSPAPER REPORTER—HE DEEMS RESUMPTION IN THIS COUNTRY "A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY."

Gov. William Allen, of Ohio, has been interviewed by a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*. One item of exact and precious information bestowed upon him was that the venerable Governor was born in the little village of Edenton, N. C., on the 5th day of January, 1806, and is consequently now sixty-nine years old. After considerable skirmishing on the subject of finance, the correspondent at last put the question to him point blank in these words: "There is a square issue before the country as to whether specie payments shall be resumed, or paper money made absolute. The people are dividing on the question as to whether coined metal or stamped paper shall be the standard of value in this country for all time to come. Have you any hesitancy in stating your exact attitude with respect to this important question?"

At this presentation of the question Gov. Allen hesitated a moment and then said: "I regard specie payments in the sense in which that term might have been employed twenty years ago—as a physical impossibility now and for all time to come. In my judgment, the business of the world and the financial needs of mankind have outgrown the capacity of the mines to produce precious metals enough to serve as a basis of currency. The business of the world to-day is transacted, not by the transfer of coin as in the days of Venetian and Spanish commercial supremacy, but by the interchange of paper bills representing credit; representing the confidence of men in one another; a confidence which is the outgrowth of the intimate acquaintance between communities and nations rendered possible by modern methods of locomotion. In some countries there is still coin in circulation, and paper money is exchangeable at par for it. But nowhere do specie payments exist except by sufferance. Nowhere could the shadow of specie payments which does exist be maintained for a moment if the people who hold the paper money were to withdraw their confidence from the banks which hold what there is of gold. In a word, the pretense of specie payments which exists in England, the strongest coin country in the world, would fall to-morrow but for the credit of the banks based upon the confidence of the bill-holders. Therefore, you see, the basis of business in specie-paying as well as in non-specie-paying countries is credit, and nothing but credit, after all. I cannot now go over the whole subject. I can give you my view of the matter in a few words. I regard the accomplishment of resumption in this country as a physical impossibility. And I regard the whole doctrine of specie payments as an ideality without practical foundation to rest on. I regard it as a —— *barren ideality, Sir.*"

CIVILIZING THE SAVAGES.

HOW A LITTLE INDIAN GIRL WAS GIVEN A CHRISTIAN BURIAL IN OREGON.

Indian Agent C. A. Huntington writes to the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, of Portland, Oregon, from Neah Bay Indian Reservation, an account of the first Christian burial among the Makah tribe of Indians. He says:

The fear of a human corpse, the fear of being brought in contact with it, or with anything that has touched it, is absolutely pitiable, as it is seen among these Indians. A little girl connected with our mission school died this morning, June 14, and it was resolved to give her a Christian burial. The Indian mode is to remove the corpse off the premises instantly after the breath leaves the body, and as they have a superstition that if carried through the door of the house, the first person that passes though the door is doomed to die soon afterward, the general custom is to make an opening through the side of the house through which the body is passed out, and then the opening is closed. This makes the exit of the dead possible without endangering the life of the other inmates. But the body of this child was taken in charge by the agent. She was properly laid out immediately after death, and none of the Indians were allowed to interfere while a good coffin was made by the reservation carpenter. A grave was dug at a point near where the school is kept, the funeral was appointed at 3 o'clock, and all the Indians invited to attend. The distance from Neah Bay to the grave is two miles, and it was necessary to carry the coffin in a canoe. The head chief of the tribe, a man of more intelligence and more manhood than any other Indian in the tribe, was ordered to take the corpse into the canoe, with the mother of the deceased, and carry them to the place of burial. The chief did not object to do this. He never objects to any order of the agent, however disagreeable. He is always prompt to obey any request. The coffin was brought to the beach, some hundred yards from the grave, where the school and the agent's family met it in procession. The purpose was to have the Indian boys at the school act as bearers. This they were all afraid to do. But it was a point to gain to induce some of them to do this service. Out of twelve boys, four were induced by persuasion, amounting almost to compulsion, to put a hand to the bier and bear the coffin to the grave. The lid was then lifted, and all the school children brought near to view the face of the corpse, an act that caused the children much fear, and to the older Indians it seemed horrible. The school thus standing around the grave sang the familiar school song, "Rest for the Weary," and after prayer, offered by the agent, the other sweet hymn, "There is a Beautiful Land on High," when the coffin was lowered and buried. But the fact of most significant import remains yet to be stated, a fact that reveals the deep-seated superstition of those people. Do you think that canoe in which the chief conveyed that corpse was ever to be used again? By no means. Having been the receptacle of a coffin containing a human corpse, it must never again be used as a vehicle for the living. And the owner demolished it on the spot, in no spirit of anger toward the agent who had ordered a duty evidently revolting to his feelings, but more in the spirit of a willing sacrifice upon the alter of his superstition.

WE'VE GOT THROUGH FIGHTING.

From the Vicksburg Herald.

He had a wooden leg, three fingers were gone from the left hand, and he had to use a crutch. In the dusk of evening he sat down on a dry goods box on the street corner, and striking the ground with his crutch, he exclaimed:

"Well, old pard the war's over! Gimme your hand—shake hard!"

He shook the crutch with hearty good will, and continued:

"There's no more reb—no more Yank! We're all Americans, and standing shoulder to shoulder—South Carolina alongside Massachusetts—we can lick the boots off'n any nation under the sun!"

He waited awhile, and then went on:

"No more skirmishes—no more fouts! Uncle Robert is dead, Gen. Grant wants peace, and they're melting up swords and bayonets to make cotton-mill machinery! We're about through camping out, old pard, and we hain't sorry—not a bit!"

He leaned the crutch against the box, lifted his wooden leg, and said:

"Lost a good leg up at Fredericksburg when I was under Barksdale, and Burnside thought he could whip old Uncle Robert and Stonewall Jackson together! Good Lord! but wasn't it hot that day, when the Yanks laid their pontoons and got up and got for us! And when we got up and got for them, wasn't it red hot!"

He stopped to ponder for a while, and his voice was softer as he said:

"But I forgive 'em! I took the chances, and lost. I'm reaching out now to shake hands with the Yank who shot me, and I'll divide my tobacco half and half with him. It was a big war. Yank and reb stook right up and showed pluck, but it is time to forgive and forget."

He cut off a chew of his plug, took off his battered hat and looked at it, and continued:

"Didn't we all come of one blood? Hain't we the big American nation? Isn't this here United States the biggest plantation on the river, and is there a nation in the world that dares knock the chip off our shoulder?

Maryland, my Maryland,
Michigan, my Michigan."

He put down his leg, looked at his crippled hand, and soliloquized:

"Three fingers gone—hand used up, but I'm satisfied. Folks who go to war expect to feel bullets. We stood up to the Yank—they stood up to us—it was a fair fout, and we got licked. Two fingers hain't as good as five, but they are good enough to shake hands with! Come up here, you Yanks, and grip me! We raise cotton down here—you raise corn up there—let's trade!"

He lifted his crutch, struck it down hard, and went on:

"Durn a family who'll fight each other. We've got the biggest and best country that ever laid out of doors, and if any foreign despot throws a club at the American eagle we'll shoulder arms and shoot him into the middle of next week!"

He sat and pondered while the shadows grew deeper, and by and by he said:

"There's lots of graves down here—there's heaps o' war orphans up North; I'm crippled up and half sick, but I'm going to git up and hit the onery cuss who dares to say a word agin either. We've got through fighting, we're shaking hands now, and durn the man who says a word to interrupt the harmony. It's one family—ole Uncle Sam's boys and gals and babies—and we're going to live in the same house, eat at the same table, and turn out bigger crops than any other ranch on the globe."

He rose up to go, rapped on the box with his crutch, and continued:

"*Resolved*, That this glorious old family stick together in the old homestead for the next million years to come."

MR. BRIGHT ON THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

In reply to a Sheffield correspondent who had written to Mr. Bright asking him to support Mr. Whalley in his endeavors to obtain a free pardon or protection for a man in New-Zealand who claims to be Arthur Orton, the right honorable gentleman has sent the following letter:

No. 132 Piccadilly, London, July 15.

SIR: You may rely upon it that Arthur Orton will not come from New-Zealand. During the trials £1,000 was offered for him, and nobody could produce him. It was a large bribe, and I only wonder it did not bring over a score of Ortons. Arthur Orton is in Dartmoor, and nobody, I suspect, knows this better than some of those who are pretending to expect him from New-Zealand. I have read all the evidence and all the speeches of both trials, and the summing up of the Lord Chief Justice. This last I have read again during last month, and I have read more than once the evidence before the Chili Commission. I know, therefore, as much about the matter as you can know, and much more than is known by nine out of ten of those who are clamoring for the release of the convict at Dartmoor. I have before me now the handwriting of the real Roger Tichborne, of the real Arthur Orton, and of the convict, and this alone is sufficient to convince any man of common sense and observation what is the truth in the case. If you could see this handwriting, and if you could examine the evidence of the Chili Commission, the evidence of the convict's own friends, to whom he referred for proof that he was what he pretended to be, you could hardly fail to be convinced that your belief in the convict is wrong and your sympathy with him wholly misplaced. I mention these two points as conclusive against him. There are many other points in the evidence on the two trials which are fatal to his claims. He seemed to know the names of two dogs, but he did not know the name of his own mother. Mr. Turville, in Australia, asks him a test question whether his mother was stout or thin. He said, "Stout—a tall, large woman." It is not denied that Lady Tichborne was leanness itself. Miss Nangle said she was more like a skeleton than anything else, and this was not contradicted by any one.

If you can believe in a man who did not know his own mother's name, and who stated that his mother, who is admitted to have been leanness itself, was "stout—a tall, large woman," when he first came forward in Australia, and when he had no opportunity of picking up information and facts to support his case, I fear you are of that credulous nature that it may be useless to reason with you.

I can take no part in the proceedings of Mr. Whalley and his friends. To me the convict in Dartmoor is the greatest criminal of our time. His crime has extended over many years. It is most base in character, and includes in it almost every crime for which evil men are brought to punishment.

You are much impressed, I dare say, by the declarations of those who traverse the country creating agitation on this question. I must ask to be permitted to value my own judgment at least as highly as that of these persons. One of them is believed to have invested money largely in the case, and pecuniary interest is not favorable to an impartial decision; another suffers from a complaint which I call "Jesuit on the brain," and this seems grievously to distort almost everything he looks at; and a third is the lawyer who failed, after a trial which lasted 188 days, to convince three Judges and twelve jurymen, or any one of the Judges or of the jurymen, that his client was anything but an impostor and a man most odious from his character and his crimes. I shall be glad if you and such as believe with you will not ask me to correspond further on a question about which only honest men who are in entire ignorance of the facts can, in my view, differ in opinion.

I am respectfully yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

MR. MARK HARRISON, No. 1 Elliott road, Sheffield.

THE FASHIONS.

AN ABUNDANCE OF PICTURESQUE COMBINATIONS.

SUMMER TOILETS—NEW DEVICES—CHALLIS AND LAWN SUITS—BONNETS FOR THE HEATED TERM.

The fashions of 1875 are so beautiful in respect of material and so varied in design that it requires very little effort to arrive at the most satisfactory results. Dress-makers, modistes, and lingères are furnishing charming models. The dresses for ordinary use are principally of striped and checked linen, made with many plaitings and embroideries, intermixed in accordance with fancy. Bias and straight bands are made of the same material as the suit, and when placed in different ways make up a great variety of designs. Elegant light toilets are made of cotton goods in thick and thin stripes worked in colors, with the different shades overlying each other, and trimmed with lace in the same style, cotton-ball fringe, or tassels. There are also embroideries of colored cotton on heavy network, and appliqué on white tulle, of which mention has already been made; there are, too, laces and insertions to match, all made by hand. The art of manufacturing has attained perfection in the imitation of these different styles, so linen and batiste are embroidered by machinery in white, pink, and écru, producing pretty effects at a comparatively small cost. The best way to make up these materials is in a duchess tunique, with princess-formed front, and the back altogether independent, gracefully draped and ornamented with velvet or ribbon bows, in colors to match the underskirt. The sleeves are generally of the same material as the skirt, and the waist is lined to correspond. Small lace or crepe de chine shawls or fichus are very much worn; these are also made of netting. The Lamballe, Charlotte Corday, and Paysanne forms are most beautiful when made of white tulle folded double and bordered with white blonde. The plaits are formed when the fichu is put on; this is very easily done; then a velvet bow with variegated flowers is fastened over the breast, and from this the ends fall carelessly. A fichu made after this pattern out of black tulle and lace is very graceful, and is even more serviceable than a white one.

White muslin dresses are made like all toilets at present, with sleeves different from the waist. The following description will give an idea of the general effect of a similar toilet. The white muslin skirt is trimmed with deep plaited flounces, (coup de vent,) surmounted by Valenciennes insertion, under which is a colored ribbon. The apron is of bands of muslin and Valenciennes insertion, with ribbon underneath; it is bordered with a deep piece of Valenciennes. The muslin cuirass is made with bands of insertion and lined with mousseline de soie. The sleeves, of muslin and Valenciennes, are not lined. The sash is of gros grain ribbon. The linings of these muslin dresses are generally high in the neck to make the waists appear thick, and the sleeves are not lined; if the linings are cut out in the neck they are cut square or pointed, and left high over the shoulders.

An elegant evening dress may be made of white châlis. The skirt is trimmed with a deep flounce in front, surmounted by a puffing fastened down in the centre by a bias band of faille. The side breadths are puffed from the flounce all the way up, in very small puffs; the front is puffed above the flounce in two large puffings, with a heading divided through the centre by a faille band; the train is plain. The cuirass laces in the back, and is composed of bands of straw-colored and black velvet alternating; the border is cut in scallops and bound, and above is a deep piece of Malines lace. The low neck is trimmed with two pieces of Malines lace with a narrow heading; a bunch of bright-colored roses and wild oats is upon the shoulder. The back is adorned with a long straw-colored sash with white fringe. The hair, when this suit is worn, is dressed very low in the neck, and ornamented on the top with flowers to correspond with those upon the waist.

A handsome combination of colors is straw-color and black. A suit in these hues may be thus arranged: The skirt is of black faille, trimmed nearly half way up the front with straw-colored lengthwise faille puffings, with headings on each side bound with black. The train is black and trimmed with seven plaited grenadine flounces in stripes of black and straw color. The apron is of straw-colored crêpe de chine, heavily embroidered with black silk, and bordered with a deep galloon in lattice-work of straw-colored silk bound with black; it is shirred up on each side and joined by a large black faille sash placed on about the middle of the apron and lined with straw-color. From under the basque of the waist is a puffing of black faille with a straw-colored lining, which reaches to the sash. The black faille cuirass is cut in heart-shape and trimmed with two black faille bias bands, with a straw-colored band in the centre, which forms a fichu; a small crepe point falls below on each side. The chemisette is of striped black and straw-colored mousseline de soie, with a black faille collar lined with straw-color; under the collar is a Malines lace frill. The sleeves are of embroidered crape finished at the wrist with a ruffle, surmounted by a double cuff in the two colors; between the cuff and the ruffles is a ribbon band with a bow and ends on the outside. Malines lace is under the ruffles.

An écru lawn suit can be made with English embroidery. The skirt should have a short train surrounded by two plaited flounces, surmounted by a third in English embroidery, which is placed on with but little fullness; above are two other plaited flounces. The scarf apron is of lawn trimmed with a flounce of English embroidery, with narrow plaited ruffles on either side; the ends of the scarf are crossed over in the back, forming a graceful falling puff. The waist has a small basque surrounded by a narrow plaited ruffle. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with plaited ruffles, with an embroidered ruffle in the centre.

A traveling suit for a young lady may be of sky-blue glacé toile d'Asie, with dark blue stripes forming the check. The trimming is of light striped blue material. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed with two striped plaited flounces, each about two inches and a half deep. The tunique is bordered with a striped band of the same width as the flounces; it is raised in the back under a scarf trimmed in the same way. The cuirass-waist is open in heart-shape in the neck, where it is surrounded by a white batiste ruching; the basque is long in front, terminating in a point; the sides and back of the basque are cut in two short points.

The garment used to preserve traveling suits from the dust, and called familiarly a duster, is very useful; it is made of linen and cut like the old-fashioned waterproof. The prettiest and newest form is the Russian redingote; the circular form is also much employed; it may be of mixed gray, black, or white English mohair, trimmed with bound bands, and it has buttons covered with linen. The back is ornamented with a bias pointed piece in imitation of a hood, and this is also bound.

The essential articles of a lady's toilet are the hat, gloves, and shoes; the woman of the world is always recognized by these when traveling. The bonnets for middle-aged ladies are most becoming when made closely fitting to the head with a soft crown and mentonnierè. The front is sometimes of straw, but the remainder is always of tulle and lace. The flowers are placed in a band underneath the front and on the outside in half garlands and bunches. Sometimes a veil-mantilla is placed on the back of the bonnet which it covers, and is then taken to the front and fastened under the chin. Galloon with sparks of gold, silver, or steel, is much used to border bonnets; and also black galloon, worked with jet and straw. A form of hat largely used by young ladies is commonly called melon shape; the trimming is very simple, consisting solely of a black galloon, with a bow on one side and a tuft of feathers; or it is surrounded by a very long flowing scarf, which can be wound around the neck. Strings are worn on full-dress bonnets; they are of white, blue, or straw-colored silk gauze, or silk tulle.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of July 30 gives the following statistics: "The quantity of coal sent from this region the last week was: By rail 126,549 tons; canal, 39,222 tons; for the week, 165,771 tons, against 104,440 for the corresponding week last year; increase, 61,331 tons. The supply sent from all the regions of which we have returns, was anthracite, 478,496 tons; bituminous, 86,542 tons; for the week, 565,038 tons, against 410,173 tons for the corresponding week of last year; increase, 154,865 tons. The supply sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 10,195,578 tons, against 10,507,858 tons to same period last year; decrease, 312,201 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 410,657 tons."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LILTINGS FROM THE LOWLANDS.

"AULD ROBIN GRAY."

The lassie she was bonny, sae what could a laddie do
But tell the lass he lo'ed her and swear he wad be true?
But why before they parted did the lover laddie say,
"O darling, will ye sing to me 'Auld Robin Gray?'"

An' aye the lassie sang it wi' the laddie at her side.
Then came the last farewells while she said she'd be his bride,
An' through long years of absence she wad ever be his ain,
An' she wad aye be faithfu' till her laddie cam' again.

She lo'ed him but a towmond, then cam' a havering loon,
With gowd and siller he would shine the gayest in the toun; ·
And he was auld and crabbit, but what did the lassie say?
Her sang was aye the tune of "Auld Robin Gray."

And it's aye the auld, auld way when a laddie is awa';
But oh, the laddie lo'ed her, but he had no gowd at a';
She thochtna' in December of the lad she loved in May,
And aye she sang the tune of "Auld Robin Gray."

He was auld and he was crabbit, but what did the lassie care?
He had gowd and he had siller, and the lassie she was fair.
But the laddie wha had lo'ed her weel, he kept his heart fu' gay,
And aye the tune he whistled was "Auld Robin Gray."

When the auld man's waes were o'er and they laid him in the groun',
There came a sailor laddie just to spy aboot the toun;
He came there in December and he stayed aboot till May,
And aye the tune he whistled was "Auld Robin Gray."

The laddie said, "I will na gae until ye marry me;"
Said she, "I'll sacrifice myself to rid the toun o' thee."
And noo they're crouse and canty baith, and aft the neebors say
They hear them singing merrily "Auld Robin Gray." GORDON CAMPBELL.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER X.

A LADY'S DRAWING ROOMS—ETHELBERTA'S DRESSING-ROOM.

[*Continued.*]

It was a house in a street on the north side of Hyde Park, between 10 and 11 in the evening, and several intelligent and courteous people had assembled there to enjoy themselves as far as it was possible to do so in a neutral way—all carefully preserving an aspect that they did not consider themselves clever or talented in the least degree, and keeping every variety of feeling in a state of solution, in spite of any attempt such feelings made from time to time to crystalize on interesting subjects in hand.

"Neigh, who is that charming woman with her head built up in a novel way even for hair architecture—the one with her back toward us?" said a man whose coat fitted doubtfully to a friend whose coat fitted well.

"Just going to ask for the same information," said Mr. Neigh, determining the very longest hair in his beard to an infinitesimal nicety by drawing its lower portion through his fingers. "I have quite forgotten—cannot keep people's names in my head at all; nor could my father either—nor any of my family—a very odd thing. But my old friend Mrs. Napper knows for certain." And he turned to one of a small group of middle-aged persons near, who, instead of skimming the surface of things in general, like the rest of the company, were going into the very depths of them.

"Oh! that is the celebrated Mrs. Petherwin, the woman who makes rhymes and prints 'em," said Mrs. Napper, in a detached paragraph, and then continued talking again to those on the other side of her.

The two loungers went on with their observations of Ethelberta's head-dress, which, though not extraordinary or eccentric, did certainly convey an idea of indefinable novelty. Observers were sometimes surprised to find that her cuts and modes were not acquired by any select communication with the mysterious clique which orders the livery of the fashionable world, for—and it affords a parallel to cases in which clever thinkers in other spheres arrive independently at one and the same conclusion—Ethelberta's fashion often turned out to be the coming one, and this particularly with regard to hair. "Whoever heard of a person's head living six months in advance of her body?" said a quaint old lady, one day. "She must have," said the quainter old gentleman she addressed, "a sort of astronomical table, ma'am, by which she foretells the nodes and conjunctions of fashion by calculating the direction of the orbits it has already traversed."

"Oh, is that the woman at last?" said Neigh, diminishing his broad general gaze at the room to a wrinkled quizzing of Ethelberta.

"The rhymes, as Mrs. Napper calls them, are not to be despised," said his companion. "The writer's opinions of life and society differ very materially from mine, but I cannot help admiring her in the more reflective pieces: the songs I don't care for. The methods in which she handles curious subjects, and at the same time impresses us with a full conviction of her modesty, is very adroit, and somewhat blinds us to the fact that no such poems were demanded of her at all."

"I have not read them," said Neigh, secretly struggling with his jaw, to prevent a yawn; "but I suppose I must. The truth is, that I never care much for reading what one ought to read; I wish I did, but I cannot help it. And, no doubt, you admire the lady immensely for writing them; I don't. Everybody is so talented now-a-days that the only people I care to honor as deserving real distinction are those who remain in obscurity. I am myself hoping for a corner in some biographical dictionary when the time comes for those works only to contain lists of the exceptional individuals of whom nothing is known but that they lived and died."

"Ah—listen. They are going to sing one of her songs," said his friend, looking toward a bustling movement in the neighborhood of the piano. "I believe that song, 'When tapers tall,' has been set to music by three or four composers already."

"Men of any note?" said Neigh, at last beaten by his yawn, which courtesy nevertheless confined within his person to such an extent that only a few unimportant symptoms, such as reduced eyes and a certain rectangular manner of mouth in speaking, were visible.

"Scarcely," replied the other man. Established writers of music do not expend their energies upon new verse until they find that such verse is likely to endure; for should the poet be soon forgotten, their labor is in some degree lost.

"Artful dogs—who would have thought it?" said Neigh, just as an exercise in words; and they drew nearer to the piano, less to become listeners to the singing than to be spectators of the scene in that quarter. But among some others the interest in the songs seemed to be very great; and it was unanimously wished that the young lady who had practiced the different pieces of music privately, would sing some of them now in the order of their composers' reputations. The musical persons in the room unconsciously resolved themselves into a committee of taste.

One and another had been tried, when, at the end of the third, a lady spoke to Ethelberta.

"Now, Mrs. Petherwin," she said, gracefully throwing back her face, "your opinion is by far the most valuable. In which of the cases do you consider the marriage of verse and tune to have been most successful?"

Ethelberta, finding these and other unexpected calls made upon herself, had exclaimed privately whatever may be a lady's equivalent for Here goes! and come to the front without flinching.

"The sweetest and the best that I like by far," she said, "is neither of these. It is one which reached me by post only this morning from a place in Wessex, and is written by an unheard-of man who lives somewhere down there—a man who will be, nevertheless, heard a great deal of some day, I hope—think. I have only hastily tried it, though; but if one's own judgment is worth anything, it is the best."

A deaf gentleman who was standing with a friend in the rear declared privately to him upon this that what Mrs. Petherwin said was quite true, and that Wessex was in his judgment, as well as hers, a very picturesque part of England.

"Let us have your favorite, by all means," said another friend of Ethelberta's who was present—Mrs. Doncastle.

"I am so sorry that I cannot oblige you, since you wish to hear it," replied the poetess, regretfully; "but the music is at home. I had not received it when I lent the others to Miss Belmaine, and it is only in manuscript, like the rest.

"Could it not be sent for?" suggested an enthusiast who knew that Ethelberta lived only in the next street, appealing by a look to her, and then to the mistress of the house.

"Certainly, let us send for it," said that lady, who, not being able to give heed to a note of any song under the sun in the present state of her mind, had mechanically waited to give effect to whatever might appear likely to please. A footman was at once quietly dispatched with precise directions as to where Christopher's sweet production might be found.

"What—is there going to be something interesting?" asked a young married friend of Mrs. Napper, who had returned to her original spot.

"Yes—the best song she has written is to be sung in the best manner to the best air that has been composed for it. I should not wonder if she were going to sing it herself."

"Did you know anything of Mrs. Petherwin until her name leaked out in connection with these ballads?"

"No; but I think I recollect seeing her once before. She is one of those people who are known, as one may say, by subscription; everybody knows a little, till she is astonishingly well known altogether; but nobody knows her entirely. Lady Petherwin, her mother-in-law, has been taking her about a great deal latterly."

"She has apparently a very good prospect."

"Yes; and it is through her being of that curious undefined character which interprets itself to each admirer as whatever he would like to have it. Old men like her because she is so girlish; youths because she is womanly; wicked men because she is good in their eyes; good men because she is wicked in theirs."

"She must be a very anomalous sort of woman, at that rate."

"Yes. Like the British Constitution, she owes her success in practice to her inconsistencies in principle."

"These poems must have set her up. She appears to be quite the correct spectacle. Happy Mrs. Petherwin!"

The subject of their dialogue was engaged in a conversation with a Mrs. Belmaine upon the management of households—a theme provoked by a discussion that was in progress in the pages of some periodical of the time. Mrs. Belmaine was very full of the argument, and went on from point to point till she came to servants.

The face of Ethelberta showed caution at once.

"I consider that Lady Plamby pets her servants by far too much," said Mrs. Belmaine. "Oh, you do not know her? Well, she is a woman with theories; and she lends her maids and men books of the wrong kind for their station, and sends them to picture exhibitions which they don't in the least understand—all for the improvement of their taste, and morals, and nobody knows what besides. It only makes them dissatisfied."

The face of Ethelberta showed venturesomeness. "Yes, and dreadfully ambitious," she said.

"Yes, indeed. What a turn the times have taken! People of that sort push on, and get into business, and get great warehouses, until at last, without ancestors, or family, or name, or estate—"

"Or the merest scrap of heirloom or family jewel."

"Or heirlooms, or family jewels, they are thought as much of as if their forefathers had glided unobtrusively through the peerage—"

"Ever since the first edition."

"Yes." Mrs. Belmaine, who really sprang from a good old family, had been going to say, "for the last seven hundred years," but fancying from Ethelberta's addendum that she might not date back more than a trifling century or so, adopted the suggestion with her usual well-known courtesy, and blushed down to her locket at the thought of the mistake that she might have made—a modest trait in her character which gave great gratification to her husband, and, indeed, to all who knew her.

"And have you any theory on the vexed question of servant-government?" continued Mrs. Belmaine, smiling. "But no—the subject is of far too practical a nature for one of your bent, of course."

"Oh, no—it is not at all too practical. I have thought of the matter often," said Ethelberta. "I think the best plan would be for somebody to write a pamphlet, 'A Short Way with the Servants,' just as there was once written a terribly stinging one, 'A Short Way with the Dissenters,' which had a great effect."

"I have always understood that that was written by a dissenter as a satire upon the Church?"

"Ah—so it was; but the example will do to illustrate my meaning."

"Quite so—I understand—so it will," said Mrs. Belmaine, with clouded faculties.

Meanwhile Christopher's music had arrived. An accomplished gentleman, who had every musical talent except that of creation, scanned the notes carefully from top to bottom, and sat down to accompany the singer. There was no lady present of sufficient confidence or skill to venture into a song she had never seen before, and the only one who had seen it was Ethelberta herself. She did not deny having practiced it the greater part of the afternoon, and was very willing to sing it now if anybody would derive pleasure from the performance. Then she began, and the sweetness of her singing was such that even the most unsympathetic honored her by looking as if they would be willing to listen to every note the song contained if it were not quite so much trouble to do so. Some were so interested that, instead of continuing their conversation, they remained in silent consideration of how they would continue it when she had finished; while the particularly civil people arranged their countenances into every attentive form that the mind could devise. One emotional gentleman looked at the corner of a chair as if, till that moment, such an object had never crossed his vision; the movement of his finger to the imagined tune was, for the deaf old clergyman, a perfect mine of interest; while a young man from the country was powerless to put an end to an enchanted gaze at nothing at all in the exact middle of the room before him. Neigh, and the general phalanx of cool men and celebrated club yawners, were so much affected that they raised their chronic look of great objection to things to an expression of scarcely any objection at all.

"What makes it so interesting," said Mrs. Doncastle to Ethelberta, when the song was over and she had retired from the focus of the company, "is, that it is played from the composer's own copy, which has never met the public eye, or any other than his own before to-day. And I see that he has actually sketched in the lines by hand, instead of having ruled paper—just as the great old composers used to do. You must have been as pleased to get it fresh from the stocks like that as he probably was pleased to get your thanks."

Ethelberta became reflective. She had not thanked Christopher; moreover, she had decided, after some consideration, that she ought not to thank him. What new thoughts were suggested by that remark of Mrs. Doncastle's, and what new inclination resulted from the public presentation of his tune and her words as parts of one organic whole, are best explained by describing her doings at a later hour, when, having left Connaught Crescent somewhat early, she had reached home and retired from public view for that evening.

Ethelberta went to her room, sent away the maid who did double duty for herself and Lady Petherwin, walked in circles about the carpet till the fire had grown haggard and cavernous, sighed, took a sheet of paper and wrote:

DEAR MR. JULIAN: I have said I would not write; I have said it twice; but discretion, under some circumstances, is only another name for unkindness. Before thanking you for your sweet gift, let me tell you in a few words of something which may materially change an aspect of things under which I appear to you to deserve it.

With regard to my history and origin you are altogether mistaken; and how can I tell whether your bitterness at my previous silence on those points in past days may not cause you to withdraw your act of courtesy now? But the gratification of having at last been honest with you may compensate even for the loss of your respect.

The matter is a small one to tell, after all. What will you say on learning that I am not the trodden-down "lady by birth" that you have supposed me? That my father is not dead, as you probably imagine; that he is working for his living as one among a peculiarly stigmatized and ridiculed multitude?

Had he been a brawny cottager, carpenter, mason, blacksmith, well-digger, navvy, tree-feller—any effective and manly trade in short, a worker in which can stand up in the face of the noblest and daintiest, and bare his gnarled arms and say with a consciousness of superior power, "Look at a real man!" I should have been able to show you antecedents which, if not intensely romantic, are not altogether antagonistic to romance. But the present fashion of associating with one particular class everything that is ludicrous and bombastic overpowers me when I think of it in relation to myself and your known sensitiveness. When the Bishop's daughter of report melts into—

Having got thus far, a fainthearted look, which had begun to show itself several sentences earlier, become pronounced. She threw the writing into the dull fire, poked and stirred it till a red inflammation crept over the sheet, and then started anew:

DEAR MR. JULIAN: Not knowing your present rank as a musician—whether on the very brink of fame, or as yet a long way off—I cannot decide what form of expression my earnest acknowledgments should take. Let me simply say in one short phrase, I thank you infinitely!

I am no musician, and my opinion on music may not be worth much; yet I know what I like, (as everybody says, but I do not use the words as a form to cover a hopeless blank on all connected with the subject,) and this sweet air I love. You must have glided like a breeze about me—seen into a heart not worthy of scrutiny, jotted down words that cannot justify attention—before you could have apotheosized the song in so exquisite a manner. My gratitude took the form of wretchedness when, on hearing the effect of the ballad in public this evening, I thought that I had not power to withhold a reply which might do us both more harm than good. Then I said, "Away with all emotion—I wish the world was drained dry of it—I will take no notice," when a lady whispers at my elbow to the effect that of course I had expressed my gratification to you. I ought first to have mentioned that your creation has been played to-night to full drawing-rooms, and the original tones cooled the artificial air like a fountain almost.

I prophesy great things of you. Perhaps, at the time when we are each but a row of bones in our individual graves, your genius will be remembered, while my mere cleverness will have been long forgotten.

But—you must allow a woman of experience to say this—the undoubted power that you possess will do you socially no good unless you mix with it the ingredient of ambition—a quality in which I fear you are very deficient. It is in the hope of stimulating you to a better opinion of yourself that I write this letter.

Probably I shall never meet you again. Not that I think circumstances to be particularly powerful to prevent such a meeting, rather it is that I shall energetically avoid it. There can be no such thing as strong friendship between a man and a woman not of one family.

More than that there must not be, and this is why we will not meet. You see that I do not mince matters at all; but it is hypocrisy to avoid touching upon a subject which all men and women in our position inevitably think of, no matter what they say. Some women might have written distantly, and wept at the repression of their real feeling; but it is better to be more frank, and keep a dry eye. Yours,

ETHELBERTA.

Her feet felt cold and her heart weak as she directed the letter, and she was overpowered with weariness. But murmuring, "If I let it stay till the morning I shall not send it, and a man may be lost to fame because of a woman's squeamishness—it shall go," she partially dressed herself, wrapped a large cloak around her, descended the stairs, and went out to the pillar-box at the corner, leaving the door not quite close. No gust of wind had realized her misgiving that it might be blown shut on her return, and she re-entered as softly as she had emerged.

It will be seen that Ethelberta had said nothing about her family after all.

CHAPTER XI.

LADY PETHERWIN'S HOUSE.

The next day old Lady Petherwin, who had not accompanied Ethelberta the night before, came into the morning-room, with a newspaper in her hand.

"What does this mean, Ethelberta?" she inquired in tones from which every shade of human expressiveness was extracted by some awful and imminent mood that lay behind. She was pointing to a paragraph under the heading of "Literary Notes," which contained in a few words the announcement of Ethelberta's authorship that had more circumstantially appeared in the *Wessex Reflector*.

"It means what it says," said Ethelberta, quietly.

"Then it is true?"

"Yes. I must apologize for having kept it such a secret from you. It was not done in the spirit that you may imagine: it was merely to avoid disturbing your mind that I did it so privately."

"But surely you have not written every one of those ribald verses?"

Ethelberta looked inclined to exclaim most vehemently against this; but what she actually did say was, "Ribald—what do you mean by that? I don't think that you are aware what 'ribald' means."

"I am not sure that I am. As regards some words, as well as some persons, the less you are acquainted with them the more it is to your credit."

"I don't quite deserve this, Lady Petherwin."

"Really, one would imagine that women wrote their books during those dreams in which people have no moral sense, to see how improper some, even virtuous, ladies become when they get into print."

"I might have done a much more unnatural thing than write those poems. And perhaps I might have done a much better thing and got less praise. But that's the world's fault, not mine."

"You might have left them unwritten, and shown more fidelity."

"Fidelity! it is more a matter of humor than principle. What has fidelity to with it?"

"Fidelity to my dear boy's memory."

"It would be difficult to show that because I have written so-called tender and gay verse I feel tender and gay. It is too often assumed that a person's fancy is a person's real mind. I believe that in the majority of cases one is fond of imagining the direct opposite of one's principles in sheer effort after something fresh and free; at any rate, some of the lightest of those rhymes were composed between the deepest fits of dismals I have ever known. However, I did expect that you might judge in the way you have judged, and that was my chief reason for not telling you what I had done."

"You don't deny that you tried to escape from recollections you ought to have cherished? There is only one thing that women of your sort are as ready to do as to take a man's name, and that is, drop his memory."

"Dear Lady Petherwin—don't be so unreasonable as to blame a live person for living? No woman's head is so small as to be filled for life by a memory of a few months. Four years have passed since I last saw my boy-husband. We were mere children; see how I have altered since in mind, substance, and outline—I have even grown half an inch taller since his death. Two years will exhaust the regrets of widows who have long been faithful wives; and ought I not to show a little new life when my husband died in the honeymoon?"

"No. Accepting the protection of your husband's mother was, in effect, an avowal that you rejected the idea of being a widow to prolong the idea of being a wife; and the sin against your conventional state thus assumed is almost as bad as would have been a sin against the married state itself. If you had gone off when he died, saying, 'Thank Heaven, I am free!' you would, at any rate, have shown some real honesty."

"I should have been more virtuous by being more unfeeling. That often happens."

"I have taken to you, and made a great deal of you—given you the inestimable advantages of foreign travel and good society to enlarge your mind. In short, I have been like a Naomi to you in everything, and I maintain that writing these poems saps the foundation of it all."

"I do own that you have been a very good Naomi to me thus far; but Ruth was quite a fast widow in comparison with me, and yet Naomi never blamed her. You are unfortunate in your illustration. But it is dreadfully flippant of me to answer you like this, for you have been kind. But why will you provoke me?"

"Yes, you are flippant, Ethelberta. You are too much given to that sort of thing."

"Well, I don't know how the secret of my name has leaked out; and I am not ribald, or anything you say," said Ethelberta, with a sigh.

"Then you own you do not feel so merry as you seem in your book."

"I do own it."

"And that you are sorry your name has been published in connection with it?"

"I am."

"And you think the verses may tend to misrepresent your character as a gay and rapturous one, when it is not?"

"I do fear it."

"Then, of course, you will suppress the poems instantly. That is the only way in which you can regain the position you have hitherto held with me."

Ethelberta said nothing; and the dull Winter atmosphere had far from light enough in it to show by her face what she might be thinking.

"Well?" said Lady Petherwin.

"I did not expect such a command as that," said Ethelberta. "I have been obedient for four years, and would continue so—but I cannot suppress the poems. They are not mine now to suppress."

"You must get them into your hands. Money will do it, I suppose?"

"Yes, I suppose it would—a thousand pounds."

"Very well; the money shall be forthcoming. You had better sit down and write about it once."

"I cannot do it," said Ethelberta; "and I will not. I don't wish them to be suppressed. I am not ashamed of them; there is nothing to be ashamed of in them; and I shall not take any steps in the matter."

"Then you are an ungrateful woman, and wanting in natural affection for the dead!"

"That's an intolerable—"

Lady Petherwin crashed out of the room in a wind of indignation, and went up stairs and heard no more. Adjoining her chamber was a small one called her study, and, on reaching this, she unlocked a cabinet, took out a small deed-box, removed from it a folded packet, unfolded it, crumpled it up, and, turning round suddenly, flung it into the fire. Then she stood and beheld it eaten away word after word by the flames. "Testament," "all that freehold," "heirs and assigns" appearing occasionally for a moment, only to disappear forever. Nearly half the document had turned into a glossy black, when the old lady clasped her hands.

"What have I done?" she exclaimed. Springing to the tongs, she seized with them the portion of the writing yet unconsumed and dragged it out of the fire. Ethelberta appeared at the door.

"Quick, Ethelberta!" said Lady Petherwin. "Help me to put this out!" And the two women went trampling wildly upon the document and smothering it with a corner of the hearth-rug.

"What is it?" said Ethelberta.

"My will!" said Lady Petherwin. "I have kept it by me lately, for I have wished to look over it at leisure—"

"Good heavens!" said Ethelberta, trampling more wildly than ever. "I'll always cling to you, and never desert you, ill-use me how you may!"

"Such an affectionate remark sounds curious at such a time," said Lady Petherwin, sinking down in a chair at the end of the struggle.

"But," cried Ethelberta, "you don't suppose—"

"Selfishness, my dear, has given me such crooked looks that I can see it round a corner."

"If you mean that what is yours to give may not be mine to take, it would be as well to name it in an impersonal way, if you must name it at all," said the daughter-in-law, with wet eyelids. "God knows I had no selfish thought in saying that. I came up stairs to ask you to forgive me; and knew nothing about the will. But every explanation makes it all stink the more!"

"We two have got all awry, dear—it cannot be concealed—awry—awry—. Ah, who shall set us right again? However, now I must send for Mr. Chancerly—no, I am going out on other business, and I will call upon him. There, don't spoil your eyes; you may have to sell them."

She rang the bell and ordered the carriage; and half an hour later Lady Petherwin's coachman drove his mistress up to the door of her lawyer's office in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

[*To be Continued.*]

THE IRON CROWN.—The oldest of the crowns of Europe is the iron crown of Lombardy, now restored to its resting-place of centuries in the Cathedral of Monza, the sunny little town which, from the Alpine slopes, looks down upon imperial Milan, whither many a time its treasure was borne to be placed on the brows of a German Kaiser at his second coronation. His first was at Aachen, by the tomb of Charlemagne, where he received the silver crown of Germany; his second at Milan; his third at Rome, where the Pope conferred on him the golden crown of the Empire. But the iron crown was the most venerable of all. For 1,300 years the iron crown has held the foremost place among the diadems of Europe, for it was formed by the skillful hand of Roman goldsmiths in the sixth century, and sent by Pope Gregory the Great to the Gothic Queen Theodolinda, when she had freed Lombardy from the Arian heresy. Its form is simple, as one might expect from its ancient date. It is a broad, flat ring or diadem of gold, adorned with enameled flowers and precious stones; stones not cut into facets, as in modern jewelry, but emeralds, sapphires, and rubies in their rough, uncut form as they came from the mine. But inside this circle of gold and jewels is a thin band of iron, from which the crown takes its name, and this iron, tradition asserts, is one of the nails of the true cross hammered out into a ring. Long and angry have been the battles fought by antiquaries on this point. Those who deny its authenticity, headed by Muratori, certainly bring weighty arguments to the support of their view; but the tradition has survived all their learned folios, gallant champions have fought pen in hand in its defense, and still in the language of the people the crown of Monza is called *il sacro chiodo*, "the holy nail." It graced the imperial front of Charlemagne and a long succession of German Emperors, ending with Charles V. But the last sovereign who wore it was Napoleon I. In May, 1805, he assembled at Milan the dignitaries of the Empire, the representatives of his royal and imperial allies, and a splendid circle of Marshals and Generals, and in their presence he placed it on his head, repeating the proud motto of the iron crown, "God has given it to me; woe to him who touches it!" In 1859 the Austrians, retreating from Lombardy, took the iron crown with them to Mantua, and subsequently to Vienna. There it remained until, by the treaty which ceded Venetia to Italy in 1866, it was restored to its old home in the sacristy of the cathedral at Monza, and there it rests to-day amid the other treasures of Theodolinda—her jeweled comb, her golden hen and seven chickens, (the symbols of Lombardy and its seven provinces,) and the crown of her husband Agilulph.—*Chambers's Journal.*

SERVANTS IN INDIA.—Indian housekeeping is at once very simple and paradoxically complex. The fact that all servants are on board wages, from the moonshee, who takes a temporary engagement as secretary or tutor, down to the humblest punkah-wallah or grass-cutter, renders it comparatively easy for a master to know his expenses. But then there is something bewildering in the subdivision of labor, in having to harbor tailors and cobblers, washermen and watchmen, and florists and sweepers. It is perplexing to find that every servant so well knows his or her place that a palki-bearer would scorn to fetch a pitcher of water; that hereditary poultry-keepers attend the hens; hereditary grooms the horses; and that not a meal can be cooked, or a carpet spread, except by the agency of somebody whose caste points him out as the appropriate person to perform the duty. An English resident, also, is apt to be puzzled by that habit of the native domestics, strange to our notions, of collecting around them a clan of relatives, old and young, more or less dependent for sustenance on the monthly wages of the bread-winner. These "followers," like others of their plastic race, are by no means obtrusive, and are content to be tucked away in sheds and huts, or to lie about the passages of some rambling villa, while a pipkin of grain and a spoonful of ghee comprise, with a little cotton cloth, their few wants. But many a Briton unused to the country, yet drawing high pay, must marvel at the number of mouths that he indirectly has to fill, and must feel at times uncomfortably uncertain as to whether he has not made a gigantic mistake in supposing that the monthly payment of a few pounds sterling expunges his liabilities toward his servants, and as to the prospect of a little bill being sent in for all the rice and currie, all the wheat, and pulse, and clarified butter consumed by the domestic army that salaams at his approach. Servants in India have two merits to counterbalance such faults as are inherent in a race remarkable for the subtle ingenuity with which, on occasion, it can cheat and lie. They are grateful, not merely for exceptional kindness, but for the bread and salt that they have eaten; and breach of trust is abhorrent to even the elastic conscience of a Hindoo, so that the very man who takes the lead in plundering the Sahib's store-room, when pitting his wits against the duller fancy of his European employer, may be rendered honest by being appointed dragon in ordinary over the treasures it contains.—*All the Year Round.*

THE OLD BALLET-MASTER.—Female dancers were first introduced in the ballet at an entertainment given at the court of Louis XIV. in 1681, and at length the art was brought to its greatest perfection by the celebrated M. Noverre, who was connected with several of the royal courts of Europe as *maître de ballet* during the latter part of the last century, and who not only produced an immense number of ballets-pantomimes with the greatest success, but has left voluminous writings on the subject. According to him, few occupations would seem to be so important in this world as that of dancing. He makes it appear necessary for a ballet-master who aspires to anything like eminence in his profession to possess nearly every accomplishment and virtue possible to man. He mentions mythology, ancient poetry, and chronology as forming the primary studies of such a person, and suggests that he ought to possess a genius for poetry and painting. In addition to these he ought to have a slight knowledge of geometry, so that he may be able to calculate the proportions, &c., of his figures; he should be an expert mechanician, and capable of making small models of any machinery he may require. He ought to be acquainted with anatomy, to be able to draw, and to be a proficient in music. After all this one is not surprised to find that M. Noverre rates the value of his art very highly; he says, indeed, that a ballet should be a "complete pantomime, and through the eyes speak as it were to the very soul of the spectator." "Explanatory speeches will become useless; a mute but powerful eloquence will be substituted to much better effect; each motion will be a sentence; every attitude will betray a situation; each gesture convey a thought; each glance a new sentiment; and every part will please, because the whole will be a true and faithful imitation of nature." And again: "The mere figured dances, without meaning, without the representation of any one subject, unsupported by a regular and sensible intrigue, being no part of the drama, but wondering, if I may say so, how they came there, are in my opinion, as I have declared before, no more than divertissements or recreative dances, wherein nothing is observable but the studied exhibition of the mechanical difficulties of our art." It must not be supposed that Noverre was altogether an unpractical enthusiast. His success in carrying out his theories was so great that on one occasion he was publicly crowned upon the stage. In any case, he does not stand alone in his estimate of dancing, other writers on the subject having expressed themselves in equally glowing terms.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD'S MAXIMS.—A few of La Rochefoucauld's maxims are so constantly quoted that it is impossible to be entirely unacquainted with them; and it happens in this instance, rather unusually, that the passages by which the author is most generally known represent him on the whole with fairness, so that the popular idea of him is not a very false idea. Here, for instance, is a very generally-known maxim; curiously enough it is one of the suppressed maxims, yet, although La Rochefoucauld attempted to suppress it, few things he ever said represent more accurately the peculiarly felicitous severity of his genius, and his deep insight into human nature, not as it pretends to be, but as it is:

"Dans l'adversité de nos meilleurs amis, nous trouvons toujours quelque chose qui ne nous déplait pas."

Two things in this maxim are highly characteristic of the author—the unfavorable judgment of mankind which it expresses, and the delicate moderation of the statement. Nineteen moralists out of twenty, having got hold of some similar idea, would have enunciated it too coarsely, and alienated the sympathy of the reader, who would have answered "No, no, we are not so bad as that!" La Rochefoucauld, on the contrary, half wins us, to begin with, by taking care not to affirm too much. He does not say that the adversity of our best friends pleases us, that we rejoice in their misfortunes, but he quietly affirms that there is always "something" to be found in their adversity which does not displease us—some element, whatever it may be, which is not altogether unsatisfactory to us. He goes no further toward a definition of what that element or ingredient really is, but leaves the reader to follow out the train of thought he has quietly suggested. The plain truth is, that as the value we set on our own powers, gifts, good luck of all kinds, is a relative value, dependent in a great measure upon comparison with the blessings which are possessed by others, it follows that the value of our own powers and gifts is enhanced in our own estimation by every misfortune that happens to another. For example, you are not very strong, let us suppose, but still you have the full use of your limbs, and can walk easily to a considerable distance. Your best friend is hurt in a railway accident, and will never walk again. On the whole, this sad accident is sincerely deplored by you, and you would give very likely a considerable sum of money to see your friend as he was before it; nevertheless there is "something" in the misfortune which does not quite displease you, and that something will probably be a higher sense of the value of your own moderate pedestrian powers. The misfortunes of the rich and great often give a great deal of quiet satisfaction to thousands of people who are not really hostile to them. For example, when the Princess Royal was born a rumor was eagerly adopted and widely circulated to the effect that she was born blind. People must have found a satisfaction in circulating such a rumor, and the satisfaction was probably, in the case of parents, due to the pleasureable reflection that their own children, though not heirs to greatness, had not been born blind. There is another of La Rochefoucauld's maxims on this subject, which he preserved, and in which the statement of the case is more moderate still: "Nous avons tous assez de force pour supporter les maux d'autri." This is not so original as the one we first quoted, nor so highly finished in expression. It is merely a new form of the proverb "Mal d'autrui n'est que songe." It is briefer than Swift's statement of the same idea, but not so pungent. Very probably there may be many others of La Rochefoucauld's maxims in which he has little claim to the discovery of the jewel, but is only the most skillful workman who ever attempted to cut and polish it. The final and perfect form was not always reached *du premier coup*, as we see in a later edition by the different readings in the notes. Here, for instance, is one of the most finished maxims in the whole series:

"La philosophie triomphe aisément des maux passés et des maux à venir, mais les maux présents triomphent d'elle."

The finish of this is exquisite. It is literally impossible to remove a single word, and the whole is in such perfect form that it is complete and rounded like a pearl. We may now see how far from this final perfection was the first lumbering expression of the idea:

"La philosophie ne fait des merveilles que contre les maux passés ou contre ceux qui ne sont pas prêts d'arriver, mais elle n'a pas grande vertu contre les maux présents."

This is from the manuscript, but even in the edition of 1665 the maxim had not reached its final shape; for, instead of "et des maux à venir," we find "et de ceux qui ne sont pas prêts d'arriver." How beautifully the last seven words were afterward reduced to two only—"à venir!" The same principle of concentration may be discovered in many other of the author's corrections, when by the happy use of an adverb, a pronoun, or a preposition he gets rid of several superfluous words; the following is one of his finished gems:

"Nous nous consolons aisément des disgrâces de nos amis, lorsqu'elles servent à signaler notre tendresse pour eux.,'

In the manuscript and the edition of 1665 this maxim begins: "Nous ne sommes pas difficiles à consoler des disgrâces;" and there are two earlier forms of the conclusion—"lorsqu'elles servent à signaler la tendresse que nous avons pour eux," and "lorsqu'elles servent à nous faire faire quelque belle action."—*Saturday Review.*

OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, AND MUSIC.—As regards music, the story of her connection with either university can only be described as one of shame and of pain. In the old Catholic days founders left funds to provide for a musical staff in their college chapels. Hence, as the art progressed a set of resident musicians was congregated; and, music seeming to flourish on academic soil, King James I. granted Faculties in that art, constituting the universities, in effect, public examining boards. Alas, however, for poor St. Cecilia! The governing bodies of the colleges filched away in large lumps the stipends assigned by pious founders for the support of musicians. The artists themselves were not only robbed, but trampled upon—consigned to social ostracism, insulted. At Oxford—and this, too, in the reign of Queen Victoria—the Doctors of Music were ignominiously turned out of their seats in the theatre at Commemoration, while the very degrees were tampered with by ignorant, unsympathetic, and reckless Jacks in office. These are assertions. Out of the multiplicity of proofs ready to hand it will not be difficult to justify them. Some two centuries back, in the bonnie days of the Merry Monarch, when beauty was beginning to emerge from the black veil of Puritanism which for the nonce had stifled her, one Dr. Benjamin Rogers was organist of Magdalen College, Oxford. This man was not merely an executant, but also a composer of rare merit for the age in which he lived. He may rank fairly between Orlando Gibbons and Dr. Aldrich. His strains still resound in our cathedrals, from Exeter to Carlisle, from Norwich to Bangor. His history may be easily summarized—as concisely, in effect, as that of many another injured soul. He was illegally ejected from his small preferment, because—and the cause itself is significant of the small esteem in which music was then held—his pretty daughter had the hardihood to flirt with a gentleman commoner of the college. Having been thus deprived of subsistence, the poor artist left Oxford, and shortly afterward died in extreme indigence. Than a history so sad as this nothing can read simpler, and it would seem but righteous to condemn the high-handed oppression and cold heartlessness which could thus harry an artist of eminence to starvation. The universities, however, remain unchanged. A similar spirit to that which animated the fellows of Magdalen in the days of Charles II. prevails generally up to the present hour. Enough to state that Sterndale Bennett, the friend of Mendelssohn, the one English composer who has succeeded in enrapturing, by the force of a splendid genius, nations more æsthetically appreciative than ourselves, received from the great and niggardly University of Cambridge, for shedding lustre on her not very brilliant professoriate, the pitiful stipend of £100 per annum—a sum which would not have been offered without a blush to a college under-butler or an assistant cook. Nor does Cambridge lack a rival in supreme parsimony. The same stipend was the price at which the professorial services of Sir Henry Bishop were assessed by Oxford. The same stipend is all, out of an endowment of £400,000 per annum, she can spare to Sir Henry's successor, Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, whose zeal and self-sacrifice for art are only paralleled by his profound knowledge and unquestionable talent.—*Belgravia.*

ACTORS' WARDROBES.—The information that has come down to us in relation to the wardrobe department of the Elizabethan theatre, and the kind of costumes assumed by our early actors, is mainly derived from the diaries or inventories of Philip Henslowe and his partner, Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College. Henslowe became a theatrical manager some time before 1592, trading also as a pawnbroker, and dealing rather usuriously with the players and playwrights about him. Alleyn married the step-daughter of Henslowe, and thereupon entered into partnership with him. Malone has made liberal extracts from Henslowe's inventories, which bear date 1598-9, and were once safely possessed by Dulwich College, but have now, for the most part, disappeared. Among the articles of dress enumerated appear "Longshank's suit;" "Tamberlane's breeches of crimson velvet," and the same hero's "coat with coper lace;" "Harye the Fifth's velvet gown and satin doublet, laid with gold lace;" Dido's robe and Juno's frock; Robin Hood's hat and green coat, and Merlin's gown and cape. Then there are gowns and caps for Senators, suits for torch-bearers and janissaries, shepherds' coats, yellow leather doublets for clowns, robes of rich taffeta and damask, suits of russet and of frieze, fools' caps and bells, cloth of gold, French hose, surplices, shirts, farthingales, jerkins, and white cotton stockings. From another document the cost of theatrical apparel may be fairly estimated. A list headed "Note of all such goods as I have bought for the company of my Lord Admiral's men since the 3d April, 1598," has the sum paid for each article plainly stated, and contains such items as: "Bought a damask cassock, garded with velvet, eighteen shillings;" "bought a payer of paned rownd hose of cloth, whiped with silk, drawn out with taffety, and one payer of long black woollen stockens, eight shillings;" "bought a robe for to go invisibell and a gown for Nembia, three pounds ten shillings;" (Malone conjecturing that the mysterious "robe for to go invisibell" pertained to some drama in which the wearer of the garment specified was supposed to be unseen by the rest of the performers;) "bought a doublet of white satten layd thick with gold lace, and a pair of rowne paned hose of cloth of silver, the panes layd with gold lace, seven pounds ten shillings," and so on. Alleyn's inventory still exists, or did exist very recently, in his own handwriting, at Dulwich College. It is without heading or date, and relates almost exclusively to the dresses worn by himself in his personation of various characters upon the stage. It is of interest, seeing that it demonstrates the assumption by Alleyn of various parts, if not in Shakespeare's plays, at any rate in the earlier dramas upon which the poet founded certain of his noblest works. Thus the actor makes mention of "a scarlet cloke with two brode gould laces with gould down the same, for Leir," meaning doubtless, King Lear; "a purple satin cloke welted with velvett and silver twist, Romeo's;" "Hary the VIII. gowne;" "blew damask cote for the Moore in Venis," and "spangled hoes in Pericles." Such entries as

"Faustus jerkin and cloke," "Priam's hoes in Dido," and "French hose for the Guises," evidence that the actor took part in Marlowe's Faustus and Massacre of Paris, and the tragedy of Dido, by Marlowe and Nash. Then there are cloaks and gowns, striped and trimmed with gold lace and ermine; suits of crimson, and orange tawny velvet; cloth of gold and silver; jerkins and doublets of satin taffety and velvet, richly embroidered, and hose of various hues and patterns. The actors' wardrobe was clearly most costly and complete, and affords sufficient proof that theatrical costumes generally, even at that early date, were of a luxurious nature. In considering the prices mentioned in Henslowe's list, the high value of money in his time should of course be borne in mind.—*All the Year Round.*

THE LAST LOOK.

They say the years since last we met
  Have wrought sad change in thee;
That it were better to forget
  Our youth's fond history.
And yet I fain would clasp that hand,
  Would meet those eyes once more,
One moment by thy side would stand,
  As I have stood of yore.

They say the very tones that thrill'd
  My heart, and dimm'd my eyes,
Now, by the cold world's blighting chill'd,
  I scarce might recognize.
And yet I long to hear thee speak,
  Repeat some bygone strain,
Although the charm I there should seek
  Were listen'd for in vain.

I would not wish the years roll'd back,
  Could such a choice be mine,
Nor falter in the onward track,
  Though sever'd far from thine.
But pilgrims may from hard-won heights
  Receding homes survey,
And give a sigh to past delights,
  Yet, sighing—turn away.

—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A Fighting Afghan Village.—We crossed the splendid and rapid stream of the Indus in a large carved boat of white wood. The fighting village of Kubbul rose up almost from the water's edge, and covered both sides of a long ridge which ran parallel with the stream, the narrow valley behind that ridge being partly occupied by a few grain-fields, immediately behind which were high, bare, savage mountains, the habitat of those individuals who are supposed to send men's fingers in official letters. All male Kubbul apparently (female portion not being visible, if indeed it exists at all, which I am not in a position to affirm) had turned out to receive us, and lined the shore in a state of great curiosity. On landing, some rupees were presented to me as a token of obeisance, and I touched them instead of pocketing them, as the formal act invited me to do; but which would have been considered very bad manners on my part, and would probably have sent all feelings and obligations of hospitality to the winds. We were then taken over the ridge into the little valley behind, and the head-men showed me with great complacency the effects of the warfare in which they had been engaged on the previous day. What appeared to have taken place was that one end of the fighting village of Kubbul had blown out the other end, the place being in a state of too high pressure. It was divided into two parts, and my friends had make breaches in the wall of their neighbors' half and destroyed the houses next to that wall. They also showed me a mud tower which they had taken and dismantled; and this was done with so much pride that I remarked they must be very fond of fighting, on which they assumed quite a different tone, and lamented the sad necessity that they had been under of having recourse to arms—a necessity which was entirely due to the bad and desperate character of their neighbors. On this, even the solemn Thánadar smiled to me, for they themselves were about as ruffianly and desperate looking a lot as could well be conceived of. Where the enemy was all this time I cannot say. Perhaps he was up in the hills, or keeping quiet in the dilapidated part of the village; but he could not have been far off, for the fighting was renewed that afternoon after we left, and heavy firing went on. I took care not to inquire after him. It was quite enough to have one party to deal with; and it would have been impolitic to have been appealed to in the dispute, or to have shown any interest in the vanquished. After this we sat down in a court-yard, with a large crowd round us, and I was asked if I would wait while they prepared breakfast for me; and they pressed me to do so. On this the old Jemadar gave me a significant look, so I compromised the matter by asking for some milk only; and very rich milk it was. Many of the men seated round us were fugitives from English justice, and they were not slow to proclaim the fact. One man told me that he had committed a murder seven years before in his own village, on our side of the Indus; and he asked me whether, seeing so long a period had elapsed, he might not go back there with safety, adding that his conduct since then had been remarkably good; he had not killed any one, except in open fight. I referred him to the Thánadar, who in an alarmed manner, refused to take any responsibility in the matter. Mr. Downes tells me that when he tried to go from Peshâwar to Kafiristan, and was seized, bound, robbed, and sent back, after he had got twenty miles beyond the frontier, and mainly at the instigation of the Peshâwar police, the Afghans who seized him asked him if he had committed murder or any serious crime; because in that case they would not rob him or send him back, but would either protect him or let him go on among the mountains as he might desire; but, unfortunately for his enterprise, my friend could not claim the necessary qualifications. Behram Khan, who murdered Major Macdonald this year of my journey and immediately crossed the frontier, has never been delivered up or punished, though the Amir of Kaubul has professed great desire to get hold of him, and has issued strict orders for his apprehension. The having committed any serious crime, and being a fugitive from justice, will secure protection among the Afghans; but they have a special respect for murderers. Even that, however, is not a sufficient protection beyond a certain point; for, as Dr. Bellew says, "if the guest be worth it, he is robbed or murdered by his late host as soon as beyond the protecting limits of the village boundary, if not convoyed by *badagra* of superior strength." The *badagra* is a body of armed men who are paid to convoy travelers through the limits of their own territory; so that, after all, the protection is in great part of a venal kind. The men who crowded round us did not carry their swords or match-locks, but they all had daggers, and some of them had been slightly wounded in the fighting of the previous day. Most of the daggers were very formidable instruments, being about a foot and a half long, thick at the base, tapering gradually, very sharp at the point, sometimes round or three-cornered, slightly curved, and with thick, strong handles, capable of affording an adequate grasp. They are not like the ornamental articles of the kind which we see in Europe, but are meant for use, and would slither into one with great ease and make a deep, fatal wound. When these noble borderers stab in the stomach, as they are fond of doing, they have a hideous way of working the dagger in the wound before withdrawal in order to make assurance doubly sure.—*Blackwood.*

Mlle. Mars.—"For refinement of taste, and fastidious polish, she beats every actress I ever saw; and yet, contradictory as it may sound, she is not perfectly and entirely graceful either. No doubt her *maintien* is that of the drawing-room, and her movements never are redundant, but still she never floats. She is not imaginative, and it is not in her to be rapturous, but she has marvelous quickness of apprehension, and a felicitous power of expressing truthfully whatever is in her mind. Her laugh, her irony, and all her strongest emotions, are so pungent, that they produce on my brain the effect of strong smelling-salts. * * * Her perception is quick and subtle, and her whole form and countenance respond, with electric vivacity, to every passing emotion of her mind. If she has not the sensitive faculty in large measure, at least she knows well how to counterfeit sensibility, and does it, too, with exquisite grace. Her mode of describing her youthful lover's introduction of himself to her notice, and the simplicity of her manner in receiving and replying to it, was full of delicacy and *finesse*. Her by-play, too, was admirable; her coloring neither overcharged nor yet deficient in brilliancy; her eye telling all she felt, whenever she chose to make it eloquent. * * * It is difficult to conceive her *finesse*, impossible to surpass it. She is, alternately, playful, sparkling, pungent, yet utterly devoid of strain or effort. She never misses a point; every part of her performance, though highly polished, is never monotonous. She is a wonderful perspectivist—the Canaletto of dramatic art. Everything she does is, in its proportion, relatively accurate: nothing is overdone; less would be insufficient. I find I cannot reconcile myself to the mannerism of all the other actors and actresses. The constant recurrence of hurried, impetuous utterance, which, alike in style and delivery, appertains to all, is as distressing as it would be to me to see a free horse incessantly whipped when going at full gallop round the limited circle of a snuff-mill."—*From the Journal of J. C. Young.*

Smoking in Turkey.—Smoking is a necessity of existence to the Turk; one could almost fancy it a part of his religion; and naturally, therefore, the shops of tobacconists and of vendors of chibouques and amber mouthpieces abound everywhere. The tobacco, cut very fine, and disposed in long silky tufts of a pale tint, is laid in masses upon shelves and arranged with reference to its price and quality. The principal qualities are four in number, namely: *iavach*, (sweet,) *orta*, (medium,) *dokanakleu*, (piquant,) and *sert*, (strong;) and are sold at from eighteen to twenty piastres (from 3s. 6d. to 4s. English) for an *ocque*—a quantity equivalent to about two pounds and a half. These tobaccos, of graduated strength, are smoked in chibouques or rolled into cigarettes, the use of which last is beginning to be very general in Turkey. The *tombeki*, a tobacco destined exclusively for the narghilé, comes from Persia. It is not cut like the other, but pressed, and broken in small morsels. It is of a darker color than the other kinds, and so strong that it cannot be smoked until after two or three washings, and as it is liable to scatter, it is kept in glass jars, like a drug. Without tombeki, the narghilé cannot be smoked; and it is vexatious that this tobacco is very difficult to procure in Europe, because nothing is more delicious or more favorable to poetic reverie, than to inhale, in gentle puffs, while seated upon the cushions of a divan, this perfumed smoke, freshened by the water through which it passes, and which reaches you after traversing a large circle of tubing in which you entwine your arm like an Arab snake-charmer playing with his serpents. It is the sybaritism of smoking carried to the highest degree of perfection. Art itself contributes to the luxury of this delicate enjoyment; for there are narghilés of gold, of silver, and of cut steel; molded, carved, or engraved, with wonderful skill, and in forms as elegant as those of the purest antique vases; while garnets, turquois, corals, and other stones even more precious, are employed to ornament them, so that one may smoke perfumed tobacco through a masterpiece of art; and I see nothing that even the most fastidious and aristocratic of Duchesses could object to this "time-killer," which procures for Sultans themselves the prolonged luxury of the kief (*siesta*,) and a happy forgetfulness of the world, beside their fountains of marble, and beneath the trellis-work and vines of their kiosks. The tobacconists of Constantinople are styled *tutungis*. They are mostly Greeks or Armenians, and have singularly engaging manners; and sometimes—especially during the nights of Ramadan—Viziers, Pashas, Beys, and other dignitaries, lounge familiarly in their shops to smoke, talk, and learn the news; sitting, the while, upon low stools or the surrounding bales of tobacco, like members of the English Parliament upon their "wool-sacks." It is a strange thing, that tobacco, now in such universal use throughout the East, has been the subject of the severest interdiction on the part of many former Sultans. More than one Turk has paid with his life for the luxury of smoking; and the ferocious Amurat IV., more than once made the head of the smoker fall with his pipe. Coffee, also, has had its not less sanguinary process of introduction into Constantinople; and has no less been honored by its fanatics and martyrs. In the modern Byzantium they now bestow the utmost care upon, and strain to the utmost point of luxury, all that concerns the pipe; *the* pleasure, above all others, of the modern Turk. The shops of the sellers of mouthpieces and stems of pipes are very numerous and well-appointed. The most valued stems are those of cherrywood or jasmine, and they attain to very high prices, in proportion to their size, straightness, and perfection of quality. A fine pipe-stem of cherry, with its bark unbroken, and of a dark lustre, or a shoot of jasmine, of which the knots are regularly distributed and of a bright color, will command as much as five hundred piastres, or nearly five pounds. I lingered long in front of the shop of one of these pipe-stem merchants, in the street which descends to Top-Hané, in front of the cemetery. The shopkeeper was an old man, with a superb gray beard, dark eyes, and aquiline nose. From the arm-hole of his waistcoat issued a thin yellow arm, working a sort of bow, as if he had been playing a violin. Upon an iron drill, or gimlet, set in motion by this "bow," a pipe-stem of cherry was turning with wonderful rapidity while undergoing the delicate operation of being bored, to serve its destined purpose. Near the old man, a young one (seemingly his son) was at work upon stems of lesser value; and a family of kittens played merrily in the sun, rolling themselves in the dust which fell from the pipe-stems. The wood not yet manufactured, and the stems already finished lay stored in the shade at the further end of the shop; and the whole formed a picture of the true Oriental stamp, worthy of any artist, but which might be found, with slight variations, framed at every street corner in Constantinople. The manufactories of pipe-bowls are recognizable by the quantity of red dust sprinkled about them. An infinity of bowls of yellow clay (which becomes a deep pink by baking) await, ranged upon shelves, their turn for entrance to the oven. These bowls, of an exceedingly fine and soft material, upon which the potter imprints various ornamental designs, are not blacked like the French pipes; and when completed, are sold at amazingly low prices. The quantity of them consumed is incredible. As to the amber mouthpieces, they are the object of a trade of their own; and which approaches to that of jewelry, by the value of the material and the expense incurred in working it. The amber comes chiefly from the Baltic, on the shore of which it is found more abundant than anywhere else. At Constantinople, where it is very dear, the Turks prefer it of a pale lemon color, partly opaque, and desire that it should have neither spot nor flaw, nor vein; conditions somewhat difficult to combine, and which greatly enhance the price of the mouthpieces. A perfect pair of them command as much as eight or ten thousand piastres—from £70 to £90. A collecton of pipes worth 150,000 francs (£6,000) is not at all an unusual thing among the high dignitaries or the richer private persons, in Istamboul. These precious mouthpieces are encircled with rings of gold, enameled, and often enriched with diamonds or rubies. It is, in fact, an Oriental mode of displaying the possession of wealth. All these pieces of amber—yellow, pale, or clouded, and of different degrees of transparency, polished, turned, and hollowed, with the utmost care—acquire, in the rays of the sun, shades of color so warm and golden, as would make Titian jealous, and inoculate with the desire of smoking, the most resolute victim of "tobacco-phobia." In the humbler shops, cheaper mouthpieces are to be found, having some almost imperceptible flaw or fault, but not the less perfectly performing their office, or being the less cool and pleasant to the lips. There are imitations of amber in Bohemian glass, of which enormous quantities are sold at paltry prices; but they are used only by the Armenians and Greeks of the lowest class. No Turk, who has any self-respect, uses anything but the pure amber.—*Théophile Gautier's Constantinople.*

Financing in the Island of Jersey.—The convenience and security of the imperial coinage have not yet recommended its adoption in Jersey. The British shilling is still awkwardly divided into thirteen pence; and, notwithstanding two ruinous banking disasters, the currency of the island still comprises unrestricted issues of bank-notes, (foul they are, and displeasing to eye and nostril,) not only by banks, private and joint stock, but by such bodies as parish assemblies, paving boards, the trustees of various places of worship, a Masonic Temple Company, a temperance society, and a windmill association. An issue of one-pound notes has been, in fact, the ordinary and recognized expedient of any body of persons in Jersey who desired to effect some common purpose, but did not desire to pay for it. Upon the occurrence, upward of two years ago, of the first and more disastrous of the banking failures already referred to, it was discovered that though there was a large and wealthy (as well as, unluckily for the creditors, an influential) body of shareholders whose liability was unlimited, it was practically impossible that this liability could be enforced. Under the ancient legal procedure of Normandy, it appeared, the matter could only be equitably adjudicated upon by the Royal Court if every individual creditor took action against every individual shareholder—a requirement which could not have been in this case satisfied by less than somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000 proceedings at law. Under these circumstances the States, instead of passing a winding-up act, sought to provide a fund for satisfying the creditors by means of a public lottery. Upon failure of the preposterous expectation that the royal assent to such a measure could be obtained, nothing further of a practical nature was done; the creditors have, up to the time we write, received no payment whatever; the shareholders who, though quite able to pay in full the £300,000 due from them, know their vantage ground, have offered a composition which may possibly give the creditors some five shillings in the pound; and this, when distress and hope deferred have had full time to do their work, the defrauded creditors may probably be glad enough to accept.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Sherry.—That sherry was drunk by Englishmen at an early date, we glean from scattered notices; notably, in 1419, a certain William Horrold was placed in the pillory for counterfeiting and vending "olde feble Spanysshe wyne for good and trewe Romeney." The cultivation of the vine for wine-making in Andalusia is supposed to have preceded the Roman occupation; in spite of the protective policy of Rome the "sherris" of Southern Spain were possibly exported to Rome in competition with Italy's then more famous growths, and Lydia may have tippled the vintage of Jerez, substituted judiciously by a Roman vintner for "White Albanian." To Don Alfonso el Sabio appears to be due the extension of viticulture, then existing in the neighborhood of Jerez, for in 1268 a grant was made to "Los Caballeros del Féudo" of six acres of vineyard, and a gift of land that they might extend cultivation; also "six acres of new ground to plant vines." The original record of these grants is still preserved among the municipal archives of Jerez. An Arabic document, printed by the Royal Academy of History, entitled *The Diary of the Operations of the Army of Jusuf, when He Besieged the Town of Xerez, in the Reign of Sancho the Brave* (1288) states: "On the 30th May Jusuf removed his encampment to the other side of the river, between the vineyards and the gardens;" and again, various expeditions of the same troops are noted "toward San Lucar," but in no case are vineyards named in that direction. Without carefully investigating the archives of Jerez, it is impossible to fix with any accuracy the date when "sherris" sack was first exported to England; but Benito De Cárdenas, a scrivener of Jerez, has left us an interesting notice of the events of his day, in which he states, under the date of 1483, "No English or Breton ships have arrived this year to trade, in consequence of the war with the Biscayans." Curiously enough, there is a notice of the doings of these bellicose Basques, who fought a naval battle off Winchelsea, in the reign of our Edward III., in *Tradiciones Vasco-Cántabras* (Tolosa, 1866:)

"Our ships of Biscay oak in hundreds float
  By Winchelsea; the Basque and Anglians' boat
  In shock of battle met; the Vascon quailed,
  Dyed the blue sea with blood, and homeward sailed."

In Pedro De Medina's *Libro de Grandezas y Cosas Memorables de España*, (Alcala, 1566,) reference is made to the fertility of the Jerez vineyards. "The vintage there ordinarily yields about 60,000 butts of wine, and there are shipped to England, Flanders, and other parts each year more than 40,000."

Señor Riaño notes that on the Andalusian coins of Acinippus, Orippus, Oset, and Julius Traductus bunches of grapes are represented on the obverse. Pliny, Martial and Silius Italicus allude to the fertility of the then, as now, "sherry district." Whether even the Romans got unadulterated sherry may be doubted, for the vintner of all ages has been apt to "ameliorate" his wines. Even in sunny Seville he had his tricks, and the licentiate, Sebastian Horozco, wrote thus, *circa* 1500:

"Rogue, thus with well and river the pricked wine thou dost fine,
And this same nauseous stew dost call the fruit of vine.
Wine! counterfeit and rogue, 'tis weak and poor and dark;
It has the look of turbid broth, and smells like tanners' bark."

If we may credit the *Mysteries of Vintners*, (1669,) the sherry of that period was imported soon after vintaging, as the diseases prescribed for are clearly the infirmities of extreme youth. Those who look for startling revelations in Don Pedro Verdad's book will, we fear, be disappointed; the fact being that, like the traditional knife-grinder, he has no story to tell. It is said that to ship sherry wine successfully a man must be a mathematician and a poet, and the latter "nascitur non fit." You may give fifty men each a canvas, a palette, and a box of colors, but only the artist will produce the picture. You may give pens, ink, and paper to another fifty, but how many will produce you poems? To ship sherry, according to our author, is decidedly not

"An art that costs no pains,
No study, no industry, no brains."

One of our wittiest journalists has said of sherry that "it is eminently a genteel drink; it is the *valete et plaudite* of the Amphitryon. 'A glass of sherry' is looked upon as a non-tippling refreshment. Many well-to-do English people take some at their meals, some more afterward, and occasionally a great deal more than is good for them between their meals. The cheap liquid which he (the Englishman) gets as claret is sour, and sets his teeth on edge. Greek wines have beautifully classical names, but they taste of resin, and are decidedly not nice. Hungarian wines are strong, heady, rough, devoid of character, and do not improve by keeping. Italian wines, the red ones at least, are potent, ropy, and occasionally bitter." On the other hand, "sherry is usually an agreeable drink. It is sweet, it is moderately strong, its color is pleasing, its scent appetizing, and its flavor is by most persons considered delicious."—*Athenæum.*

Statira and Roxana, or the Rival Dresses.—Mrs. Bellamy, according to her own account, had been wont to take great pains and to exercise much good taste in regard to the costume she assumed upon the stage. She claimed to have discarded hooped skirts, while those unwieldy draperies were still greatly favored by other actresses, and to have adopted a style of dress remarkable for an elegant simplicity then very new to the stage. Still the lady has freely admitted that she could be very gorgeous upon occasions; and concerning one of two grand tragedy dresses she had obtained from Paris, she has something of a history to narrate. The play was to be the "Alexander" of Nat Lee; the rival actresses were to appear—Mrs. Bellamy as *Statira*, and the famous Mrs. Woffington as *Roxana*. The ladies did not love each other—rival actresses oftentimes do not love each other—and each possessed a temper. Moreover, each was a beauty: Mrs. Woffington, a grand brunette, dark-browed, with flashing eyes and stately mien; Mrs. Bellamy, a blonde, blue-eyed and golden-haired—an accomplished actress, if an affected one. Now Mrs. Bellamy's grand dress of deep yellow satin, with a robe of rich purple velvet, was found to have a most injurious effect upon the delicate straw-colored skirts of Mrs. Woffington: they seemed to be reduced to a dirty white hue. The ladies fairly quarreled over their dresses. At length, if we may adopt Mrs. Bellamy's account of the proceeding, Mrs. Woffington's rage was so kindled "that it nearly bordered on madness. When, oh! dire to tell! she drove me off the carpet, and gave me the *coup de grâce* almost behind the scenes. The audience, who, I believe, preferred hearing my last dying speech to seeing her beauty and fine attitude, could not avoid perceiving her violence, and testified their displeasure at it." Possibly the scene excited mirth in an equal degree. Foote forthwith prepared a burlesque, "The Green-room Squabble; or, A Battle Royal between the Queen of Babylon and the Daughter of Darius." The same tragedy, it may be noted, had at an earlier date been productive of discord in the theatre, Mrs. Barry, as *Roxana*, had indeed stabbed her *Statira*, Mrs. Boutell, with such violence that the dagger, although the point was blunted, "made its way through Mrs. Boutell's stays and entered about a quarter of an inch into the flesh." It is not clear, however, that this contest, like the other, is to be attributed to antagonism in the matter of dress.—*All the Year Round.*

Lord Hertford and his Art Treasures.—I paid two or three visits during my stay in Paris, at his own request, to Lord Hertford. I breakfasted with him one morning, when he showed me over his magnificent hotel. After examining with delight his splendid collection of pictures, and china, and *vertu*, I was riveted by two enormous vases of Gros Bleu! I asked him their history. "Ah!" said he, "I mean those for Bagatelle!" (his campagne in the Bois de Boulogne.) "There is a curious circumstance connected with them! When I first gained possession of them, they were besplashed with human clotted blood. After the murder of the Duc [Duchesse?] de Praslin, I heard there was to be a public sale of his effects. Fearful that if once the Emperor [*sic*] knew of these, which were among them, he would buy them, I went and offered a very large sum for them before the sale. My offer was accepted, and I carried them off in my carriage, just as they were." While breakfasting with him I was made to feel how valueless wealth and station are without health. He wore a violet velvet cap and gorgeous dressing-gown during the meal; but though there were *cotelettes de mouton*, and quails, and other luxuries, he hardly ate of anything! He sipped his Mocha and smoked his cigarettes, and looked wretched, and as if he would give the world for a new sensation. He asked me if I had seen his pictures in Manchester square. I told him I had, and that Henry Meynell had taken me to see them. "I will give you a general order if you like,' said he; but I did not care to go again, so did not remind him of his offer. The number and quality of his possessions, of which he is totally ignorant, is very noteworthy. He has pictures of inestimable value, some collected by his father, and some purchased by commission for himself, which he has never seen.—*From the Journal of J. C. Young.*

EVENING SONG.

Close, little weary eyes,
  The day at last is over,
To-night no more surprise
  Shall they discover.
Nor bird nor butterfly,
  Nor unfamiliar flower;
Nor picture in the sky,
  Nor fairy in the bower.

Rest, little weary feet,
  The woods are dark and lonely;
The little birds rest sweet,
  The owl is watching only;
No buttercup is seen,
  Nor daisy in the meadow;
Their gold and white and green
  Are turned to purple shadow.

Fold, little busy hands,
  Day is the time for doing;
The boats lie on the sands,
  The mill-wheels are not going.
Within the darksome mine
  Are hushed the spade and hammer;
The cattle rest supine,
  The cock withholds his clamor.

Still, little restless heart,
  Be still until the morrow;
Till then thou hast no part
  In either joy or sorrow.
To new and joyous day,
  Shall little birds awake thee;
Again to work and play,
  With strength renewed, betake thee.

—*Good Words.* M. BETHAM-EDWARDS.

The Famine in Asia Minor.—The first symptoms of famine in Asia Minor appeared in the Spring or early Summer of 1873. The previous Winter had been exceedingly unfavorable to agriculture all over Asiatic Turkey, the Spring rains entirely failed, and when the harvest came there was not a tenth part of the usual produce. The scene of this calamity was the district bounded by Angora, Tokat, Konieh, and Nigdeh. It comprises about 40,000 square miles, and must have originally possessed a population of at least 2,000,000. As the Summer of 1873 advanced, the warning signs which had appeared in Spring became unmistakable. Several of the provincial Governors pointed out to the Central Government the deficiency of the crops, and plainly declared that they looked forward to a disastrous year. The newspapers of Constantinople predicted gloomy things for the coming Winter. But at that time the Turkish Government was preoccupied with matters of grave import, and consequently it discouraged publicity being given to the coming disaster by the press, and told its provincial Governors that it trusted nothing of the kind would happen. This meant in plain language that, whatever scarcity there might be, the taxes must be collected, and consequently the taxes were collected. As the season went on it began to be evident that the only prospect of these people was to eat their small store of seed corn and then to die. This was the situation in November, 1873. Early in December Winter burst upon the country. Communication with the capital was cut off, and even between neighboring towns and villages was only possible here and there. No one knew what a terrible drama was enacting behind the dark curtain which shut out the afflicted district from observation, and it was only when that curtain rose in Spring upon a scene of utter desolation that it was perceived how awfully the forebodings of Autumn had been realized in the tragedy of Winter. The first news of what had taken place came to Constantinople from Angora, a town about 240 miles eastward of Constantinople. This town presented the appearance of a place that had undergone a siege. Villagers had crowded into it, seeking a refuge from starvation. Local traders had laid in some supply of corn while the roads were open. But the Governor compelled this grain to be sold at a low price, and it was eaten, and the famine for a time staved off. When it was gone the people tried to keep themselves alive with weeds and rubbish. Angora suffered severely all the Winter, and, swarming as it did with refugees, was thought at first to be the focus of the calamity. But when the roads opened and communication with adjacent districts was re-established, it was seen that Angora was comparatively well off, and the outlying villages were in a far worse condition. It was found also that a murrain had swept away nearly the whole of the flocks and herds. A tour made through the afflicted district in June, 1874, found one-half of the population destitute of bread, and living upon grass and herbs. Temporary relief then came in the shape of harvest, which, although it was only a tenth part of the ordinary production of the country, was eked out by fruits and vegetables and mitigated for several weeks the sufferings of the population. But it soon became evident that this could not last for any length of time, and indeed before August was over the lowest classes were again without food. Disease was rife in all the towns where the refugees had thronged, and the inhabitants clamored for their expulsion. Another tour made in January last found the famine in increased severity. This was the second year, and it may be hoped that a third year of famine will have been averted by the efforts of the Turkish Government and of European benevolence. Relief committees presided over by missionaries at Kaiserieh, Angora, and Konieh have furnished food to save life. They have left to Government the business of furnishing seed corn. It will hardly excite surprise that the victims of this famine are calculated at 150,000.—*Saturday Review.*

Dr. Kenealy and his Constituents.—What does Dr. Kenealy's return indicate and prove? Circumstances in this case happily enable us to speak with perfect plainness, and at the same time without offense. Either the electors of Stoke (by no means a peculiarly uneducated or unintelligent set; perhaps rather the reverse) really believed the claimant to be Tichborne, and his advocate the gallant defender of an oppressed man—that is, they were convinced of the truth of a position which two courts of justice, after investigations of unequaled searchingness and duration, had pronounced to be unquestionably false—a pronouncement which the House of Commons confirmed with a unanimity quite unparalleled, for the only dissentients were Dr. Kenealy and his seconder—a conclusion which, after the summing up of the Lord Chief Justice, it seems impossible for rational minds to withstand. In this case it is not too much to assume that men who believe such a position are not unlikely to believe anything in spite of any evidence and any arguments; their intelligence and fitness for the franchise must be far below the level which their friends have hitherto maintained. Or, as no doubt was the case with many, they supposed, with the rest of us, that the claimant was Orton; but his defender was popular just because his cause was bad—because, in fact, here was a daring lawyer who had stood up against the world for a butcher against a baronet—in short, Dr. Kenealy's election was the result of a class feeling of the very worst sort. Or, the real pervading impression assigned by *Punch* to the mass was the correct one, however dim and self-contradictory: "I don't care whether he was Tichborne, or Castro, or Orton, or who he was; but I don't like to see a poor man kept out of his rights." Or, finally, and with too many, the motive impulse for their vote was simply that they had found a man (not himself of too spotless antecedents) with audacity and pluck to assail, on behalf of one of their own order, judges, juries, gentlemen, nobles, hostile witnesses, an outvoting Parliament—any one, in short, however high in reverence and station—in a foul-mouthed fashion, which almost sanctioned or threw into the shade their own too customary language. In a word, the popularity and success of Dr. Kenealy at Stoke, whether regarded as the product of deficient intelligence or distorted sentiment, are almost equally of evil omen; for there is not the faintest reason for supposing the Stoke constituency to be an exceptional one, or that any large borough might not do as Stoke has done; and if we are right in this assumption, then we have no security whatever that on any question—class, personal, religious, international, or other—the vast majority of the constituency may not, swayed by a coarse species of oratory, arrive at decisions utterly at variance with evidence, sound sense, wise policy, and the national interest, or even safety. There is no reason in the world why half a dozen topics (more naturally stimulating than the Tichborne case) might not, under the management of a skillful declaimer, (and there are scores far abler than Dr. Kenealy,) get extraordinary hold upon the popular mind, be selected as the crucial question at elections, sweep over the length and breadth of the land, and throw all others into the background. Nor, obviously, if we are to judge by Stoke, is there any reason why, on each one of these, the great body of the working classes—the new electorate—should not be misled into a decision as absurd as the one just sent us as a warning. Nor, in the last place, is there the slightest doubt that if they should be so misled, they will be able to place the representative of their delusion at the head of the poll.—*R. W. Greg.*

Last Homes.—Probably the first sepulchre, as the earliest dwelling-place of man, was a cave; certainly the most ancient relics of humanity have been found in the caverns of the limestone formation; and this cave burial, after coming to its culminating point in the ancient Egyptian polity, whose pyramids and rock tombs are but an artificial form of the cave, has survived to our own times even among the most civilized races. The vault and the catacomb are but varieties of the cave, and supplemented as they are by various devices for preserving the body from final dissolution, form an unbroken link in human custom, connecting us alike with the empire of the Pharaohs and the primitive cave-dwellers, the companions of the bear, the rhinoceros, the reindeer, and the hyena. It is evident, however, that as the human race spread itself over other formations of the earth's surface, these underground dwellings and tombs, which the waves had fashioned countless ages before, would not be available. Other modes of disposing of the dead would suggest themselves. In the first place, simple exposure, leaving the body to be devoured by beasts and birds, its elements to be scattered to the four winds. The Magians, worshipers of the sun, one of the primitive human religions, adopted this method, which is still followed by the disciples of Zoroaster; but they have refined upon the practice, constructing towers and platforms wherein the dead are exposed, and their bleached bones collected. One of these Guebre cemeteries in the neighborhood of Teheran, made use of by the remnant of the old people and faith of Persia, is thus described by Mr. Mounsey in his excellent book of Persian travel: "A low round tower perched up among some desolate crags, a circular building about forty feet high and sixty in diameter, having neither doors nor windows. Looking down from a neighboring elevation, we saw that on the top there was a platform of open iron grating, whereon lay the body of a recently-deceased disciple of Zoroaster, and late gardener to the Persian mission." Sundry tribes of North American Indians follow the same practice, exposing their dead upon stages, and the custom may be traced among certain primitive races of India. The Buddhist creed has originated a similar usage. Some of their priests hold it to be a meritorious act to give their bodies to be eaten by vultures after death, their bones to be reduced to ashes and used for manure for the gardens of the poor, as a type of that annihilation which it is the aim of the cultus of Buddhism to secure for its disciples. The alternative, however, of burial, whether by making an excavation or grave, or by the more primitive method of heaping up stones and earth over the body laid upon the surface of the ground, has ever been the most universally practiced. Over the whole European continent the mounds and tumuli of earlier races rise in silent witness of vanquished forgotten people. But we have not yet passed out of the age of the tumulus builders. The nomad Tartars still pile up cairns over their dead chieftains. They also raise votive cairns they call obons, generally at the summits of difficult passes, and a similar custom is traceable to this day among Semitic races. Thus Dr. Tristram tells us, (*Land of Moab*,) "Every traveler when he first catches sight of the holy mountain, Mount Hor, must, according to custom, place there his stone of witness." Even so near at home as Wales, it is the custom among the quarrymen, when a comrade is killed by accident, to pile up a small cairn on the spot, each passer-by contributing a stone. The clods that are cast upon the coffin at a funeral are no doubt a survival of this ancient practice.—*Belgravia.*

Religion and Politics in France.—In France, as in other countries, children are born into a state of things already prepared. They learn to speak a common language, and, whatever may be their instincts, they can only know, love, and hate the things which constitute their every-day world. Granting that in France men are less thoughtful and less firm of will than they are elsewhere, yet any one who looks beyond mere appearance, will see that that is not the secret of our disorganization and our incapacity to come out of it. That secret is to be found in the spirit which the past has bequeathed to us, in the form which the good or bad qualities of individuals or classes cannot but take under the pressure of all the permanent influences. The misfortune of France is, that all the social forces are there ill associated, ill combined together; and that for want of a good tradition, the reason of the country can separate them from dangerous coalitions only to see them soon after form others equally dangerous.

The origin of our misfortunes is far back. Its date is found in the sixteenth century, when France, wearied of the oppressive religion of the Middle Ages, sought consolation by giving itself up to unbelief and paganism. What part was she to take at this crisis? Was she to remain Catholic, or follow Luther? One of our greatest historians answers, she did neither. France would only follow her own Rabelais. That was her choice. While other nations reformed their Church, she preferred to let hers stand as it was, to turn her back on it, indulging herself in the enjoyment of the fine arts and clever diplomacy. It was allowed to dispense with theology, to have no great care about what it was necessary to believe, and to devote the faculties to the study of the most charming mythology, or to what is most useful to be said or done to obtain results in accordance with the desires of the moment.

But is not so easy to live only for pleasure. There are Calvins who are tormented by thoughts of the eternal, and who do not suffer any power to prevent their believing that which they cannot but believe. There are multitudes who, at every political or religious crisis, run, with their eyes shut, whither their impulses lead them. And while the intelligent part of France was practicing Machiavelism, or writing odes to Venus, the Church, in danger of being overturned, was giving the country the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the League, the Bull *Unigenitus*, the absolute Monarchy of Louis XIV., and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. To speak more correctly, royalty and the aristocracy had no choice left to them but abjuring their philosophy, that with the Church they might seal the alliance of the two absolutisms. The Magistracy and the citizens, when they found themselves in the midst of the terrible disasters that followed the overthrow of established beliefs, had no other resource but to join the Holy League. The intelligence of France had arrived at nothing higher than the art of making life agreeable. There has never been in the country more than one philosophy, and that is not concerned with the inquiry as to what is to be believed. It seeks even the contrary of duty. Along with this has been the old Catholic tradition which, as a rule of life, recognized only the passive submission of all to a rule imposed by a material authority. Obviously this tradition, even when it had the support of but a small part of the intelligent, could alone give to the country its government and its ideas of government. In times of revolution and of civil war, when the intolerable inconveniences of anarchy made themselves felt, it was the Church only which had a plan of government capable of application. It alone could offer a creed capable of furnishing ideas of duty.

Henceforth morality and reason were divorced, never again to be united. We now find ourselves in presence of the two spirits that are to be for the future the only real actors in our history. The Church, in its imperious attitude toward the consciences of all who do not accept its doctrines, took the route at the end of which is the Syllabus. It ceased to be the nurse of mind, and to teach doctrines to which reasonable men could give their assent. It predestined itself to be a purely material government, to rest on force and superstition, and to stifle conscience. It concentrated religion on the duty of renouncing private judgment. It proscribed civil liberty, and by making spiritual subjection the only means of order and morality, it has driven all intelligence to the side of Atheism and immorality.

On the other hand, secular reason, by turning its back on theology, and setting out with the idea that, to procure what is most agreeable, it is not necessary for us to ask what is true and proper for all, is in the path which leads to Positivism and lawless Socialism. It will often change its object, or, rather, what it supposes to be its most desirable object will change with circumstances. After having sought, without any anxiety for truth, the pleasures of beautiful pagan art, it will then propose, as the means of happiness, the regeneration of society, or by physical science it will urge on a great development of industry or perfect the economy of legislation. But as to the great social problem, that of putting classes and individuals into the condition of being able to live together in peace notwithstanding diverse wishes, it is destined to sink deeper into error. As to the superstitious beliefs which it refuses to modify, it can propose nothing but the abjuration of theology and metaphysics. To keep clear of despotism it will propagate materialism and unbelief among the unreasoning masses, which will only lead to the unbridled indulgence of the appetites. By identifying the cause of reason and liberty with that of irreligion and anarchy, it will only further the cause of despotism and superstition.

The part of dupes which the educated classes played in the sixteenth century they will have to play again in the future. In times of peace they will be skeptical for the sake of pleasure, and through hatred of the throne, the altar, and the aristocracy, they will preach Fourierism, Socialism, or Atheism, in order to bring to their help the passions of the street; and then, as soon as a revolution shows them what unbelief has produced, when it descends among those who have neither a position nor a reputation to lose, those who think only of their pleasures, they will tremble for what they have done. Without themselves believing anything, through fear of the Jacobins they will demand the reestablishment of Catholicism, or through hatred of the Commune they will rush into the arms of the Jesuits and the clerical monarchy.

Certainly these two radicalisms which contend for the direction of our affairs do not represent, as to numbers, the whole of the country. It has been said that France is neither Ultramontane, nor Atheist, nor Legitimist, nor Socialist. This is true; only it has been inferred that it is Left Centre, and that it was in favor of a liberal monarchy or a conservative republic, which is not the case. The great majority of French people have really no choice between the Syllabus and democracy. They no more take part with those who practice asceticism than with those who preach cynicism, but live from day to day practicing that indifference which our Church and our philosophy agree in recommending.

But while the indifferent multitude are occupied with their pleasures or their business, only two *credos*, two theories, exist in France. On the one hand there is the clerico-monarchical tradition, which seeks order by the suppression of individual reason and national liberties; on the other hand there is an anarchist propaganda which promises prosperity and unbounded pleasure through the suppression of churches and governments. Of this propaganda the people take no notice, but every time that society is disturbed, or whenever France finds itself governed in a way that it does not like, these thoughtless masses are forced to side with one or other of the two rivals. To speak correctly, they have no choice to make. The Conservative interests are irresistibly led to an alliance with the clerico-legitimist party, and this cannot attempt to govern without causing a counter-alliance of the liberal powers with Socialism, cynicism, and all the other forces of destruction.—*Contemporary Review.*

A Plea for Swans.—Swans abounded at one time on the Kennet near Newbury, and they had become an abomination in the sight of the trout-fisher, who could not take a step along the banks without slipping here and there upon the grass they had destroyed by their splay-feet and droppings. The farmers had complained in vain that no creatures would feed where they had trodden, and the luncheons of the fishers had been more than once invaded by those impudent birds. One morning we were surprised to notice that only two swans were observable in the whole of the reach. These two had their heads under water for so long a time as to excite our curiosity, when by punting up to them we found that the heads of both were fast in an otter trap; and the rest of the flight, as we were told, after most carefully scanning out the cause of the quiescence of their mates, deserted the district for some seasons afterward. We have no reason to believe that the traps were laid for the swans; but when in other cases in which their eggs would not hatch, and the time for incubation had long passed, small holes were found drilled through the shells, the same verdict of non-willful interference was not so readily arrived at. Swanneries were common at one time in England; the swanherd was an appointment of some consequence, and persons who executed the office of "master of the King's swans" in the Counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Northampton, and Lincoln may be traced on the Parliament rolls. There was a swannery of some extent at Clarendon in Wiltshire, and one at Purbeck. There still exists a swannery in Norfolk, but this is private; and one at Ilchester on the Fleet, formed by the Chesil Beach, which joins Portland Island. *Murray* tells us that "this decoy and swannery forms a scene of great interest, almost unique in England, not to be missed by the visitor. The decoy is constructed for the wholesale capture of wild fowl, which are enticed into its mazes by live birds trained for the purpose. The swannery is an inlet likewise of the Fleet, and affords a home to a flock of about six or seven hundred swans, which in the time of the abbots were many times more numerous. In the Winter they are visited by wild birds of their species." And Broderip says that "a noble spectacle even now is presented there; for the swans are not crippled in the pinion, and the sight of some eighty of those splendid birds, many of them on the wing together, will not be readily forgotten by those who have witnessed it." Although few doubt at present the depredations which swans commit upon the spawn of fish, there are many who deny that they eat the fish themselves, contending that the construction of the neck would not permit them to swallow anything of a solid nature. The oft-alleged destruction of fish on the Thames by swans appears to us a mere fancy. The true source of destruction has been the fetid condition of the river, owing to the reckless inpouring of town sewage.—*Chambers's Journal.*

The Eccentricities of the Earl of Dudley.—When Mr. Ward became Viscount Dudley and Ward and took possession of the family estates he suffered as much embarrassment as his father from an overgrown fortune. He one day described this embarrassment to my uncle Archy in very graphic terms. "When I came to my estate," he said, "I resolved to spend my whole income within the year. With that view I purchased the estate of Ednam, in Scotland; I bought a library at Venice; I repaired my house in Park lane, &c., &c., &c.; but a rise unexpectedly took place in the price of iron, which brought me £10,000, and you know *one can't always be prepared for such contingencies.*"

When Lord Palmerston in his autobiography mentions as a notable instance of disinterested love of power that his friend Dudley would have gladly given £6,000 a year to remain in office, he evidently was not aware that to Dudley £6,000 a year was a mere trifle.

One of Lord Dudley's eccentric habits was that of speaking to himself or thinking aloud. Of this practice many amusing instances were related, perhaps occasionally invented, by his friends. Soon after he had succeeded to the title of Dudley and Ward a lady asked Lord Castlereagh how he accounted for the custom. "*It is only Dudley speaking to Ward,*" was the ready answer to her inquiry.

Lord Dudley was introduced at an evening party to Lady N., whom he was requested to hand down to supper. Her ladyship availed herself of the opportunity to present her two daughters, after which ceremony she overheard him, as they went down stairs, muttering to himself in his usual undertone: "The fair one is plain; the dark one is not amiss; but the fair one is exceedingly plain." "I am glad, my Lord," says Lady N., with good-humored readiness, "that at all events the dark one pleases you."

A gentleman from Staffordshire prevailed on Lord Dudley to present him at court. They got on very well as far as St. James street, where they were stopped nearly half an hour by the line of carriages. His Lordship then forgot himself, and, after a long pause, began: "Now this tiresome country Squire will be expecting me to ask him to dinner. Shall I ask him, or shall I not? No, I think he would be a bore." The individual so unexpectedly blackballed was at first confounded, but, recollecting his companion's infirmity, commenced in turn an audible soliloquy: "Now, this tiresome old Peer will, of course be asking me to dine with him to-day. Shall I go, or shall I not go? No, I think it would be a bore." This impromptu was well taken, and the invitation was given in earnest and accepted.

After sitting a long time with a lady to whom he was paying a morning visit Lord Dudley exclaimed aloud, "*I wonder when this tiresome woman will go away.*"

At a dinner given by Lord Wilton, who had one of the best cooks in London, Lord Dudley tasted some dish of which he did not approve, and, forgetting where he was, began apologizing to the company for the badness of the entertainment. "*The fact is,*" said he, "*that my head cook was taken ill, and some kitchen girl, I suppose, has been employed to dress the dinner.*"

Lord Dudley, receiving a visit from the poet Rogers at Paris, proposed that they should go together to the Catacombs. It has often been remarked of Rogers that with his fine bald head, wrinkled skin, and sunk cheeks, he was more like a death's head than any man that was ever seen alive. Accordingly, when the poet had spent an hour or two in the abodes of mortality, and was about to make his exit, the keeper, startled at his death-like appearance, tried to stop him, crying out, "Hulloh! Get you back! You have no right to come out!" Rogers afterward complained to Lord Dudley that he had cruelly deserted him in this emergency. "My dear Rogers," replied the Earl, "I did not like to interfere, *you looked so much at home.*"—*Old Times and Distant Places, John Sinclair.*

The Iliad.—As the figures in a bas-relief are variously wrought, some projecting like independent statues in sharp light and shadow, while others are but half detached, and a third sort offer mere outlined profiles scarcely embossed upon the marble background; even so the poet has obeyed a law of relative proportion in his treatment of character. The subordinate heroes, for example, in the *Iliad* fall away from the central figure of Achilles into more or less of slightness. This does not mean that we can trace the least indecision in Homer's touch, or that he has slurred his work by haste or incapacity. On the contrary, there is no poet from whom deeper lessons in the art of subordinating accessories to the main subject without impairing their real value, can be learned. A sculptor like Pheidias knows how to give significance to the least indication of a form which he has placed upon the second plane in his bas-relief. Just so Homer inspires his minor characters with personality. To detach this personality in each case is the task of the critic; yet his labor is no light one; for the Homeric characters draw their life from incidents, motives, action. To the singer's fancy they appeared, not as products of the self-conscious imagination, but as living creatures; and to separate them from their environment of circumstance is almost to destroy them. This is the specific beauty of the art of Homer. In its origin it must have been the outcome, not of reflection, but of inspired instinct; for in the Homeric age, psychological analysis was unknown, and the very nomenclature of criticism had yet to be invented. We can draw inexhaustible lessons in practical wisdom from the Homeric poems; but we cannot with impunity subject those delicate creations to the critical crucible. They delight both intellect and senses with a many-toned harmony of exquisitely modulated parts; but the instant we begin to dissect and theorize we run a risk of attributing far more method and deliberation than was natural to a poet in the early age of Hellas. It is almost impossible to set forth the persons of Homer except in his own way, and in close connection with the incidents through which they are revealed; whereas the characters of a more self-conscious artist, the *Medea*, for example, or the *Phædra* of Euripides, can be described without repetition of their speeches or reconstruction of the dramas in which they play their parts.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

An Interview with Robespierre.—His toilet well arranged, his hair carefully dressed and powdered, composed in his manner, he formed the strangest contrast to the disorder and affectation of gross vulgarity displayed in the dress and manner of his colleagues. Grave in his bearing, he took a very slight share in the conversation, throwing in only a few sententious phrases. But despite the immobility of his pale sinister visage, he might every now and then be seen to be ill at ease; and I learned later that he had felt indignant with Deforgues for having brought together men whom he already feigned to look upon as uncertain patriots, or, what was still more culpable in his eyes, moderates. So, during this dinner the conversation grew generally constrained. And I could see, besides, by the very few words Robespierre used, that he was desirous of distinguishing himself as a statesman of mark. He spoke of the foreign relations of France, of the necessity for extending them, and of renewing the alliance with Switzerland. He had already inquired into the subject at the Ministry; and I remember that it was not without some terror that M. Colchen, who was at the head of the Swiss section, found himself summoned by the Minister to a conference at which Robespierre was present. I relate this just to show that, even at that early time, this man was aspiring to be the head of the Government; and that, wishing to seize the reins of power, he was ambitious to acquire beforehand the reputation of a statesman and politician of large views.—*Memoirs of Count Melito.*

Dramatic Art.—We sometimes hear amateur critics object to fine actors that they are every night the same, never varying their gesture or their tones. This is stigmatized as "mechanical;" and the critics innocently oppose to it some ideal of their own which they call "inspiration." Actors would smile at such nonsense. What is called inspiration is the mere haphazard of carelessness or incompetence; the actor is seeking an expression which he ought to have found when studying his part. What would be thought of a singer who sang his aria differently every night? In the management of his breath, in the distribution of light and shade, in his phrasing, the singer who knows how to sing never varies. The *timbre* of his voice, the energy of his spirit, may vary; but his methods are invariable. Actors learn their parts as singers learn their songs. Every detail is deliberative, or has been deliberated. The very separation of art from nature involves this calculation. The sudden flash of suggestion which is called inspiration may be valuable, it may be worthless; the artistic intellect estimates the value, and adopts or rejects it accordingly.—*On Actors and the Art of Acting, George Henry Lewes.*

Too Many Arrows in the Quiver.—In Aubrey's *Natural History of Wiltshire*, published somewhat more than two centuries ago, is a statement to the effect that Edith Bonham, of Wishford Magna, in that county, had seven children at a birth. "In this parish," Aubrey says, "there is a confident tradition that these children were all baptized at the font in this church, and that they were brought thither in a kind of chardger, which was dedicated to the church, and hung on two nailes, which are to be seen there yet, near the belfree on the south side. Some old women are living that doe remember the chardger. This tradition is entered in the register-book there, from whence I have taken this narrative." Here we find, then, that the testimony from Aubrey himself was limited to seeing an entry in the parish register and two nails in the church wall; the old women could speak to having seen a chardger, charger, or dish; but, beyond this, information is lacking. Another story of septuplets runs thus: In the *Kleyne Chronycke*, published at Amsterdam in 1655, we are told that an engineer was told by an alewife that she was told by a burgomaster that he had been in a house near the Zuyder Zee, and saw seven children sitting by the fire, each with a porringer in his (or her) hand, and eating rice-milk with a spoon. The burgomaster said to the woman of the house, "Mother, you are very kind to your neighbors, since they leave their children to your care." "No, they are all my children, which I had at one birth; and if you will wait a moment I will show you more that will surprise you." She went and fetched seven older children, similarly born on one day. How far the truth had been magnified in successive stages by the mother, plus the Burgomaster, plus the alewife, plus the engineer, plus the chronicler, we are left to imagine as we may. Whether septuplets or sevenfold triplets are the more wonderful, 'twould not be easy to decide; but an old volume of the *Mémoires de l'Académie Française* solemnly tells us that a baker's wife at Paris had triplet children every year for seven years in succession. Happy baker! But this, according to a Brussels journal, was actually exceeded in 1851, when a tradesman's wife had, for the eighth time, three children at a birth—twenty-four of them in eight births in nine years; "a desperate case for the husband," as the journalist sympathetically remarked, "who desired to transmit his family name to his offspring, for they were all girls."—*All the Year Round.*

TWEED'S BAIL.

ITS REDUCTION REFUSED BY JUDGE BARRETT.

HIS HONOR'S GROUNDS FOR DENYING THE MOTION TO REDUCE BAIL AND THAT TO VACATE THE ORDER OF ARREST.

On the motion recently made before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, either to vacate the civil order of arrest against William M. Tweed, or to reduce the amount of his bail, now fixed at $3,000,000, a decision was rendered yesterday. The Judge denies the motion in both forms, and goes over the whole ground in an opinion which is in full as follows:

(1.) The point with respect to the pendency of the prior action is not well taken. It is of no consequence when the order of arrest was made. What is material to the defendant is the condition of things when it was executed. At that time the previous suit had been discontinued by an order of the court, unconditional in its terms, but which directed payment by the plaintiff of the defendant's costs. The order was regular, but if otherwise—if the payment of the costs should have been made a condition precedent—the remedy was by motion to vacate or modify. This the defendant has not resorted to, and although the order was served upon the 8th of last April, he has permitted it to remain unquestioned until the hearing of the present motion. But even if it were not now too late, the order cannot be attacked collaterally, and it follows that the prior action was not pending when the defendant was arrested in this.

2. The defendant next invokes the old axiom, "*Nemo debet bis vexari pro una et ea dem causa.*" To this general rule, however, there are several exceptions, one of which is stated in Archer vs. Champney. (3 Moore, 607,) that a defendant cannot be rearrested after a discontinuance, nonsuit, or non pros., unless the former action was founded on a mistake, which mistake would tend to show that the second arrest was not vexatious. Here, it appears, the former action was discontinued because of a judgment of the Court of Appeals to the effect that such action could not be maintained by the State. It was, therefore, an action founded upon a mistake. The present action is based upon direct legislative authority subsequently conferred, and so cannot, therefore, be said to be vexatious.

3. An attachment was issued in this action prior to the defendant's arrest, but it appears that little or no property has been attached thereunder. Notices of lis pendens have been filed against real estate formerly vested in the defendant, but in every but one trivial instance, the property appears to have been conveyed to persons claiming upon the record to be innocent purchasers for value. No personal property of any kind has been discovered or attached. There is no legal objection to the plaintiff's procedure in this respect, none certainly in so far as the order of arrest is concerned. Until their demand is secured they are entitled to as many provisional remedies as they can make out a case for. Their demand being fully secured by any one, the others fall; that is, they can successfully use but one provisional remedy. This is all that is meant by the rule against the cumulation of remedies, and all that seems to have been decided by Mr. Justice Daniels in the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Boody.

4. The next point made by the learned counsel for the defendant is that the affidavits upon which the order of arrest was granted are insufficient. These affidavits are substantially the same as those which were passed upon by Mr. Justice Learned in the former action. That learned Judge held, upon a careful and critical examination, that they were amply sufficient. I have gone over the present affidavits carefully, and excluding that of Gov. Tilden, (which, not being verified in this action, cannot be used,) am of opinion that a *prima facie* case is made out. I cannot assent to the proposition that the testimony of Garvey, Davidson, and Keyser are entitled "to no credit whatever." Their testimony seems to me to be corroborated in several important particulars by other affiants. But even if uncorroborated, such testimony, while it is undoubtedly to be received with caution, is not to be disregarded, and a jury may find for the plaintiff thereon.

5. Lastly, a point is made against the constitutionality of the Act of 1875, under which the action is brought. This is a question which ought not to be determined adversely to the law upon a mere motion in the cause. The proper course, if the point be deemed of sufficient importance, is to bring it directly before the court, either by demurrer, or a motion to dismiss at circuit. I have no doubt, however, that the rights in question are public, and may be enforced in such manner and form as to the Legislature may seem appropriate.

6. The motion to vacate the order of arrest, for the foregoing reasons, must be denied. It remains to be considered whether the bail should be reduced. The general rule is to require the defendant arrested for fraud in a civil action to furnish bail in a sum sufficient to cover the plaintiff's claim, with the probable interest and costs. More than that is excessive; less, generally insufficient. The rule is not varied solely by the incident of the extent of the claim; otherwise the wrong-doer would be favored in proportion to the greatness of his misdeeds. It is, however, subject to the sound discretion of the court, a discretion which is not absolute, but judicial, and is to be exercised upon the facts and circumstances of each case. These, too, are, with some variations less favorable to the defendant's position, substantially the rules which governed before the Code. They were reasserted by Mr. Justice Learned in his opinion in the former case, to which allusion has been made, and were reaffirmed by the decision of the General Term on the appeal from his order. And in the late case of Belloni, Jr., vs. Nathan, (MSS.) the rule was again referred to, and with approval, by Mr. Justice Davis, who remarked that it was a "general rule, not departed from without good reason, that the bail required on such an order shall be the amount which the plaintiff, by his affidavits, &c., show himself entitled to recover, with an additional sum to cover interest and costs likely to accrue."

The learned counsel for the defendant do not question the correctness of these rules in ordinary cases, but they insist that there is a line beyond which, no matter how vast the amount embezzled or misappropriated, the Court ought not to pass in fixing the amount of bail. Where that line is to be drawn, however, is not suggested. But it is said that "as to the three millions exacted being excessive, that is a fact and does not require argument." And again: "No process of reasoning can justify the holding to bail of any human being in the sum of three millions of dollars." I am unable to assent to these broad propositions. On the contrary, I can well imagine a case where it would be a gross abuse of judicial discretion to refuse to hold a "human being" to bail in $3,000,000. If, for instance, a bank Cashier were able to embezzle so large a sum from the funds of his bank, and with that amount proved to be in his possession and he about to flee the jurisdiction, a Judge should refuse to hold him to bail in a greater sum than $2,500,000, what would that be but to permit the wrong-doer the means of escaping with half a million of his plunder? Let us consider, then, whether the amount of bail in the present case is excessive, or ought to be reduced, under the reasonable and well-established rules which I have indicated. The bail is clearly not excessive, for the reason that it is considerably less than the amount of the plaintiff's demand; for, although but $932,850 are actually traced into the defendant's hands, yet upon the undisputed proofs which have been furnished, a *prima facie* case is made out of liability for $6,198,958 85, with interest from Sept. 1, 1870. Whether or not the bail ought to be reduced, must, as we have seen, depend upon the facts and circumstances of the case. In the present there are a few controlling facts which lead me irresistibly to the conclusion that the bail should not be reduced. In the first place, the defendant does not express his inability to procure the bail required of him, or to deposit the amount. His learned counsel asks the question, "What is excessive bail?" and answers, "that which is beyond the power of the party to give." Yet the defendant, thus advised, fails to assert under oath that the bail is beyond his power to give. Now, while I cannot assent to the proposition of counsel, for if it were correct, the quantum of bail would depend upon the extent and wealth of a man's friends, yet the fact of ability or inability, like that of poverty or means, is undoubtedly to be considered in connection with all the other circumstances of the case. Then the defendant has offered no affidavit or other proof, or denial or explanation of the charges made against him. It is true that the court will not try the merits of the case upon affidavits; but where a defendant comes forward and denies his guilt, and explains away what seem to be strong circumstances against him, such denial, proof, and explanations will have great weight with the court upon the question of a reduction of bail. Here the defendant has done nothing of the kind; and so far as this motion is concerned, he stands in the position of one who acknowledges the charges of the complaint and affidavits.

Further it is averred in the affidavit of Mr. Peckham that from all the facts which have come to his knowledge respecting the defendant, (and many of such facts are disclosed,) he has good reason to believe and does really believe that in case the said William M. Tweed should by any means be liberated from his said criminal imprisonment, he, the said William M. Tweed, will immediately depart from the State of New-York and seek an asylum in some place beyond the reach of legal process issuing out of the courts. The defendant has been liberated from his criminal imprisonment, yet he does not deny the intention to abscond. Lastly, it appears that all the defendant's real estate, (with one unimportant exception,) consisting of very many parcels in the City of New-York, had been sold before the commencement of this suit, and the defendant has offered no explanation with respect to the proceeds, nor at all with respect to his means or pecuniary condition. The case is therefore that of a defendant against whom there is a claim neither denied nor explained, of over $6,000,000, for money fraudulently obtained by himself and others from the County Treasury, who is charged with being about to flee the jurisdiction in case he secures his liberation, under which charge he also remains silent; and who, if he does fly the jurisdiction will, it is fair to assume, take with him the proceeds, or a part of the proceeds, of the large property which the records show that he has disposed of. To reduce the bail of a defendant who comes before the court in such an attitude, and under such circumstances, would, in my judgment, be as gross an abuse of judicial discretion as that by which I have previously sought to illustrate the fallacy of one of the defendant's positions. For these reasons the motion to vacate the order of arrest, or to reduce the amount of bail, must be denied, with $10 costs.

WHEAT IN THE WEST.

The Chicago *Times* of July 29 says that it has advices from the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky as to the condition of the Winter wheat crop that are not as encouraging as those previously received. A week ago there was a good prospect of at least two-thirds of a crop. Recent rains, however, have seriously impaired the grain. That portion of it harvested has been wet, and is in many localities rotting in the shock. Those farmers who were fortunate enough to have their grain stacked will suffer but little. There is, however, little hope now for even half a crop of Winter wheat. Unless the weather should improve there is likely to be considerable loss in the Spring wheat crop from the same cause.

THE ONLY MISTAKE OF HER LIFE.

A WOMAN WHO HAD UNPARALLELED GOOD JUDGMENT IN EVERYTHING EXCEPT IN CHOOSING A HUSBAND.

A local correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* (can it be a woman?) writes in this strain:

I happen to know a woman, now more than sixty-years old, who was taken from an honorable business avocation, in which she had been eminently successful, to become a wife. Like many others of her sex, she was mistaken in her husband—not that he had what are called vices, for of these he had none. He neither drank, gambled, nor frequented clubs, nor had he any immoral proclivities. But he did not believe that a wife should know anything of her husband's business affairs, which idea also comprehended that he did not believe she could understand them! The truth was that he did not know his wife. It happened, however, that he went to her whenever his affairs became desperately straitened, and, by means of her severe economy, often managed to extricate himself. Once when he had foolishly exhausted his income in building additions to old houses or in expensive repairs for exacting tenants, for which his bills came in fast, she patiently showed him how to change certain investments, proposing to take stores in lieu of those absorbing houses—a successful change. She gave up valuable servants, and executed an amount of work with her needle which seemed almost incredible, besides drilling in raw people at low wages to take partially the place of those she felt obliged to relinquish. She instituted a kind of domestic economy, than which nothing could be more admirable and praiseworthy. And yet, with all this, she never gained her husband's regard or confidence. He would come to her to get him out of his "tight places," as he called them, but when he had gotten out, and was doing apparently well again, he ceased to consult her, never telling her how far his income ought to go, nor whether he had anything left after paying general expenses. He chose to relinquish business after some years—an ill-judged step under the circumstances. He had some small capital, however, and his wife ventured to suggest certain purchases of real estate, but he disregarded her advice. She mentioned to him four different chances for investment, all of which have since doubled or trebled in other hands, but he would not listen to her. Much against her wishes he purchased an old-fashioned house for his family to live in, and spent more on its repairs than a new one would have cost. He sold it subsequently at a price that would scarcely meet the original outlay. He agreed to sell valuable pieces of property, while she was positively refusing to sign her name to the transfer, and was afterward compelled to give her signature on being told that "the property was his, not hers, and he would do what he pleased with his own." Still her work went on—mending, patching, going to market for frugality, keeping her house clean and neat, and her children clothed with her own handiwork. Certain property was under mortgage; she hoped to save something to pay this, and never took sugar in her tea, hoping to make even that an item in her rigorous economy. But, though his wife's influence was of so little consideration, he gave his confidence to an intriguing man of no honor and little credit, who had become known to him through some former business connections. This man beguiled him; made him assume the very investments against which the wife had remonstrated; borrowed money from him which he never intended to repay, almost entangling this weak-minded husband in a network of bankruptcy. So years went on, the poor wife expecting sanguinely that the time would arrive when she would be living upon an assured income and see the reward of her hard and unremitting labor in an easy old age. Alas! such was his promise and such her hope. But hope is delusive. He had broken his promise and had deceived her in all his transactions; his whole income was pledged to pay notes on bogus stock and other fancy investments against which she had before strenuously protested, and would still have warned him had he confided to her what he was about. It was found by careful calculation that if he had placed $70,000, which he had received by inheritance, into such estates as she had proposed he would have been worth in less than six years more than double the amount of the legitimate investment. Nearly thirty years had this careful woman been a wife, assisting judiciously in the education of her children, studying character, and the vast internal growth of our city—capable of being the adviser of her husband in all things pertaining to domestic and financial economy. "What am I?" she said to me one day, in the agony of her heart. "I am only 'a hewer of wood and a drawer of water' in my husband's house; when I wanted to be his true and faithful partner, lightening his cares and aiding him by advice and counsel." This man cherished the idea that no woman had a right to know her husband's affairs. This is what many a man has said; but when the downfall comes, the poor woman has to submit to it, and to bring all her waning energy, even in old age, to bear, and, if possible, to improve the bad result.

FOR A KISS.

HOW A CHICAGO GIRL GOT HER SWEETHEART OUT OF THE ARMY.

The Chicago *Journal* tells this fanciful story. We fear it is not true: "Last April a fine-looking dry goods clerk in an hour of despondency enlisted in the Army. He was engaged to be married to a very handsome lady of eighteen, and when she heard of it her distress can only be imagined, for a common soldier she could not wed. His father, who, by the way, is a Methodist minister (and some think they have great influence with Government officials) did everything in his power to have him released, but without effect. The young lady then took the matter in hand. She saw Gen. Logan and Congressman Farwell, and with their signatures to a petition for a discharge, forwarded it to Washington. In due time the answer came stating that the prayer could not be granted. The gentlemen told her that when they went to Washington in December they would make another effort. Learning that Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, was in the city, she got a letter of introduction to him. She determined to call on Gen. Belknap at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon. He granted her an audience, heard her story, satisfied himself the young man would make her a good husband, and wrote out a discharge. When she asked the General how could she repay him, he gallantly replied, 'With a kiss,' which she gave him. Last evening's mail carried the important paper to the Indian Territory. The father, who is better off in this world's goods than most people who follow his calling, has promised to set his son up in business, and is very proud of his prospective daughter-in-law."

THE PLATFORM OF RECONCILIATION.

Gen. T. M. Logan was given a reception by the Washington Light Infantry in Charleston, S. C., a few evenings since, and in his speech acknowledging the compliment said:

"Gentlemen, I have watched with peculiar interest that movement on your part which, originating in 1873, at the celebration of your anniversary, culminated in your recent visit to Bunker Hill. This work has been a glorious one, and nothing that you have ever accomplished in peace has been more fruitful of happy results. That movement, gentlemen, received the hearty indorsement of the great State of Virginia, whose adopted citizen it is my honor to be, and you may rely upon her co-operation in continuing the good work. Whatever of value there may have been, gentlemen, in that address to my old comrades at our recent reunion in Columbia, (which you seem to indorse by this reception,) is due to its pervading idea of forgetfulness of the past, reconciliation in the present, and hope for the future. This is substantially, as I understand it, your own platform, and is only what I have breathed for months in the political atmosphere of the grand old Commonwealth in which I have resided. I merely, then, gave additional expression to the prevailing sentiments of the hour."

CONFLICTING DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided in regard to the Soldiers' Home in that State, that it is subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has just decided the reverse, and holds that a corporation of which the President, the Chief Justice, and the Secretary of War are Directors, created to hold the title of land on which a home for disabled soldiers is to be situated, the inmates of which are subject to the rules and articles of war, equally with the army in the field, is a mere private charitable corporation, and cannot hold the title for the United States, so as to give Congress the power of exclusive legislation over it. Chief Justice Ryan, having been of counsel, did not sit in the case or participate in the discussion. The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Cole, who, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says, "is yet full of the secession theories of the old court, which was the first to declare the superiority of State courts over the courts of the Union in cases arising under the laws of the United States." Unless this decision is reversed, it stands as the law of the State; and, of course, the inmates of the home are citizens of Wisconsin, and voters at the elections to be held in the town within the limits of which the home is situated.

AN ANIMATED PIN-CUSHION.

The Atlanta *Herald* tells the following curious story concerning Gen. C. A. Evans, of Augusta, Ga.: "At Frederick City, Md., while leading his brigade in battle, he was struck in the left side by a Minie ball. The ball passed through his arm and thence through his body. In plowing through his coat pocket it tore through a paper of pins, burying some of them in the flesh. For the past few months he has been troubled with a pain about a foot and a half from the wound. A week or two since a bump about as large as a pigeon's egg was raised on the spot where the pain was most severe. A few days ago three or four pins worked out of this bump, and it disappeared at once. Thus, for eleven years, Gen. Evans has been a walking pin-cushion! It is a credit to him to say that he made his famous memorial address, which breathed love and forgiveness, while these hostile pins were in his body. A man that can forgive his enemy with a handful of pins working about his body is a Christian.

LAW REPORTS.

THE BUSINESS FAILURES.

THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY—JUDGE DONOHUE'S ORDER DEFINING THE DUTIES OF THE RECEIVER.

On petition of John Baird, the recently appointed Rreceiver of the Commercial Warehouse Company, Judge Donohue made an order yesterday, defining the duties of the Receiver in reference to the business of the company. The petition on which the order was made states that among the property which has come into possession of the Receiver is real estate at the Atlantic Docks, in Brooklyn, on which there are thirty-two warehouses, the taxes on which for the year 1874 amount to $9,500, and for 1875, $8,300; that the property is mortgaged for $200,000, the interest on which is payable on the first days of June and December, and that the repairs amount to about $1,500 annually; that property in Brooklyn is now very much depressed, and any immediate sale of the property of the company there would result in a great sacrifice, and to avoid such sacrifice it will probably be necessary to hold it a long time; that a lucrative part of the company's business has been the storage of goods on warehouse receipts, without prepayment by the owners of the goods of the storage on such goods which prepayment would be regarded as an oppressive exaction; that in the warehouse he [the Receiver] found so stored, 20,313 hogsheads of sugar, 1,490 tierces, 3,794 boxes and 7,400 bags of the same; also, 1,301 hogsheads of melado, 49 hogsheads of molasses, and 16,567 packages of miscellaneous merchandise, including silver ore, hay, bar-iron, &c.; that if he is not authorized to deliver such merchandise on warehouse receipts it will cause great hardship to the owners, and injure his prospects, as Receiver of the company, in obtaining business; that the only use to be made of the real estate mentioned in the petition is to warehouse goods in the manner described by him, and he can carry on that business profitably by merely changing the receipts into his own name as Receiver. The petition further states that the company has made advances on sugar, all of which is to arrive within three weeks, valued at about $150,000, and a part of which has arrived by the brig Henry Verden, consigned to the company, on which the freight amounts to between $4,000 and $5,000, and that the property will not be delivered until the freight is paid; that insurance on the cargoes to arrive has also to be paid in advance; that it will be more advantageous to sell the sugars at private sale than at public auction, and, on this state of facts he prays the court to permit him to carry on the business of the company.

On this petition, with the consent of the attorneys on both sides in the suit of Fowler against the company, Judge Donohue has made an order in which he directs that Mr. Baird, the Receiver, (appointed in that suit,) shall deliver the goods and merchandise which have come into his hands, as such Receiver, and that are now stored in the warehouses of the company, at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, to the respective holders of negotiable warehouse receipts, such holders to present the same, duly indorsed, and surrender them upon receipt of the goods therein described, or upon the order of holders of non-negotiable receipts; that he [the Receiver] receives for storage in said warehouse such goods and merchandise as may be offered, which, in his discretion as such Receiver, he may determine to so receive at the usual customary rates for storage, and issue therefor negotiable or non-negotiable warehouse receipts, in the usual form; that upon production of such negotiable receipts, properly indorsed, he shall deliver to the holders thereof respectively the goods described therein, the receipts being at the same time surrendered to him for cancellation; that he also deliver the goods covered by the non-negotiable receipts upon the surrender thereof; that in his discretion he may give credit for reasonable and customary periods of time to responsible persons for storage bills and other charges due said Receiver upon goods now and hereafter stored in said warehouses; that he pay freight bills, insurance premiums, cartages and other proper and necessary charges upon sugars consigned to the Commercial Warehouse Company that may come into the hands of the said Receiver, as aforesaid; that he sell through brokers or at private sale, according to the custom of the market at New-York, at such times as the said Receiver may deem most advantageous upon the terms customary in the trade, sugar consigned to said warehouse company, upon which advances have been made and which may at any time have come or may come into the hands of said Receiver; that in the performance of the duties and powers authorized and conferred by this order the Receiver may employ such agents, assistants, clerks, attorneys, and counsel as he may deem advantageous, and may compensate said persons reasonably out of the funds that may come into his hands, shall pay out of the said funds the taxes, interest on incumbrances, insurance premiums, and other necessary charges upon the said warehouses and the lots whereon they stand, and that he shall keep full and just books of account of all his transactions under the provisions of this order, and shall account for all the moneys received and expended by him hereunder, in the same manner and at the same time as he is required by law to account for other properties and money of said company, and that the said Receiver or any of his employés, acting in good faith and in pursuance of the orders made in the above entitled cause and matter, shall not be liable personally for any loss or damage accruing to any property or person by reason of any of the acts of said Receiver aforesaid, or of any of his employés.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

The People &c. vs. Tweed; Duncan vs. Shaw.—Motions denied with $10 costs. See opinions.

Whitehead vs. Kennedy.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing.

Motions denied with $10 costs to abide the event.—Soher vs. McCormack; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same.

Greene vs. The Mayor &c.—The motion to postpone at Circuit was properly denied. It was the duty of counsel, in view of the extraordinary indulgences and favors granted to the City in this case, and the relief which had been afforded against its extreme laches, and especially in view of Mr. Justice Lawrence's peremptory order, to have abandoned all other engagements and to have remained in actual attendance upon this court until the case was tried. If the special counsel engaged by the City was unwilling to do this, it was the duty of the Corporation Counsel to have attended to the case and have tried it; under the circumstances he cannot be heard to plead want of preparation. It it were an ordinary action between A and S, I should certainly deny the motion. But a rule seems to have crept in not to permit the City to be defaulted and to protect it against the negligence of its advisers, in view of the very large amount of money involved and the possibility of injustice to the City. I am disposed to extend to it one more favor and to open this default upon somewhat rigid terms. These are the payment of the General Term costs excluded by Mr. Justice Lawrence, term fee, trial fee, and costs of opposing the motion, and stipulating to try the case peremptorily, and without regard to other engagements, upon the first Monday of October.

CONCERT SALOON MEN IN THE TOMBS.

Commissioner Stiner appeared yesterday morning at the Essex Market Police Court to make charges against the concert saloon proprietors who were arrested on Friday night by Capt. Ulman, of the Tenth Precinct. Inspectors Mulnern, Weeks, Jackson, and Wendover, who were concerned in the arrests, were also present. Having been in this same predicament before, and thinking that they were to be let off as easily, the prisoners were prepared to give bail to the amount of $100, which is the limit that the law allows as bail in these cases. But Justice Morgan, who is not inclined to have these persons up before him every twenty-four hours, for it is the expressed determination of Commissioner Stiner to close these saloons up as often as they break the law, imposed the heavier penalty of holding them in $1,000 to keep the peace. The prisoners were sent to the Tombs, with the exception of the wife of one of the proprietors and a bartender. Following is a list of persons thus held: Valentine Davies, of No. 85 Rivington street; Elizabeth Batchelor, of No. 33 Bowery; Henry Schinkowitz, of No. 101 Hester street; Lewis Bochtel, of No. 25 Bowery; Dora Meyer, of No. 102 Canal street; J. F. Schroeder, of No. 23 Bowery; Delia Hennessy, of No. 15 Bowery, and John Mousles, of No. 91 Bowery.

THE LESLIE-SHAW EMBEZZLEMENT.

On the motion recently made before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to vacate an order of arrest granted against Ella Shaw, a decision was rendered by the Judge yesterday. The order of arrest was granted in a suit brought by Duncan, Sherman & Co. against the prisoner, in which she was charged with having received from a defaulting teller of Duncan, Sherman & Co., named Leslie, about $23,000, knowing the money to have been stolen from the plaintiffs. The motion to vacate the order of arrest was made on the ground of the insufficiency of the affidavits on which it was granted, and also on the ground that she, being a married woman, did not, on the facts presented, become subject to civil arrest. The motion was elaborately argued by Mr. Daniel Clark Briggs, District Attorney of Westchester County, on behalf of the prisoner, and Judge Barrett in an opinion disposes of it as follows:

The defendant seeks to vacate the order of arrest upon three grounds: First, upon the merits; second, that she is a married woman; third, that she is a female, and as such not liable to arrest except for a willful injury to property.

As to the first, it is only necessary to say that the plaintiffs have made out a prima facie case, and that the court, under well-settled rules, will not try the merits on affidavits. As to the second, it is by no means certain that the defendant is a married woman, and the question as to whether her relations with Katen were those of concubinage or marriage may well be left to a jury. It is not pretended that there was any ceremonial, nor even a present agreement. Cohabitation is shown, and to a certain extent reputation. But these could very easily be shown by almost any woman similarly circumstanced, and they are rebutted by evidence of other cohabitation, indeed, of loose life, and by the conceded fact (for it is testified to by Pinkerton and not denied) that the defendant hired a house of ill-fame in Thirty-first street as "Ella Shaw," and, as late as last April, signed and acknowledged a sublease of the same premises in the same name. As to the third, I am unable to distinguish the present case from that of the Northern Railway Company of France vs. Carpenter, (3 Abb., P. R., 262.) Whatever my own views upon this branch of the case may be, I feel bound by this decision and am compelled to hold, while it remains unreversed, that the defendant has been guilty of a willful injury to the property in question, and, so far as the plaintiffs are concerned, has destroyed it. The motion to vacate the order of arrest or reduce the amount of bail must therefore be denied, with $10 costs.

JOHN B. GREENE'S STREET-PAVING CONTRACT.

In 1872 John B. Greene recovered a judgment against the City, a balance due for paving streets, amounting to $60,114 79. This judgment was reversed at General Term. On the second trial the judgment was in favor of the City, but this was also reversed in the Court of Appeals. The Controller then asked leave to put in an amended answer, alleging that the work was done under an act different from that considered by the Court of Appeals. This motion was denied by Judge Barrett. When the case came up for trial a third time the City was allowed to amend the answer so as to allege fraud, but when the case was called for trial, (after several adjournments,) an inquest was taken against the City for $68,901 99, including an extra allowance of $3,000, and costs of suit. An application was then made to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to open this default, and on this point he has rendered an opinion, as follows: "The motion to postpone at Circuit was properly denied. It was the duty of counsel, in view of the extraordinary indulgences and favors granted to the City in this case, and the relief which had been afforded against its extreme laches, and especially in view of Mr. Justice Lawrence's peremptory order, to have abandoned all other engagements, and to have remained in actual attendance upon this court until the case was tried. If the special counsel engaged by the City was unwilling to do this, it was the duty of the Corporation Counsel to have attended to the case and have tried it. Under the circumstances he cannot be heard to plead want of preparation. If it were an ordinary action between A and B, I should certainly deny the motion. But a rule seems to have crept in not to permit the City to be defaulted and to protect it against the negligence of its advisers. In view of the very large amounts of money involved, and the possibility of injustice to the City, I am disposed to extend to it one more favor, and to open this default upon somewhat rigid terms. These are the payment of the General Term costs excluded by Mr. Justice Lawrence; term fee, trial fee, and costs of opposing the motion and a stipulation to try the case peremptorily and without regard to other engagements upon the first Monday of October next.

REV. MR. HOLLAND'S CASE.

Yesterday Justice Wandell received information at the Washington Place Police Court that Richard Scott, colored, was out of danger, and he immediately sent word to the Tombs that Rev. Mr. Holland, colored, who had been sent there to await the result of Scott's injuries, might be bailed in $500. Mr. Holland is the junior Pastor of the African Union Methodist Church, in Thirtieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and has been sick recently, and in the habit of calling on Mrs. Mary Brown, also colored, of No. 153 West Thirtieth street. On going there recently he met Robert Scott, who threatened him. The clergyman remonstrated with him, but to no effect. One word brought on another until it resulted in blows, Scott hitting Rev. Mr. Holland and knocking him down. This performance was repeated once, and then both men closed, the clergyman drawing a small pocket-knife and stabbing Scott three times, inflicting what was thought to be fatal wounds. Mr. Holland had not been bailed when the court adjourned yesterday.

COURT NOTES.

A room is being fitted up in the upper part of the new Post Office and United States Court building for the detention of prisoners brought down from Ludlow Street Jail, while awaiting examination or trial.

John Harrison, a vagrant, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Annie Westcott, of Newark, of a pocket-book containing $50, while she was walking in Dey street.

A cartman named Patrick Higgins was held for trial yesterday by Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, for maliciously killing a pigeon in the street, by severing its head from its body by a blow with his whip.

In the case of Guiseppe Franzi, charged with the murder of Giovani Morelli, a motion was made yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, to admit the accused to bail. Decision was reserved.

Chauncey Duval, of "The Corner," Ulster County, who was charged before Commissioner Shields with having mailed improper cards, was held yesterday in $1,500 bail to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

Eliza McNally was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of stealing a gold chronometer watch, worth $250, from Dr. J. Spaulding, of Philadelphia, while he was asleep at the Grant House, in the Bowery, on the 23d of June last.

James Burke and Frank Hamilton were committed for trial at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge made by Charles A. Willis, agent for the firm of Mauger & Myer, of No. 72 Murray street, that they had stolen from that place several articles of the total value of $300.

Detective Clark, of the Twelfth Precinct, arraigned at the Harlem Police Court yesterday a colored man named Thomas Allen, on a charge of burglary. A few nights ago Allen broke into the house of Joseph Cæsar Towner, also colored, No. 419 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, and stole clothing and jewelry valued at $100. Justice Wheeler committed the accused for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

Patrick Pinch, Samuel Moorehead, Edward Moorehead, and Michael Miller, all boys of twelve and fourteen years of age, were arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of burglary. The boys broke open the blacksmith shop of Denis McCarty, Nos. 312 and 314 Front street, on the 30th of July, and carried off $25 worth of iron. They were held in $1,000 bail each, to answer.

Justice Wandell yesterday held Mary Bobot in $1,000 bail on a charge of felonious assault. Officer Healey and Roundsman Bolston, of the Fifteenth Precinct, hearing a disturbance in the house No. 207 Thompson street, entered and were attacked by the inmates. In the scuffle which ensued Mary Bobot drew a revolver and pointed it at the Roundsman, who seized the weapon and wrenched it from her. All the inmates were arrested, and with the exception of Mary Bobot were fined $10 each.

DANGERS OF MOUNTAIN TRAVEL.

Readers will recall the serious accidents on the White Mountains a year ago to a stage of excursionists who were wrecked and several fatally injured by the running away of the horses in consequence of a break in the harness. A fatal fall from a precipice was recorded only a few days since, and a private letter from the Catskills tells of a serious accident and a narrow rescue from certain death. A party of ladies from New-Haven who are visiting the mountains took a stage drive on Monday last to the Mountain House and back by way of the "Clove." While returning down the steepest part of the mountain, where the road goes almost straight down, and with deep precipices on the sides, one of the horses fell and dragged the other with him. The pole-strap snapped and the heavy wagon slid along toward the edge of the precipice, with too much headway to be checked by the brakes. The driver finding himself unable to do anything to prevent the impending disaster, shouted to the ladies to "jump, and block the wheels." Two of them had presence of mind and strength enough to appreciate the requirements of the case, and jumping from the stage managed to block the wheels and stop the stage within a few inches of the edge of the precipice.

OBSERVE THE SPITTOONS.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Press and Herald* prints the following as a true story: "A yellow-haired stranger who had wandered into the United States Court-room, yesterday, on seeing the placard, 'Observe the spittoons,' hanging just inside the railing, punched another fellow in the ribs and asked him, 'Which crowd of them fellows over in thar was the spittoons?' The other fellow, pointing to a quartet of lawyers around a table in front of the Judge, said to him: 'Thar they are, don't you see that sorter bald-headed feller, frothing at the mouth and spittin' like blazes?'"

REWARDS OF WELL-DOING.

A Boston paper says that twenty-five years ago two young men were in partnership together, transacting business in a common country store, under the firm of Harriman & Pilsbury, in the town of Warner, N. H. By sterling merit they have, from time to time, been promoted by the people; one of them, Walter Harriman, to a general in our late conflict, twice to the office of Governor of his native State, and he now holds the honorable station of Naval Officer at the port of Boston; the other, John S. Pilsbury, has just been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of the State of Minnesota.

THE NEW ABATTOIR.

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.

NUMBER OF CATTLE NEW-YORK EATS UP EVERY DAY—ARRANGEMENT OF THE ABATTOIR—METHODS OF SLAUGHTERING—HOW WILD CATTLE ARE SPEARED—NO ODORS—NO BAD SMELLS—THE RENDERING MACHINES—ADMIRABLE MANAGEMENT.

Though Longfellow tells of a butcher who on his wedding tour went to see a man hanged, it is hardly supposable that the general public must needs find in an abattoir a source of recreation. Mankind, and womankind especially, are perfectly satisfied with their roast beef and tenderloin steak, and do not crave further information. The very name of an abattoir has become a terror to property-owners, not exactly from any sentimental cause, but because a slaughter-house was generally accompanied with evils of a most positive and disagreeable character. If Madrid may delight in the killing of bulls for the sake of amusement, New-York shuns the slaughter of oxen for food, that is in a spectacular sense, though, always hungry, she eats up on an average some thousand cattle alone every twenty-four hours. One may not be mawkishly soft-hearted, and yet not like to see cattle driven to the slaughter-pen, nor delight in the yell of the butcher boy, nor appreciate that peculiar sizzling noise of the knife as it is whetted on the steel, a music of a continuous character in a slaughter-house, nor is that odor emanating from freshly killed meat appetizing, but still all these things must be seen and witnessed in an abattoir.

The slaughtering of cattle is not then an amusing scene. The writer of this must even differ from an enthusiastic gentleman, evidently a retired butcher in search of amusement, who said, "Now people go around for sights, there is them parks and picture shows, and music gardens! Them's nothing. If a man wants to see something worth his while, here's the place for him to come. I could spend all day here, it's so pleasant." When, however, in the Manhattan Market Abattoir on Thirty-fourth street, one sees the whole business of slaughtering carried on in the most humane way, in an establishment where order and cleanliness reign supreme, almost all the natural repugnance one has at watching such things is dissipated. It is curious to notice how you become accustomed to such scenes. The first sight of an animal with his throat cut is not pleasant, but one's sympathy is quite blunted when a second creature is killed, and by the time the third is sacrificed questions of prime beef only occupy the mind. Morals require that, in a large city, cattle slaughtering should be to a certain extent removed from the public eye, and that most people's acquaintance of the business should be limited to the inspection of quarters of beef hung up in the butchers' stalls. Strange to say, there is, however, a morbid curiosity evinced by an occasional female to witness "killing," and women, often nursery maids with their little charges from aristocratic quarters, beg admittance to the abattoir, but are not allowed to enter by the police officers who stand on duty in the street.

The abattoir on Thirty-fourth street takes in about one-half of the Manhattan Market, from which it is separated by a high partition. It's area is fully two acres, all under cover; the roof being one hundred feet high, the ventilation and light are perfect. The floor is paved with Belgian pavement. One hundred thousand dollars have been spent in providing the abattoir with the proper apparatus. The abattoir fronts on Twelfth avenue, and between it and the North River there is an acre of ground directly on the river, with a water-front of 237 feet. Here the cattle are landed, the company owning a steam-boat and a barge, in which cattle are brought. This area is devoted to cattle-pens, where various lots of animals can be kept, and where they are watered and fed. From these pens there runs a tunnel under Twelfth avenue, where the animals are brought into the shambles. In fact, the cattle are never seen by the outside public from the time of their landing until they are converted into beef. The abattoir is divided into forty killing-beds, each one being 92 feet long by 15 wide. This bed consists of three departments—the pen, the killing-bed, and the baulks, the latter the place where the sides of beef are hung. There are at present in New-York some fifty-four slaughter-houses, and the Manhattan abattoir would suffice for all their business. When in full blast the abattoir would allow of the slaughtering of no less than 4,000 head of cattle a day. In operation but a few weeks, some 2,000 cattle have already been slaughtered. By the beginning of August 2,000 animals will be dressed there weekly.

The modus operandi of slaughtering is as follows: An animal is selected, and a rope is attached to his hind leg above the joint, and he is slowly and carefully drawn out by means of a windlass. The beast is then suspended by the hind leg directly over the killing bed. He does not struggle or kick, but seems amazed at his situation. In this position he is allowed to hang head down for a moment. The slaughter man whets his knife, a short curved blade some six inches long, and with two rapid strokes, as quick as lightning, almost severs the head from the body, the neck bone alone holding the head. It is the work of a second. Instantly large tin pans are placed by assistants under the animal. The expression of blood gushing in torrents is not a true one. Five gallons of blood is about what comes. The struggles, automatic ones, are violent at first, but in the quarter of a minute the animal is dead. A test used by the men to assure themselves that the animal is dead is to crook its tail. If no movement follows, a stab in the belly succeeds, then the disemboweling and flaying. The feet are cut off as if by magic, the comparative anatomy of the animal being well known to the slaughterer. The hide is whipped off, some portions of the inside of the animal are washed and wiped off with cold water, and in a twinkling, with the strokes of an ax, the beef is halved and the sides are pushed along on a railroad to air and cool. Assistants remove the offal, the blood, the head, the paunch. One man and two helpers can kill and dress about five beeves an hour. As a remarkable feat the same number of hands have killed and dressed seventy cattle in a day. The price paid is usually fifty cents a head.

Three methods of slaughtering are employed, depending on the character of the animal. Quiet cattle are killed as just described; unruly ones are struck on the head with a hammer and then have their throats cut; but wild Texas steers are speared, otherwise they might endanger the lives of the slaughterers. Not exactly desirous of witnessing this precise method of slaughter, only curious in regard to the weapon, the writer asked to see the lance. Mr. Freese, the lessee of the abattoir, directed the slaughter of an animal with the lance. Mounting on the beams surrounding the pen, the slaughterer took a long rod of steel, some five-eighths of an inch in circumference, terminating in a chisel-shaped thrusting-point. Picking out an especial animal, he seized his weapon in both hands, and, like a harpooner, adroitly waiting for the opportunity, drove the spear in the neck of a steer, at some short distance back of the head. The animal dropped dead on its knees, as if struck by lightning. It was a case of what the French call *la mort foudroyante*. The animal, still quivering, was instantly triced up and its throat was cut.

Animals in the pens awaiting their conversion into beef did not seem to appreciate in the least their coming fate. They gazed around stolid and indifferent, and evinced no fear, differing in this respect from the generally accepted stories. "If inclosed," the manager said, "and screened so as not to see around them, animals often become unruly, difficult to handle. Quiet cattle I have known to become so dangerous as to force us to shoot them."

The great secret, of course, in order to make beef palatable and savory—to present it in its best form—depends upon the instantaneous transition of the animal from life to death. Any half-way measures of a false humanitarian kind, such as of using anæsthetics, would be ridiculous. To chloroform oxen before killing them, as has been recommended, would ruin the meat.

Conveniences for water are on the grandest scale at the Manhattan Abattoir. A pumping engine furnishes an unlimited supply of hot and cold water from the river, and of Croton water, so that the whole place can be flooded. Once a week an extra cleansing takes place, when caustic soda is used. Additional protective means are used as to the hygiene of the abattoir. Every evening all the offal, blood, and scraps of meat are removed and placed in the rendering apparatus. The machinery employed for this purpose is absolutely perfect in character. Save the faintest odor, natural to melted tallow, no smell is appreciable; all the noxious and unpleasant vapors and gases are condensed in the water of the North River. If now, in the height of Summer, not the slightest smell can be discovered, it is not likely that any odor is possible in Winter. One strange peculiarity of the establishment was the utter absence of flies.

By a law of the Health Board, passed in 1874, and to be enforced July 4, 1876, all public slaughter-houses will be placed under certain restrictions, and must be built specially adapted to the business. Doubtless the Manhattan Abattoir, fulfilling in every respect all the requirements of the law, will be used largely for the wants of the trade. In the abattoir there is something more. As transportation is an important element in the cost of food, meat can be furnished to the Manhattan Market from the abattoir at a lower cost than in other marts, and by this means, doubtless, the nucleus of a market can be made on the spot. It may be then safely said that at last New-York has an abattoir perfect in every respect, and which is superior to any other establishment in the world. That its management is excellent is evident from this curious fact, that the neighborhood is generally entirely ignorant of the presence of an abattoir in its midst.

The whole conception, planning, and arrangement of this most important enterprise is mainly due to Prof. Henry Draper. In our utilitarian age, scientific acquirements and practical knowledge combined in the same individual are rarely met with. The gold medal just presented by the United States to Mr. Draper as an acknowledgment of his labors in the matter of the transit of Venus shows the appreciation with which his astronomical labors are held by the country. The work of founding an abattoir will confer such lasting benefits on the City that its originator is not likely to be forgotten.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the National Educational Association will be held in Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of August, 1875. The meetings of the association will be held in the Academy of Music, situated in the immediate vicinity of the hotels and residences. The sections will meet in adjoining rooms. The meetings of the General Association will be held on the mornings and evenings of each day. The several sections will hold their meetings in the afternoon.

GENERAL SESSION.

Lectures, papers, and discussions are expected from the following persons: J. B. Angel, President University of Michigan; John Eaton, Jr., National Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; Duane Doty, Superintendent Public Schools, Detroit, Mich.; A. P. Marble, Superintendent Public Schools, Worcester, Mass.; Leon Trousdale, State Superintendent Public Instruction, Nashville, Tenn.; W. F. Phelps, President State Normal School, Winona, Minn.; Dr. J. W. Hoyt, Madison, Wis.; Miss Grace C. Bibb, City Normal School, at St. Louis, Mo.; William W. Folwell, President State University, Minneapolis, Minn.; Louis Felmeri, Professor of Pedagogics at the University of Klausenberg, Austria; H. A. M. Henderson, Superintendent Public Instruction, Frankfort, Ky.; J. B. Merwin, of St. Louis. The subjects of "Agricultural and Polytechnic Instruction," "County Schools," "Health in the School-room," "School Record Books," "Course of Study in High Schools and Colleges," "German Pedagogy," "Education in the Southern States," "Centennial Anniversary," "Caste in Education," "State School Laws," "Art in Education," "Co-ordination of Schools with the State," &c., will be discussed. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Gov. Davis and the Mayor of Minneapolis.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

1. "Relation of the State to Higher Education"—Prof. W. Leroy Broun, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

2. "The Military Sciences in Colleges and Universities"—Lieut. A. D. Schenck, United States Army, Iowa University, Iowa City, Iowa.

3. "The Relation and Duties of Educators to Crime"—Rev. J. B. Bittinger, D. D., Pennsylvania Prison Reform Association, Sewickly, Penn.

4. President D. C. Gilman is expected to speak on the proposed plan of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.

Officers of this Department.—President, George P. Hays, President Washington and Jefferson College, Penn.; Vice President, President I. W. Andrews, of Marietta; Secretary, Prof. C. S. Venable, of the University of Virginia.

DEPARTMENT OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

1. "Progress and Reform through Normal Schools"—Prof. G. P. Beard, State Normal School at Shippensburg, Penn.

2. "The Professional Training of Teachers"—Miss Delia A. Lathrop, City Normal School at Cincinnati, Ohio.

3. "Relation of the Natural Sciences to the Profession of Teaching"—Report to be presented by a special committee appointed at Detroit, 1874; James Johonnot, Chairman, of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo.

4. "A Course of Professional Instruction"—Report by a special committee appointed at Detroit, 1874; Prof. C. F. R. Bellows, Chairman; State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Mich.

Officers of this Department.—President, J. C. Greenough, State Normal School of Rhode Island; Vice President, W. A. Jones, State Normal School of Indiana; Secretary, C. F. R. Bellows, Michigan.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

Officers of this Department.—President, J. Ormond Wilson, Superintendent of Schools Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, A. Abernethy, Iowa; Secretary, R. W. Stephenson, Superintendent of Schools, Columbus, Ohio.

DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1. "Language Teaching, Its Importance and Its Methods"—H. F. Harrington, Superintendent Public Schools, New-Bedford, Mass.

2. "What Shall We Do with the Boys?"—J. L. Pickard, Superintendent Public Schools, Chicago, Ill.

3. "The Relation and Duty of the Teacher Toward the Reforms of the Day"—Miss Frances E. Willard, late Dean of the Woman's College at Evanston.

Officers of this Department.—President, Prof. Alfred Kirk, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, Miss Hattie Keeler, Cleveland; Secretary, Miss Lucy J. Maltby, of Missouri.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE MAYOR AND THE PAY-ROLLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

None but the victims know the extent of suffering caused by the refusal of "his Honor" the Mayor to sign warrants for the payment of the firemen and other employes of the City. Allow me to cite the law bearing on this matter, which is as follows:

"The Finance Department shall have control of the fiscal concerns of the Corporation. It shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all City accounts, and except as herein otherwise provided, the manner in which all salaries shall be drawn, and the mode by which all creditors, officers, and employes of the Corporation shall be paid. All payments by or on behalf of the Corporation shall be made through the proper disbursing officer of the Department of Finance, on vouchers to be filed in said department, by means of warrants drawn on the Chamberlain by the Controller, and countersigned by the Mayor." (Section 29, article 5, chapter 335, Laws of 1873.)

From this it will be seen that the Controller can prescribe the manner in which the firemen shall be paid, and the law would appear to make it obligatory upon the Mayor to sign the warrants if the amounts for which they are drawn are justly due. Mr. Wickham is neglecting his duty as Mayor in withholding his signature. His opinion that the Controller desires to annoy him by imposing the labor of signing an unnecessary number of warrants does not release him from the obligation. The animus of the Controller has nothing to do with the matter. As Mr. Green as Controller has clearly the right to draw the warrants in the manner he sees fit, it is as clearly the duty of Mr. Wickham as Mayor to sign them. A neglect of duty renders him liable to impeachment and removal. He should be compelled to perform this duty by legal measures. The impecunious sufferers from the obstinacy of this high public functionary, even if their means would permit the luxury of going to law, are afraid to move against him lest they should lose their situations. In the meantime, while families starve, his Honor enjoys himself at "his country-seat."

A. B.

I am informed that the park policemen have not yet been paid for May, similar cogent reasons in this case staying the gloved hand of his Honor the Mayor.

SEAMEN'S HARDSHIPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Reading recently articles in your paper relating to Mr. Plimsoll, in his labors before the English Parliament in behalf of the sailors sent to sea in overloaded and unseaworthy vessels, brings to my mind forcibly the following:

Twenty-four years ago, at San Francisco, I knew quite intimately a gallant young Scotchman, master of a British vessel then in port, who told me that a few years previously, when he was serving as able seaman, he shipped in a vessel at some English port, (the name I have forgotten,) and when about ready for sea, the crew discovered she was not seaworthy, and deserted in a body. He with some others was arrested for desertion, tried, and sentenced to prison and the tread-mill for six weeks. The vessel went to sea and was never heard of afterward. Poor and friendless, they had, of course, no chance of justice from the owners.

The simple story needs, I think, no comment as to the propriety of Mr. Plimsoll's labors in their behalf.

A FRIEND OF THE SAILOR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 30, 1875.

THE SOUTH AND THE PRESIDENCY.

If we may trust implicitly in the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, the South does not want to be represented by one of its own citizens on the Democratic Presidential ticket. In its issue of July 29, the journal mentioned says: "We have seen several indications of a disposition in some quarters to bring forward the name of some Southern man of well-known national feeling, in connection with the nomination for the Vice Presidency. It should be understood at once all over the country, and especially throughout the North, East, and West, that the Democrats and Conservatives of the South have no such desire, and we think we may safely add that in the event of such a movement in the National Convention they would expect their delegates to meet it with earnest remonstrance and united resistance. The time has not yet arrived when any man of the South who was in sympathy with the Confederate cause could be prudently brought before the country for President or Vice President. And no man who was not in sympathy with that cause could be consistently put upon the ticket with the view of making him the representative of the Southern sentiment and spirit of reconciliation. Such men as Ransom and Gordon and Lamar are of inestimable value to the South in the Senate of the United States and in the House of Representatives; but it would be otherwise with either of them as a candidate for the first or second office of the Government. The day will come when the South may safely enter the lists for the highest political prizes as she did in other days, but it has not come yet. And our Northern friends must not be too impatient to testify their feelings of fraternity by so bold a demonstration."

FOREIGN NOTES.

By an Imperial ukase, 180,000 men are to be drawn for the conscription of the Russian Army during the current year.

Mr. Chaplin's racing stud, comprising ninety-eight horses, has been sold at Newmarket. The sum realized was 14,165 guineas.

The London *Financier* states that the coin and bullion in the Bank of England now stand at the highest point ever known.

According to the Gibraltar *Chronicle*, there is some probability that the Emperor of Morocco will shortly pay a visit to England.

A marine aquarium with Winter garden and Assembly Rooms is about to be constructed at Great Yarmouth. A company with a capital of £100,000 has been formed for the purpose.

The Sultan of Turkey, it is said, proposes sending a special embassy to Pekin with a view to the furtherance of the interests of Mohammedan subjects of the Emperor of China.

The weather in London is said to have been colder this month than it has been in July for many years. On the grass the thermometer has indicated a freezing temperature more than once.

The University of Kiev, according to a Russian paper, is to be closed for several months, on account of the socialist agitation which is making way among its students. Many arrests have been made.

The French Government has, it is stated, entered into a contract with an English firm for the construction of several high-speed torpedo-boats, to be built entirely of steel and to be thoroughly sea-going craft.

The Liverpool emigration returns continue to show a decrease in the number of emigrants sailing from that port. During the past month there were 2,329 less than in the month of June, 1874, and the decrease on the year is 13,195.

About 200 acts of Parliament have been added to the British Statute Book during the current session. This hardly accords with the statements made by opponents of the present Government when they say that nothing has been done.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* is informed that the Vicomte Gontaut-Biron, French Ambassador to the German Court, being offended by the repeated attacks that have been made upon him by the official press, intends to demand his recall.

The London *Gazette*, says the *Echo*, announces the appointment of Lieut. Commander Frederick Pearson, of the Navy of the United States of America, to be an honorary member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Order of the Bath.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The clerical journals of Antwerp attack violently the Communal Council there for allowing a translation of Mr. Smiles' *Self Help* to be given as a prize in the communal schools. They declare the work to be of an anti-religious nature."

A Paris telegram in the London *Times* says that numbers of people have lately been repairing to a hill near Genoa, where it was alleged the Virgin had appeared. A local paper announces that an inn-keeper and his daughter have been arrested on the charge of simulating the miracle for the purpose of attracting customers to their house.

The Turkish students at Paris, according to the *Mémorial Diplomatique*, have been directed to leave France. Only those studying medicine will remain. With the money hitherto devoted to the education of these young men, the Turkish Government will establish an institution at Constantinople, with courses offering the same advantages as the Paris Faculties.

A terrible explosion has occurred at the Pyrotechnic School at Toulon. According to a telegram to the *Daily News* it was occasioned in a most extraordinary manner. A naval Lieutenant was filling bottles with dynamite, gun-cotton, and phosphate of calcium, and the story is that a drop of perspiration from his forehead, falling under certain conditions on matter not explosive without contact with water produced the catastrophe. At any rate three persons were killed on the spot.

Thomas Chapman, a man much respected, died at Comberton on the 18th ult., the sixtieth anniversary of the famous battle of Waterloo, in which he was engaged. Chapman had been in thirty-two engagements, and it was at Waterloo that he received the blow which caused him to retire from active service. Chapman, who was eighty-five years of age, and last of the Waterloo veterans receiving pension in the Cambridge District, leaves a wife and eight children, forty-seven grandchildren, and eighteen great-grandchildren.

An amusing case of lack of foresight in the art world has just occurred. It appears that a colossal piece of sculpture representing the Crucifixion is to be set up this Autumn in the village of Oberammergau. It is the work of Prof. Holbig, of Munich, and was commissioned by the King of Bavaria. Having finished his work, the sculptor does not know how to get it conveyed to its destination, the sculpture is so gigantic. It weighs 25,000 kilogrammes, and no ordinary means of transport are sufficient to convey it to the destined spot.

Miss Jerrold, daughter of the late Douglas Jerrold, has obtained an order from the Court of Chancery giving her absolute possession of the £2,000 which was raised after the death of her father for the benefit of his widow and unmarried daughter. Since 1857 the income arising therefrom has been paid to the widow during her life, and afterward to the daughter, but recently a brother who is in America claimed to be entitled, on the death of his sister, to a share in the capital. Hence the proceedings which have resulted in the decision mentioned.

A strange case of poisoning has, (says the Paris correspondent of the *Echo*) just happened at Condé. A man engaged in smuggling Belgian tobacco into France clothed himself from neck to foot with tobacco leaves, and then put on his ordinary garments. But, unfortunately, the weather was very hot, and he had some distance to walk before crossing the frontier. So he got into a violent perspiration, which resulted in such an absorption through the skin of the poisonous qualities of the fragrant weed that the poor smuggler was taken ill on the way, was caught by the Custom-house officers and now lies in a dying state.

A story about Mr. Lowe, member for the University of London in Parliament, is going the rounds. At a dinner party under the hospitable roof of the right honorable gentleman, the conversation turning upon the introduction of many unnecessary passages in the marriage service, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer referred to the absurdity of a man who had no property whatever, gravely declaring that he endowed his bride with the whole of his possessions! "Now, when I married," said he, "I hadn't a shilling in the world." "But," chimed in his wife, "you had your splendid talents." "Well, but I didn't endow you with them," was the smart rejoinder.

A Paris correspondent writes that Queen Isabella of Spain has just had a very narrow escape. Her Majesty was returning to Paris from a suburban visit, when, on entering the Avenue de la Grande Armée, the horses of her carriage were frightened by the roaring of a lion, and dashed off. The coachman tried to stop them, but in vain, and in a few seconds one of the horses fell, and upset the carriage, which contained, besides the Queen, the Princess De Beauffremont, the Duchess De Valence, and the Duchess D'Atrisco. The only lady injured was the Duchess De Valence, and the Queen, with remarkable coolness and self-possession, was the first to attend to the Duchess and help her into another carriage.

The approaching visit of the Prince of Wales appears to be exciting great interest not only in India, but throughout the East, and not less among the native population than among European residents. The Bombay *Gazette* of June 18 announces that "the Maharaja of Jeypore is making great preparations for giving the Prince a magnificent reception in his capital. He is about constructing a race-course and introducing gas-lights." The formation of the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, at which 20,000 men will be assembled, will be determined by the date of his Royal Highness' arrival in India. The regiments that are to take part in the manœuvres have already been named. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay is to be called to consider the best means of providing a suitable reception for the Prince. The Chinese papers express a hope that his Royal Highness may be induced to visit Hong Kong after leaving India.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 1, 1875.

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Senator THURMAN has made a miserable failure in trying to reconcile his position as an advocate of hard money with his adhesion to the Ohio platform. The intellectual lameness of Mr. THURMAN'S effort is all the more obvious because of the moral cowardice which is revealed in making any such effort at all. A few more speeches like the long-expected one at Mansfield, which we publish in full to-day, and people will cease to regard Senator THURMAN as, in any sense, deserving the title of an honest man. What, for instance, could be more Jesuitical than the pretense that because the demand for an irredeemable paper currency is not, in so many words, expressed in the Ohio platform, therefore it cannot be said to contain any such demand. The other pretense that a majority of the Ohio Democratic Convention and of its Committee on Resolutions were not inflationists, is only a trifle less preposterous than the claim that the platform which they drew up may mean inflation to one set of Democrats and what is practically contraction to another. The disingenuousness of Mr. THURMAN'S speech is even more striking than its lack of ability, and that is saying a good deal.

For reasons which will be found in another column, Judge BARRETT has refused to reduce the amount of bail demanded from TWEED, or to vacate the order of arrest granted in the civil suit brought against him by the Attorney-General in the name of the people of the State. Judge BARRETT lays down the general rule that "the defendant arrested for fraud in a civil action is required to furnish bail sufficient to cover the plaintiff's claim, with the probable interest and costs. More than that is excessive; less, generally insufficient." Under any such ruling TWEED is not likely to be let off under three millions, and the public mind, which has been somewhat disquieted of late by an unbroken series of decisions in favor of official thieves, will be partially reassured by that conviction.

There has been a very gratifying lowering of the rate of mortality in the City during last week. The number of deaths reported has fallen from 956 to 815—a decrease of 151. This improvement in the public health is unquestionably due to the lowering of the temperature, and the consequent respite afforded to the little children whom the foul and heated air of the tenement houses cuts off by the hundred. It would be somewhat rash to assume that we have already passed the most fatal week of the year. August has brought before now some of the most torrid days and sweltering nights known to our climate, and it may be too soon to felicitate ourselves that so far as the vital statistics are concerned the worst of the season is over.

"Reorganization" goes briskly on in Tammany Hall, and all the preliminaries of a highly confused and bitter election contest are being prepared against November. The essential thing for people interested in the maintenance of good government to remember in times like these is that the divisions of the enemy ought to be a fresh incitement to unity. There certainly has been no recent election at which thoroughly harmonious action on the part of the respectable portion of the community is likely to accomplish so much as this Fall. We urgently need improvement in local administration and in State legislation, but we shall get neither unless we are prepared to take advantage of the dissensions which are certain to break the strength of the men who are interested in denying the people any species of reform.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The career of ANDREW JOHNSON has passed into history. If the judgment of his contemporaries has done him rather less than justice, posterity is quite likely to award him a place somewhat higher than is his due. For, to the future student of the men and history of our time, there will certainly be no more picturesque and puzzling subject than the life of the unlettered tailor's apprentice who rose through all the grades of local, State and national office to be President of the United States. This type of public man is not yet so rare among us as to make us linger over the career of ANDREW JOHNSON as an absolutely unique chapter in contemporary biography. But to the next generation, its strongly-marked characteristics will possess a special fascination, due to the fact that under more complex, social, and political conditions such a career will have ceased to be possible.

Using the phrase without any trace of opprobrium, ANDREW JOHNSON was the representative demagogue of our time. He had on him the stamp of a leader of the people, strong in his robust sympathy with popular passions and prejudices, and his thoroughgoing contempt for any sentiment which could not readily commend itself to the least-cultured intelligence. The Democracy of Tennessee recognized the man as one of themselves, and felt to the last a justifiable pride that they had in the high places of the Commonwealth a genuine representative and a frank and fearless expositor of ideas for which they had often longed to find expression. ANDREW JOHNSON never talked over the heads of his hearers. His discursiveness, his personalities, his egotism, were only reproductions, in a more powerful vein and on a more elevated stage, of the kind of talk which the farmer, the artisan, and the laborer were accustomed to hear every day of their lives. In his ability to seize a popular idea and hammer it by sheer force of iteration into practical embodiment, ANDREW JOHNSON has not been equaled by any public man of his generation. He frequently mistook invective for argument, and confident assertion for logical analysis. But even those who think least of him will absolve him from espousing a cause which he did not believe to be a just one. The energy of his convictions frequently led him into excesses, but the very inconsistencies of his career bore the marks of genuine honesty.

It was characteristics like these which fitted ANDREW JOHNSON during the early years of the Rebellion to play a part which was nothing less than heroic. He could face an infuriated populace thirsting for his life with as little thought of flinching as he entertained before the noisy crowd in the galleries of the United States Senate. He saw in slavery the buttress of an aristocratic caste and a perpetual element of political weakness, and when the push came he neither trimmed nor shuffled in taking his stand against those who were plotting against the Union in order to preserve the cherished institution. The vocabulary of ANDREW JOHNSON was not rich in terms of circumlocution. He charged the conspirators of 1861 as being guilty of treason and pointed out the appropriate penalty with as little hesitation as he had defined the crime. As Senator of the Thirty-seventh Congress and as War Governor of Tennessee, his career reached a culminating point, to which the future was destined to add little of lasting honor, however productive it proved to be of historic fame.

The turbulence, the extravagance, and the blind obstinacy which marked ANDREW JOHNSON'S tenure of the Presidential power have not prevented even the generation which witnessed that extraordinary episode in our history from conceding that his reconstruction policy was the outcome of certain bold and statesmanlike convictions. The "Southern question" has not ceased to be a vital one in our politics, and until it has it is useless to attempt to place a proper estimate on the value of the principles which were so fiercely debated in 1865–6. Events have ripened rapidly enough since then to partially reverse the verdict which a very large section of the people passed on the course of President JOHNSON. Another ten years will give a new insight into the right and the wrong of the reconstruction debates, besides blunting the public appreciation of how thoroughly the personal peculiarities of ANDREW JOHNSON were effective in keeping at fever heat the political passions of the hour. Had the infirmities of the ex-President not been indulgently treated, even by those who were not blind to their existence, he would not have died in possession of a seat in the United States Senate. It is a cogent reminder of how fast our political development advances that ANDREW JOHNSON should have been, at the moment of his death, little more than a historic survival. There may be some question as to when the day of his public usefulness was really at an end, but few will question that it was so before he made his last speech to the Senate of the Forty-third Congress. The administrative problems of the time had little to hope in the way of intelligent or even appreciative treatment from him. It will not be long before people forget that ANDREW JOHNSON had a brief epilogue to his public career, and was only saved by death from throwing such influence as remained to him on the side of one of the most pestilent and dangerous heresies of American history.

DISILLUSION.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL performed one signal service to literature, whatever the critics may say, when he put the seal of his usage on the word "disillusion." And we are indebted to Mr. CHARLES FECHTER, a gentleman whose blonde-wigged *Hamlet* will not soon be forgotten by theatre-goers, for one of the best illustrations of Mr. LOWELL'S much-abused expression. The mimic stage, with its fascination, its glamour and its mock reality, has been the delight of so many generations, as well as the delusion of so many, we have a new sensation when some one of its multifarious cheats is exposed. When the late representative of *Henry V.*, in this City, sat prematurely down upon the canvas stump of a fallen tree, and that piece of stage property, which ran on chair-castors, glided out from beneath him, the audience tittered; but when the fallen monarch, sitting flat on the stage in front of the false, fleeting tree trunk, could not rise because of his (tin) plated armor, the grin grew broader and more audible, until two "supers" from the wings raised the fallen *Henry*, and set him, like Humpty Dumpty, up again. This was disillusion; and we venture to say that the audience enjoyed that part of the play better than all that came after, not even excepting the scene when real horses with real harness came on the stage, and played their several parts with a naturalness which no human actor ever yet attained. We who sit before the curtain are mightily tickled when the art of the players breaks down and lets us see a little of the real life which lies behind the mimetic show of the stage. It takes Pendennis a great while to find out that the queenly Fotheringay likes a pot of beer, and uses imperfect grammar in her speech. And, even when he learns that woeful truth, the disillusion is hardly complete. But when the kings and queens of tragedy quarrel openly on the stage, substituting angry commonplaces for the lofty phrase of SHAKESPEARE, we see all the cheat. For once, the actors and actresses are real people, subject to like passions with ourselves.

It was at the Royal Opera-house, Toronto, that Mr. FECHTER essayed the part of the melancholy Dane, assisted by sundry gentlemen and ladies who were cast for *King*, knights, high-born dames, and courtly ladies, but whose real names are not material to the tale. It appears that these estimable people had accompanied the eminent tragedian on his Canadian tour, and their names had been put before the Queen's loyal subjects in the most generous "star" type, a two-line "Roman pica condensed" being conceded as the tribute of praise due each individual performer. But on the fatal night when *Hamlet*, with blonde wig and customary suit of solemn black, was to appear before the entranced Canadians, there was something more than a ghost behind the scenes. The orchestra vainly attempted to quiet the discomposure of the audience who had paid their two shillings and were apprehensive of not getting their money's worth. The curtain would not go up, and the dreamy waltzes of the musicians did not soothe the perturbed feelings of the loyal transatlantic subjects of the Queen, who roared from the gallery as Olympians always roar when disquieted. When the thin screen that separates romance from reality was withdrawn and the tragedy began to move, *Horatio, Marcellus, Bernardo*, and the pale *Ghost* came on, delivered themselves with due accent, though somewhat hurried, and duly went off at right or left as set down in the book. The *Prince of Denmark* apostrophized the canonized bones of his royal progenitor with a slight German accent, and Mr. BANGS described his first encounter with that unwholesome wraith with due discretion and customary guttural. But when the second act should have begun, the curtain lagged superfluous, and the gallery gods howled again until it rose, and the melancholy, misanthropic Dane came forth. It should have been *Polonius*, with his senile shrewdness and old saws. But *Hamlet*, shaking his flaxen locks and rolling his *r* came down to the footlights, and recounted his misadventures in Montreal. A scuffle in the scenic oratory distracted his attention, and he banged forth the name of his "good friend," *Horatio*, otherwise BANGS. Thus mentioned, the fellow-student of the *Prince* strode forth, and *Hamlet* pathetically informed the audience that his comrade had demanded his arrears of salary before he played any more in the sublime tragedy. *Horatio*, appealing to the generous public, declared that *Hamlet* might have paid him if he would. To these, in the midst of a terrible row, entered *Polonius*, who gave his word for the heir of Denmark's royal throne, who, he said, would pay like a gentleman and a prince of high degree. Then came the sweet *Ophelia*, not with pansies for thoughts and rosemary for remembrance, but determined in her support of the persecuted *Prince of Denmark*. True in real life as in the play, she staid by her lover and informed the excited Canadians that *Horatio*, albeit a scholar and on familiar terms with the majesty of buried Denmark, was not to be believed. Protesting thus, she dropped some words about her brother, *Laertes*, who, it seems was in the conspiracy; the audience cheered the gentle maid and would have none but *Hamlet* speak to them. His "good friend," *Horatio*, was summarily "coughed down," and so the play went tragically on, *Laertes* and *Horatio* being personated by two gentlemen who read their parts from a printed book.

Perhaps the good people of Toronto were not charmed with all this. Possibly, though the blonde *Hamlet* "should drown the stage with tears and cleave the general ear with horrid speech," they would not be satisfied. They got more than their money's worth, for they had disillusion. Not that rude shock which comes when the prompter's voice from the wings gives the word, "Hist! *Romeo*, hist!" to *Juliet*, nor that vulgar clamor of the gallery gods when they discover that *Othello's* cuirass shows his red flannel shirt. But here the heroes and heroines quarreled openly about their pay and credit before a painted Elsinore, and were applauded by sympathetic supers standing in the wings. With these good people, perhaps, the play was the thing. But more than the average of play-goers, they saw how thoroughly it was a play. Coming away from such a painted, and yet real scene, they could see more clearly than before how all the world's a stage. All the men and women should more than ever be to them but players. So few of us act our natural parts, it is well that once in a while some such sudden stress as that which tore the mask from *Horatio* and *Laertes* should come to us. It is not altogether poetry, sentiment, and sweetness behind the curtain; no more is it all this in front. The players, as well as the spectators, have their heart-burnings and their private griefs; and when we see the mimic drama come and go, we shall not enjoy it less to know that *Horatio* is grumbling for his pay, or the prima donna is drinking porter as she sobs over the grave of the hero.

ONE WAY TO SAVE THE CHILDREN.

It is to be hoped that the rich, who are at this moment in the enjoyment of all those cool comforts which wealth can give, do not disdain to turn their eyes toward such "annals of the poor" as we published yesterday under the head of "Infant Mortality." We are sometimes tempted to wish that a few more among them could have that "Lady's Dream," which awoke the bitter reflection how "evil is wrought by want of thought as well as want of heart."

Some of those happy mothers who daily see their darlings' cheeks growing ruddier and their limbs rounder should turn a sympathetic eye to mothers not less fond, who are fated to watch day by day the little cheeks becoming whiter, the languor and lassitude increasing. During the hottest hours of Friday there might have been seen in a tenement street a young and pretty-looking German woman, of refined aspect, seated at her door-step, holding in her arms one wan little mortal, while another lay motionless and exhausted in a perambulator. She was doing for them all she could. "They must die, for I cannot give them country breezes," was likely enough the reflection which made her kindly face so melancholy.

Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, who probably knows more than any one in New-York about sanitary matters, avers that no tropical city has more unhealthy quarters than New-York, and points to the fact that the thermometer ranges from ten to twenty degrees higher in the low crowded districts than in other parts of the town. The nervous and digestive organs of the children give way. They die of prostration and inanition. The Board of Health does what it can, but it is powerless to improve habitations. Dr. HARRIS is confident that an improvement will take place with rapid transit, and this is likely enough, but rapid transit is a hope deferred, and how many children will not sicken and die before that grand desideratum is achieved? Something ought to be attempted at once, with a view to save life, if not this year, at least next. One obvious remedy which has been frequently insisted on is the establishment of large Summer boarding-houses for children, to be opened during the three hottest months of Summer. Dr. HARRIS expressly points out that where children are properly cared for, such as in infant asylums, the rate of mortality is very low. "Where there is good and wholesome food and a sufficiency of it, where the houses are well ventilated, and where defective drainage does not exist, there the mortality will be found below the average. Notwithstanding the vitiated atmosphere of tenement dwellings, many lives could be saved if the little ones received proper attention. Hundreds die without any effort being made to save them. Medical aid is not invoked, the infants receive little or no attention, the mothers taken up with the duties of a large household, and in many cases unable to provide suitable nourishment either for themselves or for their infants, frequently leave the care of their sick infants either to strangers or to one of the grown children. The result is that the little ones are neglected, and when attacked soon succumb to disease." Now a month's visit to a Summer home would probably save the lives of vast numbers of these children, more especially if their visit could be divided into two periods.

Such places need not be conducted on an altogether charitable basis. Thousands of parents in tenement-houses would gladly pay twenty-five cents a day to board their children in healthy quarters, where they could have every reasonable security that they would be duly attended to, and this amount would, with clever economy, go a considerable way to cover the cost. The building need be scarcely more than a huge shed, with detached offices, and during the heat of the day, and in rainy weather, the great airy dormitory would serve as a playground. Except some simple bedding, wooden benches, and rough tables on tressles, we do not see that any furniture would be needed. If some of the leading ladies of this City would give their energies to the subject two or three such establishments might readily be organized by next June, and result in saving thousands from an early death.

THE RESULT OF BEING IN EARNEST.

We see in Mr. PLIMSOLL'S triumph the result of being in earnest. Earnestness, like faith, removes mountains. For a private member entirely to overturn the arrangements of the English Government is an occurrence almost unknown, and Mr. PLIMSOLL has made himself a niche in the Temple of Fame. It is to be borne in mind that the good man has now been at work for more than two years, and has had to bear the attacks of many enemies. His efforts have, however, evidently gained him the support of that power to which in England the three estates of the realm all have to bow the knee—public opinion. The first prominent fruit of his crusade appeared in May, 1873. The steamer *Andes*, which was about to sail from Queenstown for Philadelphia, was compelled to defer her departure until she had discharged a part of her cargo, her crew having refused to proceed in her, on the ground that she was overloaded. There is little doubt that this was due to PLIMSOLL. He first brought to light the circumstance, which astounded his countrymen, that the choice of sailors oftentimes lay between putting to sea in rotten ships or being imprisoned.

The host of hornets which Mr. PLIMSOLL has brought about his ears may readily be conceived from his behavior in the House of Commons. There he apparently does not hesitate to point to those whom he accuses, and in April, 1874, the cause of HOUGHTON and others vs. PLIMSOLL came on in consequence of similar charges, which appeared in a Parliamentary blue-book, when the jury found for the defendant, Mr. PLIMSOLL, coupled with an expression of regret that the plaintiffs should have been compelled to bring the action, the evidence having shown that, while Mr. PLIMSOLL'S statements were *bona fide*, the vessel was practically seaworthy.

It is somewhat remarkable that such remedial measures never originate with the Government. The horrors of chimney-climbing were mainly put down by SIDNEY SMITH'S article in the *Edinburgh*. WILBERFORCE and BUXTON, private members, were the champions of emancipation. Lord SHAFTESBURY brought about the factory and pottery acts. By this remissness Governments have lost great chances of popularity. All that enthusiasm which is now felt for Mr. PLIMSOLL—who has certainly illustrated THACKERAY'S theory that "a fine furious temper may be of great value to him or her its possessor, more especially if accompanied with a certain magnanimity and bravery which often goes along with it"—might have redounded to the Government, who have thrown away the chance of conciliating the majority of voters in every maritime constituency. How the popular feeling went in such places was manifested by the fact of the member from Liverpool, Mr. RATHBONE, a great merchant, warmly espousing Mr. PLIMSOLL'S cause. In fact it would be difficult to conceive a greater blunder than this whole business has been on the part of the English Monarchy.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

OPENING OF THE JAPANESE ASSEMBLY—THE FOURTH OF JULY AT YOKOHAMA—AN IMPENDING CHINESE WAR—A BRITISH VESSEL SEIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—The Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer Belgic, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, arrived at this port to-day. The new Deliberative Assembly was opened by the Emperor on the 5th inst. On the following day a discussion commenced upon the preparation of a new system of jurisprudence. The Presidency of the body remains vacant, Vice President Goto occupying the chair.

The Department of the Interior buildings in Yeddo were destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. A great number of ancient historical documents, of which no copies are in existence, were burned, together with the entire collection of maps upon which the Surveying Bureau had been engaged the past four years.

Russian Commissioners are daily expected at Yeddo to complete the arrangements for the transfer of Saghalien Island. Formal possession of the newly acquired territory, which will be occupied as a penal settlement, will follow without delay.

The American Minister, Mr. Bingham, in Yeddo, and Consul General Van Buren, in Yokohama, offered suitable entertainments July 5 in honor of Independence Day. The anniversary was quietly celebrated, no salutes being fired by the ships of war in the harbor.

SHANGHAI, July 1.—There are renewed indications that China is about to commence war upon Kashgar in consequence of an alleged discovery that the rulers of that tributary are preparing to revolt against Chinese authority.

Mr. Elmore, the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires, arrived at Pekin for the ratification of the treaty between Peru and China.

It is reported that an official of first rank, Viceroy and brother of L. Hung Chang, will be sent as a Commissioner to Yunnan to investigate into the murder of M. Margary. This appointment has been made in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the English Legation with previous nominations of persons of an inferior grade.

On the night of June 22 a fire in Hong Kong destroyed much foreign property, including the premises of Russell & Co. The loss is estimated at $350,000.

The disturbances in Manchooria continue. The Government troops are reported to be held in check by the insurgents.

On June 12 the steamer Carisbrooke, from Singapore, and owned by British subjects, was discovered landing passengers and cargo on the Island of Hainan, which, being closed to foreigners, the ship was boarded and seized by the English Customs officials in the Chinese service and ordered to Whampoa for investigation. The Captain of the Carisbrooke promised to follow a Chinese gun-boat to that port, but presently endeavored to escape to Hong Kong. After several warnings his vessel was fired upon and disabled, and finally captured and taken to Whampoa. Several hundred passengers were on board the Carisbrooke at the time, but none of them were injured, the shots being directed at the rudder only. There is much excitement among the English, though there are few who deny that the seizure was warranted, as the attempt to smuggle was obvious. Judicial investigation at Canton having resulted unsatisfactorily, the matter has been referred to Pekin for judgment.

The American Consul at Chin-Kiang, while walking with his wife recently, was assaulted with offensive language by a party of Chinese soldiers. The native Police interfered, when a fight ensued between them and the soldiers, the Americans not being further molested. Two soldiers were arrested and taken to the British Consulate for incarceration, which place was soon surrounded by a military mob, demanding the release of their companions. They were soon dispersed, however, by one of their own officers. Magnified reports of the affair having reached Shanghai, Consuls Seward, American, and Medhurst, British, proceeded to Chin-Kiang in American and British ships of war for the purpose of investigating the matter. The Chinese authorities promptly offered full reparation, and inflicted ample punishment on the offenders.

Assaults are reported on the attachés of the British and Russian Legations by mobs in Pekin.

Engagements continue between the savages of Formosa and the Chinese. It is now admitted that China must extirpate as she cannot subjugate the aborigines.

The American bark James Condie, New-York, for Yokohama, was wrecked March 30, on the island of Cambodia. The passengers and crew were well treated by the natives. They were rescued April 14, by the Italian ship of war Vittor Pisani, and Capt. Alexander, his wife and children, and officers and crew, were taken to Batavia. Dr. Vanderpool, a passenger, was brought to Hong Kong on the Vittor Pisani.

CROP REPORT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—The *State Register* of to-day publishes crop reports from twenty-one points in extreme Southern Illinois, south of a line drawn across the State at Alton. The reports show that the very heavy rains in that part of the State have done serious damage to the wheat, oat, tobacco, and hay crops, while the corn crop seems to be very promising. In this (Sangamon) County it has rained almost incessantly for the past two days and on every day the past week but one. All sorts of crops except those on high rolling ground are almost ruined, and the Sangamon River and other streams have overflowed and are flooding the country.

THE WEAVERS' STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 31.—The weavers held a mass-meeting to-night at the Opera-house, which was crowded in every part. Reports of committees were received and speeches were made, all favoring a month's vacation. It was announced that the manufacturers could not continue at the present prices, and could not shut down, because if they did Rhode Island mills would take their market. One speaker said if Rhode Island could manufacture wide prints and pay thirty cents per hundred weight, that State was entitled to the market, and the operatives could follow it there. It was finally voted unanimously to take a vacation of one month, commencing Aug. 2.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL.

The subcommittee of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the coming O'Connell Centennial was held yesterday morning at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of deciding upon the best mode of observing the event. The committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Terence Reilly, Edward L. Carey, Daniel O'Sullivan, Thomas Kerrigan, P. Cahill, Henry McGrath, John R. Feeney, Col. Cavanagh, Peter Daly, Brian Gibbs, and John O'Reilly. After some discussion the committee proceeded to wait upon Rev. Dr. McGlynn, for the purpose of inviting him to deliver an oration upon the occasion of the celebration, on the character and labors of the great Irish liberator. In consenting, Dr. McGlynn also stated that he intended to hold a solemn high mass in St. Stephen's Church on the day of the centennial. After the acceptance of their invitation, the committee engaged the large hall of the Cooper Institute, in which the proposed meeting will be held. Invitations to participate in the celebration will be forwarded to the President and Cabinet, the Governor, the State and County officers and heads of departments, and to all the clergymen of the City.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

PROMISE OF THE APPROACHING SEASON.

WHAT MAY BE LOOKED FOR FROM THE PLAY-HOUSES AND CONCERT-ROOMS—GERMAN AND ITALIAN OPERA—ORATORIO PERFORMANCES AND PIANO RECITALS—A GRATIFYING PROSPECT.

We present below a complete *résumé* of the announcements for the coming Fall and Winter season. The reader will, it is true, observe that most of the information which the summary is intended to supply has been anticipated by the publication, as news, of all important engagements; but we think that a full review of arrangements will, nevertheless, have pretty general interest. While the financial condition of the country may or may not warrant the belief that the enterprise exhibited by local managers will have its reward, it is certain that the labors of the gentlemen who cater to the edification and enjoyment of the public will bear fruit most gratifying to the lovers of art, whether they incline to music, to the drama, to representations in foreign tongues, or to "amusements" pure and simple. The theatrical season commencing fairly on Monday next, when one of the principal play-houses is to be opened, we think it opportune to at once print the *résumé* of affairs appended.

MME. TITIENS' PERFORMANCES.

Mr. Max Strakosch, who sails from Liverpool on Aug. 14, has engaged for the approaching season Mme. Teresa Titiens. Of Hungarian origin, but born in Hamburg, in 1834, this artist has acquired a world-wide celebrity. She is unquestionably the greatest of *prime donne drammatiche*, and in oratorio she is without a rival. This may appear a rather sweeping assertion, but the facts give grounds for it. In "Semiramide," in "Gli Ugonotti," in "Lucrezia Borgia," and in "Fidelio," the lady's performances are unanimously held by English critics as standards by which all other efforts are measured, and the same test is applied to the labors of oratorio singers who, in late years, have ventured into the field. Mme. Titiens who has just brought the season at Drury Lane Theatre to a brilliant close, will make her American début in concert, probably at Steinway Hall, on Oct. 4. The names of the artists who are to appear with her have not yet been made public, but, for the season of opera which will surely follow the concert season, some notable engagements will probably be concluded.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

Although it is quite certain that the public will soon have an opportunity of hearing Mme. Titiens in opera, arrangements for operatic representations at this house have only been made by Herr Wachtel's manager. The splendid voice of this tenor is still remembered with pleasure, and although its possessor cannot rank with the masters of his art, his great gifts must compel admiration, however critical his audiences. Herr Wachtel, according to Mr. Neuendorff, is to have the co-operation of a strong company, but Mr. Neuendorff fails to supply names, whence we infer that lovers of music will have to go hear Herr Wachtel, and Herr Wachtel only. Performances of "Lohengrin" are promised by the same *impresario*, whose assurances in this respect we have no reason to doubt, although we must say that we should prefer that "Lohengrin" remained unsung to having to record its butchery by a mediocre company. However, it is scarcely fair to anticipate. It is determined at present that Herr Wachtel's New-York season shall commence on Oct. 19.

HERR VON BULOW'S CONCERTS.

In November next, when Chickering Hall will be in readiness to receive the public, Herr Hans von Bülow, under the management of Messrs. Palmer & Ullmann, will have his first hearing in this country. Born in Dresden in 1830, Herr von Bülow promptly won renown as a pianist, composer, and conductor. In the latter capacity he is said to excel, but his piano performances have made him most widely known, and it is as a virtuoso chiefly that he is to come before the American public. Herr von Bülow will naturally be compared with Herr Rubinstein, the recollection of whose achievements is still vivid and delightful. We fancy that the comparison will not do injury to either of the gentlemen. We should judge, using the terms applied to the combatants in the French literary struggle of 1830, that Herr Rubinstein was more of a *romantique*, and Herr Von Bülow more of a *classique*, but perhaps we had best await the performer's début before expressing an opinion at all. Herr von Bülow comes hither in the enjoyment of a great reputation, and we doubt not that he will approve himself worthy thereof. It is likely that he will have the co-operation of Mr. Thomas' orchestra in his first concerts.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

Mr. Theodore Thomas will, as usual, give a series of six Symphony Concerts at Steinway Hall. These entertainments will each be prefaced by a public rehearsal on the Thursday afternoon preceding the Saturday on which the performance will occur, the dates of the concerts being as follows: Nov. 13, Dec. 4, Jan. 22, Feb. 26, March 25, and April 22. On Wednesday, Nov. 17, Mr. Thomas will enter upon a series of six Symphony Concerts at the Boston Music Hall.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The orchestral music for the concerts of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, will, as heretofore, be supplied by Mr. Thomas' forces. Three public rehearsals at the Brooklyn Academy will precede each concert. The dates of the series are as follows: Dec. 18, Jan. 15, Feb. 12, March 18, and April 8.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

Various changes are in contemplation for the coming season in this popular place of recreation, but the management has not completed its plans, and, therefore, does not make any announcements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

This house will be reopened, for a season preliminary to the regular performances under the direction of Mr. Lester Wallack, for a seven weeks' spell of opera bouffe in English. The representations we refer to are to commence on Aug. 16, when an English version of Offenbach's "Barbe Bleue" will be sung by a company brought from England by Messrs. Henderson and Colville, and led by Miss Julia Matthews, a lady well known as an opera bouffe songstress. It would be a clear waste of space to print the names of the performers who accompany Miss Matthews hitherward. They may be familiar as household words abroad, but their recapitulation would hardly enlighten the American reader. Messrs. Henderson and Colville are confident of the success of the troupe, and we live in hopes of the fulfillment of the belief of these experienced managers. The real season at Wallack's will begin in October, when it is believed that Mr. Wallack himself will act in "Clancarty." Mr. Wallack's company is as follows:

Mr. John Gilbert,
Mr. H. J. Montague,
Mr. H. J. Beckett,
Mr. W. R. Floyd,
Mr. W. Herbert,
Mr. C. Stephenson,
Mr. E. M. Holland,
Mr. C. O. Edwin,
Mr. W. J. Leonard,
Miss Ada Dyas,
Miss Effie Germon,
Miss Ione Burke,
Miss Nina Varian,
Mme. Ponisi,
Mrs. John Sefton,
Miss Kate Bartlett.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Although Messrs. Grau & Chizzola have not as yet made a formal announcement concerning the date for opening the Lyceum Theatre, it is probable that the season will be entered upon early in September with French opera bouffe. Some months since engagements were effected with Mme. Geoffroy and M. De Quercy, and by this time it is more than likely that several thoroughly proficient artists have been retained abroad to act with these popular performers. Possibly Miss Soldene with a much improved company, may tenant the Lyceum for a brief spell, but this is by no means certain. On the other hand, the news that Signor Rossi, Signor Salvini's only rival, is to appear in November under the management of Messrs. Grau & Chizzola, is positive. This distinguished artist portrays all the great Shakespearean personages, and it is said, portrays them with such results as only genius, with the aid of ripe scholarship and profound thought, can attain to. The managers of Salvini, Rubinstein, and Ristori will add to their laurels, we are sure, by the introduction to the United States of Ernesto Rossi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre will be reopened for the season on the evening of Monday, Aug. 2, when the Vokes Family will appear in a new extravaganza called "The Belles of the Kitchen." After a four weeks' sojourn the Vokes will depart, and a few performances of "The Big Bonanza" will follow their retirement. Early in September, "Rose Michel" is to be brought out, and, for October, several Shakespearean revivals, with Mr. Edwin Booth, will be in readiness. Mr. Daly's company for the Fall and Winter is as follows:

Mr. Charles Fisher,
Mr. John Brougham,
Mr. D. H. Harkins,
Mr. James Lewis,
Mr. Louis James,
Mr. W. Davidge,
Mr. Owen Fawcett,
Mr. C. Vandenhoff,
Mr. M. Barrymore,
Mr. C. Rockwell,
Mr. John Drew,
Mr. John Moore,
Mr. Hardenberg,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Devere,
Mr. Deveau,
Mr. Whiting,
Mr. F. Chapman,
Mr. E. Chapman,
Mr. Ringgold,
Mr. Vinson,
Mr. Beekman,
Mr. Gilbert,
Miss Fanny Davenport,
Miss Sara Jewett,
Miss Jeffreys-Lewis,
Miss Clara Morris,
Miss Stella Congdon,
Miss Nannie Sargent,
Miss May Nunez,
Miss Nellie Mortimer,
Miss Fanny Francis,
Miss Kate Holland,
Miss Emily Rigl,
Miss Clara Jamieson,
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert,
Miss A. Griffiths,
Miss A. Gray.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The Union Square Theatre will be opened to the public on Aug. 2, "The Gilded Age," with Mr. John T. Raymond in his original rôle of *Col. Mulberry Sellers*, being the attraction. It is understood that "The Gilded Age" will be acted for six or seven weeks, at the expiration of which term the regular season is to be entered upon with "Rose Michel." The artists engaged for the Fall and Winter are as follows:

Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. McKee Rankin,
Mr. John Parselle,
Mr. J. W. Stoddart,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. James W. Thorpe,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Fanny Morant,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Kitty Blanchard,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Ida Vernon,
Miss Roberta Norwood,
Miss Meta Bartlett,
Miss Stewart,
Miss Hattie Thorpe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Except during a period of six weeks, it is understood that Shakespearean and "legitimate" dramas only will be represented at this house. The season will open on Aug. 30, with Mr. Barry Sullivan in "Hamlet." This actor will appear later on in "Richelieu," "Richard III.," "The Gamester," "Macbeth," "The Stranger," and "The Wonder," and it is expected that his three weeks' engagement will be particularly gratifying to all admirers of the histrionic art. A spell of English opera, with Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and her company, will follow, during which Benedict's "Lily of Killarney" is to be brought out. Then there will be a revival of "Henry V.," with Mr. Rignold and last season's cast, and, afterward, "Julius Cæsar" will be given, with a powerful distribution of rôles, with new scenery by Mr. Matt. Morgan, and with magnificent appointments generally. The orchestra at Booth's will be under the direction of Signor Operti, and the company is to be composed as follows:

Mr. E. L. Davenport,
Mr. Lawrence Barrett,
Mr. George Rignold,
Mr. F. B. Warde,
Mr. James F. Cathcart,
Miss Louise Hibberd,
Miss Mary Wells,
Mr. F. C. Bangs,
Mr. George Vandenhoff,
Mr. C. B. Bishop,
Mr. Charles Leclercq,
Mr. Henry Weaver,
Miss Rosa Rand.

SPECTACLE AT THE ACADEMY.

The spectacular play of "Around the World in Eighty Days" will be produced at the Academy of Music on Aug. 16. The only fact of interest in the announcements is to the effect that the scenery is the same until lately used at the Porte St. Martin Theatre in Paris, whereto the drama founded upon M. Verne's very readable romance still attracts overflowing audiences. From this it may be surmised that the scenes, which must have been replaced in Paris, are not wholly new; they may, nevertheless, be incomparably finer than anything ever shown in this City, and we dare say, therefore, that they will give general delight. A strong *corps de ballet* is to take part in the performance, and the characters in the story will be assigned, it is declared, to proficient actors.

PARK THEATRE.

The opening of the Park Theatre is somewhat remote, and its proposed programme cannot be sketched with any definiteness. It will invite attention about the middle of September, and under the management of Mr. Stuart, notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary. As to the arrangements, it is the purpose of the management that they shall run in the direction of American plays, but where these are to be manufactured is not yet announced, and, of course, the probable success of the pieces is altogether a matter of surmise. We learn that one of the plays has been written in fulfillment of a special order by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, but its title and particular theme have not yet been divulged. The pieces are to be constructed with the view of furnishing strong "character parts" for the benefit of the company, which is itself to be selected with great care and with careful regard to the individual ability of its different members. Before the opening of the regular season three new exits from the auditorium are to be constructed several alterations will be made in the front of the house, and the auditorium is to be redecorated.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Wood's Museum doesn't "open" for the season, for the excellent reason that it never closes. It is one of those perennial institutions that have no inert moments, but spin round as regularly as the great world in which they have an existence. They bourgeon in matinées, and are in full flower in the evenings, and all these transitions are from one stage of existence to the other. The story goes that the manager was lately questioned as to when his season commenced, and that he replied with dignity to the luckless interrogator, "Sir, my season commenced seven years ago." He said this as if seven years were of as much consequence as a century. At all events, the theatre, if it had a beginning, goes along as if it never should have an end, and makes all seasons *its* season. It has been lately engaged in vigorous melo-dramatic work, Mr. A. H. Sheldon appearing in a new version of an ancient play, for which Mr. Harrison Ainsworth is primarily responsible. Need it be said the title is "Jack Sheppard"? The succeeding engagements are abundant, and should give great satisfaction to the patrons of the theatre. First in order is the "Frank Frayne Combination," which introduces a whole family of Fraynes, Mr. J. W. Butler, the wonderful dog "Jack," and the celebrated trained pony "Huckerberry." Mr. C. W. Tayleure's sensation "Si Slocum" will be the means of introducing this troupe to the notice of the public. Then comes Mr. Johnny Thompson, and, later on, Miss Kate Fisher will appear, she being followed by Mr. Joseph Proctor, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, Mr. Hernandez Foster, and Mr. Oliver Doud Byron. To-morrow Mr. Dominick Murray performs at Wood's in "The Spy."

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

It is all surmise as to the probable fate of Niblo's during the season. The prophecy most likely of fulfillment is to the effect that the house will be opened in the interest of Mr. A. T. Stewart, the owner of the property, with Mr. William Wheatley as manager, and that it will be conducted after the fashion of the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris, or, in other words, that it will be devoted principally to the production of melodramatic pieces.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The Bowery will reopen under new management. Mr. Hurst has taken a lease of the theatre, and it is now being reconstructed, preparatory to the opening of the season.

GERMAN PLAYS.

The Germania Theatre will reopen on Sept. 16. The company has been reorganized, and many of its artists appear for the first time before the American public. Mr. Neuendorff, the manager, has engaged for his "leading man" Herr Hans Ravené, who, up to a recent date, was the manager of the Stadt Theatre in Breslau, and was deliberating upon accepting an offer to go to Berlin when he met Mr. Neuendorff, and a contract was signed between them. The position of "leading lady" will be filled by Fräulein Weigell, a great favorite in the theatres of Breslau, Wiesbaden, Leipsic, and Hanover. Herr Pansa, the droll "character artist" who performed last season at the Germania, has been re-engaged. Herr von Moser, the author of "Ultimo," (whence "The Big Bonanza,") is a friend of Herr Ravené, and has written two new pieces specially adapted to the style of this gentleman. These plays are entitled respectively "Veilchenfresser," or "The Ladies' Man," and "Hohe Schule," or "High School."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The Olympic Theatre closed last night for three weeks, and will reopen on Aug. 23 for the regular season. The object of the management is to supply the lighter forms of dramatic entertainment which come under the description of "variety," and this without any of the objectionable scenes which are so frequently associated with performances to which the same term is applied. Heretofore it has been sought to make the house essentially a family theatre, and no doubt the attempt has been very successful. Variety at the Olympic means a variety of light, sparkling "acts," none of which are the fruit of a catering to gross tastes, which has brought some of the minor theatres into a good deal of disrepute. A most efficient company has been engaged for the forthcoming season at the Olympic. Miss Leona Dare will figure in the gymnastic department; the Worrell sisters will figure in the entertainment; Mr. Harry Munroe is engaged as a "character vocalist"; Miss Julia Coventry, who seems to have studied in the Lotta school, will appear in burlesque and drama; Miss Jenny Yeamans is secured as juvenile actress and vocalist; Mr. Pat Rooney, the Irish vocalist *par excellence*, is among the forces of the theatre; Mr. John Hart and Mr. William Courtright will assume Ethiopian characters; Messrs. Johnson and Bruno are engaged as "character comedians," and Mr. James Vincent, one of the principal comedians, will figure in the capacity of stage manager. The leading comedian is Mr. Bland Holt. Miss Lina Edwin is engaged as soubrette and vocalist, and Mr. W. B. Cahill will figure in burlesque. Messrs. Harper and Stansil, who have only two legs between them, are to supply songs and dances; Mr. J. L. Davis, with his troupe of educated dogs, and the Carlo gymnasts will also give their services. Master Martin, Miss Nully Pieris, Ida Greenfield, Kitty Parker, and Wash Norton have been engaged, too. Among the associates of these artists are Mr. G. W. Reed, Miss Adie Farwell, and Miss Pearl Thornton, while several persons are expected from Europe, among these, Mr. Harry Rickards, Mr. Fred Coyne, and the celebrated Miss Nellie Power, being prominent. It must be admitted that a marvelously strong variety company has been gotten together at the Olympic.

ROBINSON HALL.

Mr. Robinson, the proprietor of this pretty and comfortable place of resort, intends that it shall be kept open during the Winter. To this end he has secured the services of a quite efficient operetta troupe, and the merry tunes of Offenbach, Hervé, and Lecocq, sung with bright surroundings, in the matter of scenery and costume, will be heard there for some months. Miss Clara Fisher is the present prima donna of the company and Mr. Laurent its *primo tenore*.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

This excellent minstrel troupe will commence the season on Aug. 30 with many novelties in the programme. Messrs. Birch, Wambold and Backus will be on hand as usual, and the company will be strongly reinforced.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Bryant's is to lose its ancient name during the coming season, but not its ancient reputation and traditions. Under the title of Darling's Opera-House, it is proposed that it shall be still the home of "legitimate" minstrel performances. Burnt cork will still be in demand there, fun will be rampant, and nothing that was good of the old entertainment is to be lost. It is intended that there shall be abundant novelty, but at the same time there is to be no violent overthrow of traditions. It is the purpose of the new management to depart as much as possible from everything backneyed or stereotyped, while all that has been sanctioned by usage and popular approval is to be respected. The new managers are Messrs. Cotton, Reed, and Simpson, and they certainly know the ways of the house, and are shrewd enough to see where new business can be introduced with good effect. Mr. Simpson has been the Treasurer of Bryant's for eighteen years, and Mr. Reed ("Dave" Reed) has been for years connected with the same place. The Opera-house will open on Aug. 30.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

The regular season at the Metropolitan will commence Oct. 4, with Mr. Tony Pastor as manager. There will, however, be a preliminary season, commencing on Aug. 2, during which the house will be managed by Mr. William Pastor and Mr. M. B. Leavitt. The entertainment will be of the usual variety order.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

The reopening of the Comique is announced to take place on or about Aug. 16, but there is no indication as to the material of the variety programme for the Fall and Winter terms. If managed, however, as skillfully as last year, the theatre will surely stand well with its patrons.

EAGLE THEATRE.

The construction of the new Eagle Theatre on Sixth avenue, progresses rapidly, but it is improbable that the house will be open to the public before the middle of September. The new establishment will of course, be devoted to variety performances.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The Globe Theatre is being refitted, and will be reopened as a variety theatre under the management of Messrs. Butler & Murtagh.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the lard-oil works of L. D. Hibberd, at Hunter's Point, Long Island, and, owing to the excessively inflammable nature of the stock, and the fact that most of the works were frame structures, the puny efforts of the Fire Department availed nothing toward extinguishing it, and the whole establishment is a total loss. The fire broke out in the pressing-room, where neither fire nor light is allowed, and is, therefore, supposed to be of incendiary origin. The loss is $60,000 in buildings and machinery, and $15,000 in stock. Insured for $40,000 in New-York, Cincinnati, and Brooklyn companies.

A dispatch from Parsons, Kan., states that a block of buildings was nearly destroyed by fire on Friday morning, and but for a heavy rain, the entire town would have been consumed. The loss is about $25,000, on which there is less than $100 of insurance. The block destroyed will be immediately rebuilt.

The flouring mill at Dover, seventeen miles south of Grand Rapids, Mich., was burned Friday. The building was owned by R. W. Helmer, who sustains a loss of $12,000; insurance, $3,000. The mill operator, Frederick Newman, lost his books and a considerable quantity of grain and flour.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Detroit, Mich., reports the destruction of Copeland's saw mill at Lapeer, Mich. About 3,000,000 feet of lumber were burned. The loss is over $40,000, with little or no insurance.

The loss by the burning of Perkins & Crawford's steam mill, at Kennebunkport, Me., on Friday, is $35,000; insurance $25,000.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A LUNATIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A terrible deed of cruelty came to light here this afternoon. At No. 1,133 Melon street reside Amanda, Catharine, and Mary C. Troxell, the latter a confirmed lunatic for over ten years. About two years ago she was turned out of an insane asylum, where she had been for seven years, and since that time has been confined in the Melon street house. Last week Henry Treer, newly married, rented No. 1,131 in the same street, and heard such terrible moans and cries as to induce him to inform the Eighth District Police. A visit was made this afternoon by the officers, and the lunatic found confined in a third-story back room, the windows being tightly nailed. She was covered with vermin; her long hair matted to her face, almost covering the eyes, and her emaciated body broken out in ulcers. Filth covered the walls, and the stench was so terrible as to drive the men from the room. She was taken to the Almshouse, and her sisters held in $1,000 bail each by Police Justice Lukens to answer at court.

THE TURF.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

COUNTESS WINS THE FIRST EVENT, MATE THE $800 PURSE, AND CARIBOO THE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 31, 1875.

Unflagging interest is kept up in the meeting here by the excellent character of the racing. The weather to-day was all that could be desired, and the programme was particularly interesting to the ladies by reason of the hurdle race, which attracted them to the course. Of course there was not the excitement that was visible on Thursday, but the three contests were so well run as to create a great deal of enthusiasm. Long before the hour announced for the races to begin the grand stand was filled from end to end with a brilliant assemblage of spectators. The track was as smooth as a board, and as fast as it ever was. The first race on the programme was a free handicap of a mile for all ages, which had nine contestants, and it was a Chinese puzzle to the betting fraternity to name the winner, although the running of the Leamington filly of McDaniel on the cup day proved her to be very fast. Countess, however, defeated her, and Inspiration, an outsider, gained the second place. The mile was run in 1:42½, which equals Springbok and Gray Planet's time, and has only been beaten by Searcher, now known as Leander, who ran in this race, but did not get a place. The Paris pools paid $15 90 on the winner. The second race was a dash of two miles and an eighth, which had five entries, including Madge and Mate. The contest between the two was very brilliant, and once again the record was beaten. Monmouth, who was a contestant in this race, ran the distance this Spring in 3:48¼, which was the fastest on record until to-day, Mate beating it by a second and a quarter. It was a popular victory, for the dark blue of Sanford is a favorite with the public. The Paris pool tickets paid $14 70 on the winner. The concluding race of the day was a handicap hurdle race of mile heats for all ages, and proved a most exciting affair. It took three heats to decide it, and the knowing ones were badly taken in. Cariboo won the first heat, the second was a dead heat between Cariboo and Daylight, and the third was so closely finished by the pair that none of the spectators expected other than a dead heat to be declared. The judges, however, decided that Cariboo had his nose in front as they crossed the imaginary line, and this decision was received with cheers by Cariboo's backers. The Paris pools paid well on the winner. Those who had bought tickets before the first heat got $53 20. The second heat paid $12 10, and the third $8 30. It was 3 o'clock before the races were finished. The following are the details of the sport:

THE MILE HANDICAP.

The initial event of the day was a free handicap of a mile for all ages, which brought out a field of nine starters as follows: R. W. Cameron's b. f. Inspiration, 4 years; Doswell & Cammack's gr. f. Grey Lag, 3 years; George Longstaff's b. f. Countess, 4 years; P. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged; W. Stringfield's gr. c. Enlister, 3 years; A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years; D. McDaniel's b. f., 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Naphtha, and Oden Bowie's b. c. Keene Richards, 4 years. Out of such a lot as this it was indeed a lottery to find the winner, and although many were of the opinion that McDaniel's filly was most favorably handicapped after her race of Thursday last, when she showed so much speed, the betting demonstrated that the race was generally considered an open one last night, but just before the race McDaniel's filly was a decided favorite, and Countess a stiff second choice. The latter, getting off with the advantage, kept the track, and the McDaniel party succeeded in getting third place only.

The following was the betting:

McDaniel	$325	$400	$600
Countess	155	205	400
Leander	85	105	360
Caroline	45	35	90
Inspiration	30	40	70
Enlister	30	35	65
Spindrift	25	40	80
Keene Richards	30	35	80
Grey Lag	30	35	105
Total	$760	$930	$1,850

THE RACE.

After some delay, occasioned by the fractiousness of Enlister and Grey Lag, they received a good send-off, Countess immediately shooting off, Leander second, and Inspiration third, on the extreme outside. As they rushed round the turn, Spindrift ran out from the ruck, and challenged the leaders immediately. Countess was half a length in advance of Leander, who was a length before Spindrift, with Enlister fourth, and Inspiration fifth. The race between Countess and Leander to the quarter pole was a very close one, Countess reaching that point but a neck in advance of her competitor, while a length and a half behind them came Spindrift, closely pursued by Inspiration and Enlister. As they went along the backstretch there was little change until they were approaching the half mile pole, when Spindrift ran up with the leaders and Inspiration began to close rapidly. When they reached the half mile pole Countess and Leander were neck and neck, with Spindrift on their quarters two lengths before Inspiration. When they came round the lower turn Countess shot out a length in the lead, while Leander began to quit and Spindrift took the second place from him, while Inspiration came rushing with a fine burst of speed. At the three-quarter pole Countess still held the lead, while Inspiration had got on even terms with Spindrift. When they came up the homestretch Spindrift gave way and Inspiration began to close upon Countess, while the McDaniel filly, coming up from the rear, was soon third, Leander following up. The struggle home was a good one, but Countess kept to the front and won the race by a length in 1:42½; Inspiration second, half a length before McDaniel's filly, third, who was two lengths ahead of Leander, fourth, Spindrift fifth, Enlister sixth, Caroline seventh, while Gray Lag and Keene Richards brought up the rear.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Purse $500. Free handicap for all ages. Entries to be made by 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, July 29; weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M. on the 30th. One mile.

George Longstaff's b. m. Countess, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, 105 pounds. Swim 1
R. W. Cameron's b. m. Inspiration, 4 years, by Warminster, out of Sophia, 98 pounds. Stratford 2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f., 3 years, by Leamington, out of Naptha, 84 pounds. Clark 3
Doswell & Cammack's g.f. Grey Lag, 3 years, by Baywood, out of Lag, by Loadstone, 78 pounds. Barret 0
P. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam by Bonnie Scotland, 88 pounds. Sparling 0
Joseph Donohue's ch. c. Spindrift, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, 110 pounds. Feakes. 0
W. Stringfield's g. c. Enlister, 3 years, by Enquirer, out of Crownlet, by Australian, 85 pounds. Sayres 0
A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Camilla, 79 pounds. Florence 0
Oden Bowie's b. h. Keene Richards, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Evergreen, 98 pounds. Milliken 0

Time—1:42½.

THE TWO MILES AND AN EIGHTH.

The second race of the day was a dash of two miles and an eighth for all ages, for a purse of $800, which had the following five entries, viz.: D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Madge, 4 years; James A. Griustead's ch. c. Monmouth, 4 years; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, 4 years; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Mate, 6 years, and Doswell & Cammack's b. f. Invoice, 3 years. The knowing ones divided their favors between Madge and Mate, and the speculation was heavy at the following rates:

Madge	$525	$600	$1,050
Mate	530	575	1,000
Monmouth	340	370	425
Vandalite	235	150	405
Invoice	105	125	155
Total	$1,735	$1,825	$3,025

THE RACE.

As the distance was two miles and an eighth, they were started from the furlong pole, and Mr. Conner soon got them in line, and they were sent away together. Vandalite then shot out, and made the pace, and came past the judges' stand a length and a half in front of Invoice, who was half a length before Mate, followed by Madge, fourth, and Monmouth, fifth. As they went round the turn Invoice closed the daylight between herself and Vandalite, while at her tail was Mate, two lengths in advance of Madge, who was the same distance before Monmouth. As they neared the quarter-pole Invoice moved up to the saddle-girth of Vandalite, and they passed that point in this manner, four lengths away from Mate, who was leading Madge a length and a half, she being three lengths before Monmouth. No sooner had they begun the journey along the back stretch than Invoice rushed to the front, and the pace was very hot, she soon showing Vandalite a clean pair of heels, and led the latter two lengths, Mate being four lengths behind, a length before Madge. When they passed the half-mile pole, Invoice was still showing the way by two lengths, the others retaining the same positions above described. As they came round the lower turn, Mate closed up somewhat, but they still ran in the same order. When they turned to come up the homestretch Swim forced Vandalite along, and by the time they passed the furlong pole she had reached the head of Invoice, and then got to the front once more. When they passed the stand again Vandalite was leading a length and a half, and running at her best, Invoice second, two lengths before Mate, who was a length and a half ahead of Madge, lapped on the quarter by Monmouth. As they ran round the turn Mate ran past Invoice and took the second place, but approaching the quarter pole Invoice again recovered the second place as Heyward took a pull on Mate. As they went along the backstretch there was a quick change. Invoice gave it up and fell back, and Madge made her run. She immediately rushed into the lead and was quickly followed up by Mate, and the pair soon left the others far behind them. At the half-mile pole Madge was a length and a half in advance of Mate, who was about six lengths ahead of Monmouth, the latter being unable to keep the pace. On the lower turn the struggle between Madge and Mate was close and exciting. Heyward gave Mate his head, and he was soon at the quarters of Madge, the others being nowhere by this time. The pace was red-hot as they turned into the homestretch, and they appeared to be on even terms. At the furlong pole they were both riding, and the enthusiasm of the spectators was intense. They were head and head at the lower end of the grand stand, but as they approached the goal Madge began to give way, and Mate shot a length ahead, by which distance he won the race in 3:46¾, the fastest time on record. Monmouth was a dozen lengths behind, Vandalite a bad fourth, and Invoice a worse fifth.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Purse $800, of which $100, with the entrance money, to second horse. Two and one-eighth miles.

M. H. Sanford's b. h. Mate, 6 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, 114 pounds. Hayward 1
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Madge, 4 years, by Australian, out of Alabama, 105 pounds. Clark 2
J. A. Grinstead's ch. h. Monmouth, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Saratoga, 108 pounds. Barbee 3
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. m. Vandalite, 4 years, by Vandal, out of Vesperlight, 105 pounds. Swim 4
Doswell & Cammack's b. f. Invoice, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Volga, 87 pounds. Ford 5

TIME.

Eighth mile	0:12	Mile an a quarter	2:25½
Three-eighths	0:37	Mile and a half	2:53
Five-eighths	1:03½	Two miles	3:34
Mile	1:45	Two miles and an eighth	3:46¾
Mile and an eighth	1:58		

THE HURDLE RACE.

The day's sport concluded with a handicap hurdle race of mile heats over four hurdles, for a purse of $650. There were originally thirteen entries, and seven of them accepted the weights imposed by the handicapper. These were Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years; Lawrence and G. Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 6 years; Anthony Taylor's ch. m. Minnie Mac, 5 years; S. D. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, 4 years; A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years; A. H. Torrence's b. g., 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Jennie P.; and C. F. Elwes' ch. c. Prodigal Son, 4 years. The arrangement of the weights made the result very doubtful and caused a great deal of speculation. Daylight became the favorite before the start at the following rates:

Daylight	$240	$285	$250
Cariboo	105	80	80
Bullet	110	105	110
Torrence	140	155	225
Minnie Mac	110	100	115
Prodigal Son	50	40	30
Warrior	50	30	30
Total	$805	$795	$840

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—Minnie Mac shot off, followed by Bullet. At the first hurdle at the beginning of the turn, Minnie Mac was over first, Bullet second, Daylight third, and Cariboo fourth. As they went round the turn, Minnie Mac took a more decided lead, while Cariboo had taken the second place, and Daylight third. As they went along the backstretch Minnie Mac showed half a dozen lengths ahead of Cariboo, but at the second hurdle she stumbled and nearly fell, while Cariboo immediately came upon her before she recovered. At the half-mile pole Cariboo was half a length before Minnie Mac, with Warrior third, Daylight fourth, and Bullet fifth, all strung out. In this manner they ran round the turn, when Minnie Mac gave way, and Cariboo was alone in the lead. Cariboo came over the last hurdle four lengths ahead of Daylight, who had taken the second place, and finally won the heat in three lengths in 1:54¼, Daylight second, Warrior third, Minnie Mac fourth, Prodigal fifth, Torrence sixth, and Bullet seventh. This result was unexpected, and Cariboo became a most decided favorite, the pools selling as follows:

Cariboo	$100	$625	$500
Torrence	55	285	255
Field	105	500	300
Total	$260	$1,410	$1,055

SECOND HEAT.—A beautiful start was effected, only Warrior and Prodigal Son hanging back. The other five went over the first hurdle together, but on the turn Cariboo assumed the lead, and was a length ahead of Minnie Mac, who was two lengths ahead of Daylight, third, and Torrence fifth. The three leaders remained in the same positions along the backstretch until they went over the second hurdle, when Daylight rushed ahead of Minnie Mac and Cariboo and immediately assumed the lead, but after jumping the third hurdle on the lower turn, Cariboo forged his neck ahead of Daylight, while Torrence's gelding closed up to them. There was a fine struggle between the three as they turned into the home stretch. Daylight and Cariboo came at the last hurdle close together, and Torrence's gelding in third place, but fell, and Bullet came with a rush to the leaders. The struggle was very close and exciting, Cariboo and Daylight passing the judges head and head, making a dead heat in 1:52½, while but a length behind came Bullet, third, Warrior fourth, Prodigal Son fifth, and Minnie Mac sixth. Torrence was distanced, of course. Under the rule, all but Daylight and Cariboo were sent to the stable, and the betting between them was as follows:

Cariboo	$625	$800	$500
Daylight	525	550	350

THIRD HEAT.—They started away on even terms and leaped the first hurdle together, but going round the turn Daylight went to the front and led two lengths. At the quarter pole she was a length and a half before Cariboo, but going along the backstretch the latter got to her tail, and they jumped the second hurdle in this manner. At the half-mile pole Daylight had got away again and showed a lead of two lengths, but on the lower turn Cariboo collared her and they ran to the fourth hurdle together. They came over it head and head, and so ran to the finish, everybody expecting a dead heat, but the judges decided in favor of Cariboo. Time—1:53½.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap hurdle race; purse, $650, of which $150 to the second horse. Entries to be made by 4 P. M. on Thursday, July 29; weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M. on the following day. Mile heats, over four hurdles. Distance 80 yards.

J. Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, 138 pounds. Maney. 1 0 1
A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Laura Spillman, 134 pounds. Woods 2 0 2
Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 6 years, by Bulletin, dam by Wagner, 158 pounds. Hyland .... 7 3 ro.
S. D. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Castianira, by Yorkshire, 133 pounds. Lakeland .... 3 4 ro.
C. F. Elwes' ch. h. Prodigal Son, 4 years, by Censor, out of Jennie Rose, 141 pounds. Brown .... 5 5 ro.
A. Taylor's ch. m. Minnie Mac, 5 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 136 pounds. Little .... 4 6 ro.
A. H. Torrence's b. g., 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Jennie P., 140 pounds. Johnson .... 6 dis.

Time—1:54¼, 1:52½, 1:53½.

TUESDAY'S PROGRAMME.

The programme for Tuesday next, Aug. 3, which is the last day of the present meeting, will consist of three races, and two of them are closed events. The first is the Saratoga Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which has thirty-six nominations. The second is the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, in which there are twenty-four nominations, including Matador, Rhadamanthus, Viator, Bay Final, Finework, D'Artagnan, and other good ones. If D'Artagnan starts he will be obliged to take up a seven pounds' penalty, which he is not likely to do. The third race will be the three-mile dash, for a purse of $1,000, which is expected to be one of the greatest contests of the season.

THE POOLS IN THIS CITY.

Tickets on the winning horses in the races which came off at Saratoga, yesterday, paid very well at the different pool-rooms in this City. At Johnson's, each ticket on Countess in the one-mile free handicap brought $25 46, and $25 10 at Kelly & Bliss' Turf Exchange. The fortunate holders of tickets on Mate in the two and one-eighth mile dash, received $21 35 at Johnson's, and $19 70 at the Turf Exchange, for each ticket. Cariboo, the winner of the handicap hurdle race, of mile heats, paid $48 90 at the Turf Exchange, and $44 13 at Johnson's, on each ticket sold on him.

RACING AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—The 2:34 race, which was postponed yesterday on account of darkness, was finished this morning. Nerea had two heats last night and won the first heat this morning, taking the first money. The time of the fifth heat was 2:26½. Hall was second.

BASE-BALL.

The fifth game of the championship series between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Chicago club was played yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds. It began at 4 o'clock P. M., with the Mutuals at the bat. It became evident almost immediately that it was to be a one-sided game, the Mutuals making a large score of runs in each of the first five innings, while their opponents made very few. A remarkable feature of the game was that no runs were made by either club after the first five innings. With a few exceptions, in favor of the Mutuals, the batting was exceedingly poor, the greater part of the Chicago players being put out by fly catches and foul balls. Holdsworth, Start, Hicks, Gerhardt, and Gedney, of the Mutuals, each made a good two-base hit, but these were notable exceptions. The fielding of the Chicagos was bad. The game was won by the Mutual Club by a score of 15 to 3.

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	T'l.
Mutual	4	4	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	15
Chicago	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3

Umpire—Mr. Clinton, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
First base by errors—Mutual, 4; Chicago, 4.
Runs earned—Mutual, 4; Chicago, 1.

At the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday afternoon, there was a game between the Concord Club of Brooklyn, and the Staten Island Club, the latter club winning by a score of 13 to 8.

In Boston, yesterday afternoon, there was a game between the Boston and New-Haven Clubs. It was won by the Bostons by a score of 8 to 2.

The Hartford and St. Louis Clubs played in Hartford, Conn., yesterday afternoon. The game was won by the St. Louis club by a score of 7 to 1.

AQUATIC AFFAIRS.

THE O'NEIL-ENGLEHART MATCH—THE CONDITIONS AGREED UPON.

Mr. James O'Neil and Mr. H. G. Meeker, the backer of George Englehart, met by appointment at the office of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, yesterday at noon, and made a formal agreement for a three-mile race, with a turn, to be rowed between O'Neil and Englehart on Saratoga Lake on Tuesday, Sept. 21, providing smooth water can be had that day. If not, the referee will have power to postpone the race from time to time until good water is had. This match is for $1,000 a side, $500 a side being deposited with Mr. Hamilton Busbey, who is final stakeholder, at the time of signing the agreement. Dr. Russel Withers is mutually chosen as referee and if the Doctor cannot be prevailed upon to act, Mr. E. R. Craft will be requested to accept the position. There is a clause in the agreement which provides for another meeting of the men, or their representatives, in case both these gentlemen should refuse to act. This match is considered one of the most important made in this country in many years; O'Neil, who has never previously rowed a professional race, being fully accredited with having made the fastest three-mile time on record (21.19½); while it is claimed that Englehart is a match for any sculler in the world, and that he has never been pushed to do his best. Englehart defeated O'Neil in a three-mile race at Troy, October 15, 1872, winner and looser both beating the best professional or amateur time on record, which, up to that time, was James Hamill's 22.26. Englehart's time in that race was 22.21½, and O'Neil's 22.26.

The winner of the coming race, whoever it may be, will undoubtedly challenge for the championship of the country, and row at the Centennial Regatta at Philadelphia next year against England's best men.

AQUATIC NOTES.

A three-mile straight-away race came off on the Harlem River yesterday morning between Thomas Jones, of this City, and Charles Askins, of Brooklyn, for $100 a side. The course was from Gates' Lumber Dock to Morris' Dock, with the tide. Jones led from the start to the finish, beating Askins by nearly a minute in 26:40.

The second semi-monthly race, two miles straight-away, for the handsome challenge medal of the Gramercy Boat Club came off yesterday afternoon, and was won by H. R. Mills, after a hard struggle with Frank Winne, who came in second by about two lengths. R. Wiesner, who was also in the race, broke his stretcher at the end of the first mile, and was therefore completely disabled.

A handicap swimming race, 100 yards with the tide, came on on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. James Fraser and M. Merritt starting from scratch, F. J. Hynes and H. W. Newton having an allowance of ten seconds, and Charles McCredy fifteen seconds. Hynes won in 1:26, McCredy coming in second, Newton third.

The rowing match between Rough and Ready of Glen Cove and the Lorelei of Sea Cliff, came off at the latter place in presence of a large concourse of spectators yesterday evening. The course was from Sea Cliff pier to a stake-boat moored off Mr. Barlow's house at Glen Cove and back, a distance of nearly three miles. The Rough and Ready led from the start and won the race easily in 21:30, beating the Lorelei about a minute and a half.

SWIMMING MATCH IN THE BAY.

A swimming match took place at Fort Hamilton yesterday, for $200 a side, between James L. McAleer, of Brooklyn, and Andrew Sprague, the champion of Staten Island. They swam one mile, half a mile to a stake-boat and return. The match created considerable interest, and quite a large crowd assembled to witness the race. McAleer is 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighs 144 pounds. He is a noted swimmer, and has often swam from Fort Hamilton across to Staten Island. Sprague is 5 feet 9 inches in height. He is also a professional swimmer, and contested last Summer in races at Allen's and on the Harlem River. Mr. Charles Morley was judge for McAleer, and Mr. W. Pearce for Sprague. Stephen W. Townley was referee. The betting prior to the start was $20 to $15 on Sprague, and the odds were readily taken up to the start. All being ready, the contestants at a given signal dived into the water. McAleer came to the surface first, and swam swiftly toward the stake-boat. Sprague kept under the water longer than his competitor, and when he arose to the surface he was on level terms with McAleer. It was a well-contested struggle to the turning point, which Sprague reached and turned exactly thirty seconds ahead. The race back to the shore was very exciting—McAleer passed Sprague, and then in the next 100 yards the latter regained the lead. About 100 yards from home both men were nearly exhausted, and Sprague was unable to swim further and was taken out of the water. McAleer, however, swam the entire distance and won the race. When he was helped on shore he was completely exhausted. The time of the winner was eighteen minutes. It was stated that the distance was more than a mile, as the stake-boat was carried out by the water from where it was fastened originally.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

A PLEASANT DAY'S SPORT AT PROSPECT PARK—FINE WEATHER AND FOUL SAILING—THE CHAMPION PENNANT CONTEST.

There was a large attendance of spectators at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, to witness the sailing of the miniature yachts, and a fine day's sport was the result. The day was a very fine one, the sky being partially overcast with clouds, which materially tempered the rays of the sun. The wind, what there was of it, blew from the west-south-west, but it was quite light and somewhat baffling, and consequently the sailing of the boats was not so satisfactory as it might have been. Nearly all the first-class yachts of the various club fleets appeared upon the lake during the afternoon, and the scene was one of the most animated which has been witnessed this season. Quite a number of prominent gentlemen were present during the day and expressed themselves highly pleased with the sport, among them being C. C. Martin, Superintendent of the East River Bridge; Mr. Gourery, Secretary to the Naval Officer; Theodore Tilton, and many others. Several races were witnessed, the first three being friendly contests. The first one was between the Tudie, the America, the Mattie, and the Little Gal, which was won by the Little Gal. The second was between the Culyer, the Albatross, the Hercules, and the Eclipse, which was won by the Eclipse, the Hercules second, the Culyer third, and the Albatross fourth. The same boats started for another contest, going off on the port tack, but on going about on the second starboard tack the Eclipse came into collision with the Culyer, and on the next starboard stretch the Eclipse and the Hercules came into collision, which drove the Eclipse so far from her course that she was withdrawn from the race, as was also the Culyer, the Hercules coming in first and the Albatross second. The America and the Mattie also sailed a race, which was won by the America.

Then came the great event of the day, which was the Union regatta for the Cole Champion Pennant, to be sailed for under the regulations prescribed, the yacht winning two out of three races to be declared entitled to the prize. For this there were eleven entries, only seven of which started. Mr. Otto Meyer's Wing-and-Wing was ruled out by the judges because she carried neither rail nor bulwark. The boats starting were as follows: Mr. W. H. Northrup's Millie, Mr. W. G. Good's America, Mr. Steuler's Gussie, Mr. Cole's Tudie, Mr. Peto's Mattie, Mr. Braisted's Little Gal, and Mr. Wells' Jessie. The course was from the dam to the path on the west shore. The yachts were ranged at the starting point, and sent away on the port tack, fifteen seconds apart, in the order above named, all but the Jessie, which did not get away promptly at the word go, and finally, after a delay of twenty seconds, was sent off on the starboard stretch. Going down well under the lee shore, her maingafftopsail went flying in the wind, and, other misfortunes befalling her, she was virtually out of the race before it was well begun. Meantime the other yachts were going along at a fair rate of speed, the Millie taking the lead and maintaining it to the last, coming in a handsome winner in 9m. and 30s., the Little Gal second, and the America third. The Little Gal's time was 10m. and 45s., and the America's time 11m. and 15s., deducting the time intervening between their starting time added to which must be taken into consideration the fact that the America is 94 inches long, while the Millie and Little Gal are neither of them over 63. Besides, the America and the Little Gal came into collision when near the home line, which materially interfered with the time of both, though it probably did not alter the result.

The same boats were again taken back to the starting-point, and sent off as before, on the same tack, with the same time intervening between the starting of each. This time the only casualty which occurred was the parting of the America's jib-halyard, which was soon spliced, and the boats went rapidly from one side of the lake to the other, the Millie again leading handsomely from the start to the finish, coming in first, in 8m. 45s.; the America second, in 11m. 45s.; the Mattie third, in 12m.; and the Tudie fourth, in 13m. The Little Gal was leading all but the Millie, and would have been in second but for the unaccountable blunder of her owner, who, just as she was nearly in position to be put about and run across the home line—which she would have done, if properly handled, close upon the time made by the Millie—violated one of the rules of the regatta by towing his yacht square across the line, in consequence of which the judges were compelled to rule her out of the race. The Millie, having won two straight races, was declared the winner of the regatta and entitled to carry the pennant for two weeks longer, or until it is won by some other yacht. On Wednesday next, the third regatta of the season takes place at Central Park. The usual number of prizes will be offered.

THE JEWS IN ITALY.

THEIR STATUS IN AND OUT OF ROME.

A PROFITABLE VISIT—THE ROMAN GHETTO—THE HEBREWS IN THE NATION—THE SECT IN THE ETERNAL CITY—POSSIBLE PROGRESS, BUT PRESENT STAGNATION—A THANKLESS TASK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, July 12, 1875.

One who stays long enough in Rome to see at leisure all that is most interesting should not fail to make a visit to the Ghetto, or Jews' quarter, on the side of the Tiber opposite the famous Trastevere District. The Jew population is not far from 5,000, and the greater part of these sons of Israel are crowded into the narrow, dark lanes of the section of the city anciently assigned to them, or which they have more recently voluntarily chosen for their home. It is a fitting nest, and dirty and disgusting as Rome formally was in many parts, no part was equal to this in the aspect of squalid wretchedness which it presented and still presents. The Popes did little or nothing to improve the condition of the Jews of Rome. On the contrary, the faithful were taught by example to believe that it was doing God service to trample under foot and humiliate all of the race descended from those who took such an important part in the tragedy of the sacrifice of the Founder of religion. Under the influence of the heathen idea that the Almighty hates large numbers of the human race which His power has created, men deem it their duty to constitute themselves the instruments of the divine vengeance. So the Jews have been kept under, and their condition has been cited as a proof that the wrath of God is implacable, while the simple truth is that God helps the Jews, as he helps others who have wit enough to help themselves; and under favorable conditions their lot is improved, as we have abundant evidence in many of the cities of the United States, where they have enjoyed equal privileges with the rest of the population.

OUTSIDE THE METROPOLIS.

In Italy outside of Rome many Jews have risen to positions of conspicuous usefulness, and as their patriotism is unquestioned and their fidelity to the national cause sincere and full of zeal, they have filled and continue to fill many offices of the Government. Not a few have been elected as Deputies, and the number actually in Parliament is well toward a dozen. Several of the ablest conducted journals are under their direction, and they have given an excellent example to the so-called religious organs for fairness and moderation in the discussion of exciting questions. As I have had before occasion to say, the acrimony of some of the clerical newspapers is carried beyond all restraint, and shows what use or abuse is made of that liberty which the party profess to abhor and condemn.

THE JEWS OF ROME.

Returning to the Jews of Rome, nine out of ten of those of the poorer classes here, as in other cities, are engaged in the commerce of old clothes. There are no odds and ends of a threadbare wardrobe, from the fit-out of a Prince to the coat and trousers, with broken seams and split ribs, of the shabby citizen, that do not fall into their hands. No rag or fag-end of sewed or woven fabric is lost. Indeed, there is no odd thing that you may be hunting for, to add to the curiosities of your fantastical cabinet, but you may find in one or another of their numerous depositories. Do you wish a piece of faded tapestry from the walls of an old palace, it is there. Are you a painter and wish for an original costume for one of your subjects, you can find what you wish; even to the cast-off mitre of a Bishop, with all the jeweled or colored-glass ornaments still upon it; or the cope and train of a Cardinal, with the snuff-stains just as the old prelate left them when he opened his tobacco-box for the last time. One of my monks tells me that a Jew purchaser of second-hand *roba* will buy anything except a priest's or friar's cast-off three-cornered hat. You are an artist, or have an artist's love of color, and a fine piece of old brocade is offered you, and you buy it. You shake out its folds, and find you have come into possession of the luxurious cast-off petticoat of a lady of quality—a treasure, it may be, which you are ever after reluctant to part with.

A "WEST-END" GHETTO.

There is now an upper Ghetto, or sort of supplement to the old one, and in this the better class of the disciples of Moses have their shops. The famous Cenci Palace, associated with the memory of Beatrice, is in this quarter, and, indeed, is now in great part occupied by the Jews. On the opposite side of the square is the Temple, in which good Israelites observe with as much fidelity the rites and duties of their religion as do any Romans, or other Christians, theirs. Behind the Temple, down by the Tiber, is the real Jews' quarter, the dirty cloaca into which the Pope thrust them as a punishment for the sins committed by their fathers nineteen centuries ago. It is the part of Rome first put under water by an overflow of the Tiber. Oh, what a sad, dirty place; and how could anybody live there who had ever been accustomed to a life of decent surroundings. Yet man is a creature of habit, and can get used to many disagreeable things. It might be supposed that this foul sink would be an unhealthy place, and that the inhabitants would be carried off in hundreds by fatal distempers. But just the opposite is the truth, and the Ghetto is one of the healthiest quarters of Rome. It has been spared by the cholera, and fevers generally give it the go-by. Many of the inhabitants are robust-looking, and there, as much as anywhere else, the women are inclined to overload themselves with the trembling gelatine of an unwholesome fat.

A BOOTLESS TASK.

Once a year a day is set apart in the Church of St. John Lateran for baptizing the Jews converted to Christianity during the twelvemonth. I have known this sect of the hierarchy for more than twenty years, and have not heard of a Jew baptized in that time. The Pope has not been able to frighten or coax any of the children of the prophets to forsake their ancient faith. There is a Protestant missionary here who has a commission to look after the Jews, to do what good he can to their bodies as well as their souls. I do not think any great headway is made, although the benevolent purpose is worthy of respect. The amelioration of the condition of the Jews can best come from the Jews themselves, and as there are so many rich and intelligent ones in the world they should be a power, if they worked together, for the good of their race. For the rest, they take care of each other after a fashion, and for them as well as for Asiatics, Africans, and others who fare worse, God will make it all right in the course of time. It will be something if man does not hinder the work of improvement, by cruel prosecutions, impelled by a fanatical zeal to make all think alike, and reduce to a uniform system the mode in which man must worship God. Now that the Italians are determined that elementary education shall be carried on in municipal and not in sectarian schools, the Jews send their children to them for instruction, instead of depending, as before, upon their own priests. This is a step toward civic if not religious fraternity. The Israelites are as tenacious of their dogmas as any Christians, and often as superstitious in the observance of rites as the most abject followers of the Pope. To light a fire on Saturday would be as great a sin as for a priest of the Roman Church to take any nourishment before saying mass.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

THE RESOURCES OF THE STATES—UNIFORMITY OF THE EXHIBITS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 31, 1875.

The following letter, prepared by Director General Alfred T. Goshorn, relative to the very important matter of State exhibits, was to-day forwarded to the Governors of the various States:

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876,
UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1875.

SIR: Numerous inquiries have been addressed to me by State Centennial Boards and others engaged in preparing collective representations of the resources of their States, as to the proper character and arrangement of such exhibits. I have, accordingly, the honor to submit to you some suggestions on this point, which are designed to insure a certain desirable uniformity among the exhibits made by different States.

A method which has been pursued advantageously in several quarters has been to ascertain from the classification in which of its departments the State has resources for organizing a display. Every such department has then been placed in charge of an expert, whose duty it became to supervise the collecting, selection, and forwarding of the objects to be exhibited. In some cases these experts have found it practicable and desirable to invoke the aid of assistants in every county throughout their States, and in others they have been able to avail themselves of the aid of assisting societies and associations. In the preparations of agricultural collections especially, the boards of some of the States, with the view of securing the best representative specimens, have thought it well to hold preliminary county or State exhibitions during the coming Autumn, in order to select from the variety of products offered those most worthy of being forwarded to the International Exhibition.

In two of the departments, at least, every State should be represented—that of agriculture and that devoted to mining and metallurgy. The Agricultural Department will contain timber, fruits, cereals, animals, wild and tame, animal products, &c. The Department of Mining and Metallurgy should comprise a complete exhibit of the geology of the State, its minerals, ores, building stones, soil, &c., especially of such as are valuable in commerce or in manufactures. Except when the excellence of objects of this kind depends upon their size, it is desirable to avoid undue bulk or weight, and half a cubic foot may be taken as the standard of extreme size. As far as possible the collective exhibition of each State should be made in a glass case, and systematically and analytically arranged, with a view to their permanent preservation in a State museum or for deposit in some public institution. A scale drawing of each case should be sent to this office as soon as possible for the information of the Installation Department. Soils, seeds, cereals, &c., should be exhibited in glass phials or tubes.

The exhibition of the growth and workings of the common school and higher educational system is a matter of great importance, and full statistics concerning it are desired. Those to whom this department is intrusted would do well to place themselves in communication with Hon. John Eaton, Superintendent of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., with reference to the system on which their exhibition should be organized.

Those having the care of the Exhibition in the several States should, through the press and otherwise, stimulate an interest among the manufacturers and producers to make applications for space at once. In the course of a few weeks a definite allotment will be made of the space. You will perceive, therefore, the necessity of immediate action, if measures are to be taken to encourage participation by exhibitors in your State.

I am yours very respectfully,

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the upper lake region, where it has risen. It is lowest over Southern Illinois. Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed from Indian Territory and Kansas to the Ohio Valley. Occasional rains have also fallen in Tennessee, the Gulf, South Atlantic, and southern and western portions of the Middle States. The temperature has risen somewhat in the extreme North-west, and fallen from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward over the lake region to the Middle and Eastern States.

The Mississippi has continued slowly rising from Cairo down.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling or stationary barometer, south to west winds, warm, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas will prevail, followed in the West Gulf States by rising barometer and cooler northwesterly winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by cooler clearing weather, west to north winds, and rising barometer.

For the lower lake region and Middle States, stationary to falling barometer, increasing north-east to south-east winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

For New-England, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, followed by rain areas.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Toledo and Cleveland.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	68°	72°	3:30 P. M.	88°	83°
6 A. M.	67°	71°	6 P. M.	82°	76°
9 A. M.	73°	72°	9 P. M.	76°	75°
12 M.	82°	76°	12 P. M.	74°	71°

Average temperature yesterday .... 74½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 76¼°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year .... 75°
Average temperature for past week .... 74 3-7°

MURDER THIS MORNING.

A SWEDISH SALOON-KEEPER KILLED IN GREENWICH STREET.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning a murder was committed in front of the premises No. 68 Greenwich street. The following are the particulars as far as they could be learned:

Andrew Nordstrom, the keeper of a Swedish boarding-house, which is located within two doors of the scene of the tragedy, was engaged during the early part of the night in playing cards with one of his patrons, Johann Berbengtson, also a Swede. The room was crowded. At the close of the last game Berbengtson left the table and proceeded to the bar, accompanied by Nordstrom. Berbengtson handed what he claims to have been a $10 bill to Nordsbran, in payment for some drinks, but the latter stoutly asserted that it was only a $1 bill. A dispute arose, and both parties proceeded outside, where a scuffle ensued, during which Berbengtsson drew a knife and stabbed Norlstrom inflicting a wound of which he died immediately. Berbengtson was arrested by Officer Clinch, and locked up in the Church Street Station. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

A BUSINESS CHANGE.

Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., the well-known newspaper and general advertising agents, have associated with themselves Mr. John Manning, who will assume special charge of the newspaper branch of their very extensive business. Mr. Manning is a gentleman of large experience and acknowledged ability in the particular branch of business to which he has devoted himself, and the extended newspaper connection and great facilities enjoyed by the Messrs. Rowell & Co., cannot prove otherwise, in their new relation, than highly advantageous to business men who desire to advertise in any part of the country.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

We continue to receive numerous applications for copies of THE TIMES containing the Review of the evidence in the Beecher case. We are unable to reprint the paper in question again, but we yield to the repeated requests which have been made to us, and will issue the article in question in pamphlet form, with some revisions and additions. Copies may shortly be obtained at our publication offices, or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square. Price, 25 cents each.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.—Among the real estate transfers reported as having been recorded in the Recorder's office for this county are some fifty lots of ground in different parts of the city, ranging from twenty-five to 150 feet, from W. B. Duncan to Alexander Duncan for the consideration of $1.

SEWING-MACHINE SALES.

During the past year several large sales of second-hand sewing-machines by order of the Remington Sewing-machine Company have taken place, and another is now proposed for Wednesday, Aug. 25, inst., at Mathews' auction rooms, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty street, opposite the old Post Office. This, it is claimed, is the best lot of second-hand machines ever offered, being the product of the best makers only.

These machines have all been taken in part payment for the Remington, and representing but a small fraction of its sales proves them to be extraordinarily large.

The fact of the manufacture of this machine by the firm who make the celebrated Remington rifle, of which all have lately heard so much, must of itself be a guarantee of their excellence.—*Herald.*

We challenge the world to produce a collar that will keep clean longer, without washing, than the Elmwood.—*Exchange.*

EAR DISCHARGES AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—For one month only Dr. HARTLEY generously offers to treat all responsible persons free of charge until cure. Office, No. 27 West 26th st.—*Advertisement.*

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Cancer
Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Children should use them daily.

Thousands can Testify that the Peruvian SYRUP is the best tonic and alterative medicine known.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

KOCH—DE CORDOVA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 15th July, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward W. McCarty, EDWARD F. KOCH to ANN MARIA CONCEPCION, daughter of I. I. De Cordova, Esq.

MATTHEW—WIGGIN.—On Tuesday, July 20, at the Church of St. Marylebone, London, GEORGE BUCKLEY MATTHEW, C. B., H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brazil, to ELIZABETH SUMNER, eldest daughter of the late J. W. Gerard, of New-York, and wife of Frederick Wiggin, of London, England.

THORPE—WRIGHT.—In this City, on Friday, July 30, by Rev. George C. Houghton, M. A., ROSETTA WRIGHT to CHARLES THORPE, both of this City.

DIED.

COOK.—On Thursday, July 29, REBECCA J., aged 17 years and 5 months, and on Friday, July 30, CHARLES H., aged 4 years and 11 months, children of Augustus G. and Deborah A. Cook.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Chapel, 23d st., near 3d av., on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 1:30 o'clock.

DAVIES.—The funeral of Rev. P. L. DAVIES, of the Berean Baptist Church, of this City, will take place at Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—All friends who intend going to the funeral of Brother Davies will meet at Deacon Church's, No. 312 Bleecker st., to-day, Sunday, at 2 P. M., sharp, so that if a sufficient number offer a car will be chartered to lessen the expense of each. By order of the committee.

HAZELTINE.—After a short illness, of cholera infantum, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Leonard and Emma Hazeltine, aged 3 months and 28 days.

Funeral services will be held in the Chapel of Oak Hill Cemetery, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, Sunday morning, Aug. 1, on the arrival of the train by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey which leaves Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8.45 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

MAPES.—Of cholera infantum, ERASTUS C., son of Daniel and Evauna H. Mapes, aged 9 months and 17 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, West Farms, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 1, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

McCLAVE.—At Newark, N. J., July 31, JULIA MARTHA, wife of William H. McClave.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 21 Clinton av., Newark, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 11 A. M., to which relatives and friends are invited. Trains leave New-York at 10 A. M. from Liberty, Desbrosses, or Cortlandt st. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

STANFORD.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Saturday, July 31, ELIZA, widow of the late David Stanford, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOWAR.—On Friday, July 30, of diphtheria, BENTLEY, only son of Thomas H. and Rosanna Bentley Towar, aged 3 years.

Funeral at the residence of his grandfather, Peter Bentley, Esq., Jersey City Heights, Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upward of thirty years has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—try it now. —*Ladies' Visitor*, New-York City. Sold by all druggists.

A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DISEASE IS indigestion. It makes blood thin, weakens the muscles, and even clouds the in ellect. It may, however, be overcome with certainty and rapidity by MILK OF MAGNESIA. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE IS HELD at the Harvard Rooms, Reservoir square, Sunday at 2:30 P. M. A public seance will be given by a test medium at 7:30. All interested invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st., Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, Aug. 1. Rev. C. H. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, D. D.,
Will preach Sunday morning at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and Forty-Second st.
Hours of service at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. Morris A. Tying will preach.
All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service and a sermon at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

GEORGE M. VAN DERLIP, ESQ., WILL speak Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at ASSOCIATION HALL.

IS IT A DELUSION?—BISHOP SNOW, OF THE Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Reasons for Believing the Second Advent of Christ to be Very Near."

REV. PHEBE A. HANAFORD, OF JERSEY City, will preach in the Bleecker Street Universalist Church, corner Downing st., this (Sunday) morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"One Fold and One Shepherd." All are invited.

SPIRITUAL SEANCE.—MRS. LOUIE M. KERNS from San Francisco, rapping and writing test medium, will give a public seance in the Harvard Rooms' 6th av. and 42d st., on Sunday evening at 8 P. M. sharp. Skeptics particularly invited. The ballot test will be given and names of departed friends signed in full on communications. Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 P. M.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL.—SUMMER services every Sunday; at 7 A. M. holy communion; 9 A. M. morning prayer; 10:30 A. M. litany, sermon, and holy communion; 8 P. M. evening prayer and sermon. Daily morning prayer at 9 A. M. Evening prayer at 5 P. M. Thursday, 7 A. M., holy communion. Friday, 8 P. M., short evening service.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—Services during August, 7 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Strangers welcomed.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Services every Sunday at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. For deaf-mutes at 3:30 P. M. Seats free.

"THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE Matter."—Prof. Alfred M. Loutrel, before Fifth Universalist Society, at Plimpton Building 9th st., near 3d av., Aug. 1, 11 A. M. Public invited to attend. Musical friends willing to assist are requested to ask for the Moderator.

THE FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL Church, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. All are cordially invited.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Executive Committee, and the transaction of other business, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE BLISS, President.

KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

BALLOONS AND PIGEONS.

MILITARY AEROSTATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

BALLOONS USED AT THE BATTLE OF FLEURUS—EFFORTS OF THE PARISIANS TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE OUTER WORLD DURING THE SIEGE—WHAT BECAME OF SOME OF THE BALLOONS.

The application of balloons to the art of war presents great interest on account of the remarkable success with which they were used by the Parisians, in the late seige, to establish communication with the country in general, in defiance of a most vigorous blockade. Soon after Montgolfier's and Charles' first trials the idea arose of using the aerostat, as the French have called it, for military purposes. At the siege of Condé, in 1793, an attempt was made to send news by a ballon across the investing lines; and about the same time the celebrated Guyton de Morveau proposed to establish captive balloons as posts of observation in communication with the Republican Armies. The idea was approved by the Committee of Public Safety, on the condition that sulphuric acid should not be used for the production of the hydrogen, all the sulphur obtainable being wanted for powder. Lavoisier got over the difficulty by his discovery of the decomposing action of red-hot iron on steam, and De Morveau's proposal was put in practice. A school of aerostatics was established at Meudon, and two companies of *aérostiers* were attached to the Army. The campaign of the Sambre and Meuse was just then beginning, and an energetic young officer of the balloon corps, named Coutelle, was sent in all haste with two balloons to his aid. The General, who had received no notice of the step, at first treated the young man as a lunatic, and threatened to shoot him; but he was soon convinced of the importance of the invention, and adopted it without further hesitation. At the siege of Maubeuge and the battle of Fleurus, Coutelle rendered most important services in obtaining information as to the position and movements of the enemy, who afterward made honorable testimony to the skill and ingenuity of the proceeding. After this, military aerostation seems to have died away. The first Napoleon took balloons into Egypt, but the English seized the filling apparatus; his nephew had one made for the Italian campaign, in 1859, and appointed Garnerin as his aeronaut; but it only arrived the day after Solferino. We also hear of successful aerostation in the American civil war a few years later, the signals being communicated to the earth by telegraph wires. At the breaking out of the Franco-German war in July, 1870, there were in Paris many experienced aeronauts, including Tissandier, De Fonvielle, Nadar, Jules Duruof, and Eugène Godard, the latter of whom had made 800 ascents. The subject of military ballooning was mooted, and received some faint support from the Imperial Government; but before anything of use could be arranged the disaster of Sedan occurred, and was followed in a few days by the close investment of the capital. The new Government at once addressed themselves to the aeronauts, with the view of opening aerial communications with the exterior. Six balloons were found, all in different condition, the worst being the Solferino one, "L'Impérial," which, M. Tissandier is careful to tell us, "on n'a jamais su reparer." The first ascent was made by M. Duruof on the 23d September; he carried a large number of dispatches, and landed safely in three hours near Evreaux. He was followed on the 21st by M. Mangin; on the 29th by Godard, Jr.; and on the 30th by Gaston Tissandier, who has given an animated account of his voyage. Encouraged by this success, the Government established the balloon post on a regular system, and took immediate steps for the manufacture of a large number of balloons, under specified conditions, and in the quickest possible time. It was easier, however, to make the vessels than to find Captains for them, for experienced aeronauts were very few, and when they had once left Paris there was no returning. In this strait it was resolved to invite the help of sailors, a class of men whose training made them familiar with operations and dangers akin to those of ballooning. The appeal was well answered; many fine brave fellows offered themselves; they received such instruction as was possible, and a large number of ascents were conducted by them. "Our topsail is high, Sir," said a tar to his Admiral, who saw him ascend, "and difficult to reef; but we can sail all the same, and, please God, we'll arrive." The employment of some acrobats from the Hippodrome was less fortunate, as they made use of their skill, when in difficulty, to slip down the guide rope to the earth, leaving the passengers and dispatches to take care of themselves. The balloon service was on the whole conducted with remarkable success and precision. From September to January sixty-four balloons were sent off, and of these fifty-seven fulfilled their mission, the dispatches reaching their destination. The total number of persons that left Paris was 155, the weight of dispatches was nine tons, and the number of letters, 3,000,000. The speed of transit varied usually from about seven to forty or forty-five miles an hour. In four cases a speed about fifty miles was attained, and in one instance about eighty miles; the high speeds being all with south-westerly winds. We may mention some of the voyages which offer special interest. Gambetta left by the "Armand Barbes" (every balloon had a name) on the 7th of October; being too low, he was fired on by the Prussians and narrowly escaped being hit. On the 27th of October, the "Bretagne" fell, by some bad management, into the hands of the Prussians, near Verdun; on the 4th of November, the "Galilee" had a similar fate near Chartres; and on the 12th the "Daguerre" was shot at, brought down, and seized a few leagues from Paris. The loss of three balloons within a few days alarmed the Government; the vigilance of the enemy had been aroused, and whenever a balloon was seen notices were telegraphed along its probable line of flight, and the swiftest Uhlans were put on the alert, with the hope of capturing it. Moreover, there was said to have arrived at Versailles a new rifled-gun of enormous range, made by Krupp, to fire shell at the aerial messengers. On this account the Government determined that the future departures should take place at night. But the darkness added greatly to the difficulties of the voyage, and some of the ascents were attended with strange adventures. On the 24th of November, near midnight, the Ville d'Orleans left with an aeronaut and a passenger; the wind blew from the north, and it was hoped the balloon would fall near Tours; but before long the voyagers heard a sound below them which they recognized but too well as the lashing of breakers on the shore. They were in a thick mist, and when at daybreak this cleared away, they found themselves over the sea, out of sight of land. They saw several vessels, and made signals for help, but were not answered, and one vessel fired on them. They were scudding rapidly to the north, and had given themselves up for lost, when they came in sight of land to the eastward. But they were descending from loss of gas, and their ballast was gone; in despair they threw out a bag of dispatches, and this saved them, for the balloon rose, and encountered a westerly current, which carried them to the shore. They had no idea what part of the world they were in; the ground was covered with snow, they saw no inhabitants, and being overcome by fatigue and hunger, they both fainted on getting out of the car. On recovering, they walked through the snow, with great exertion, and the first living creatures they saw were three wolves, which, however, did not molest them. After a painful walk of several hours, they found a shed where they sheltered for the night, and the next morning, continuing their march, they came upon another hovel with traces of fire, which showed them the country was inhabited. Soon after two woodmen came in, but neither party could understand the other, and it was only by one of the peasants pulling out a box of matches marked "Christiania" that the Frenchmen could guess where they were. They had fallen in Norway. They were well received, and though the balloon had escaped when they fainted, it was ultimately recovered, with all the contents of the car, and the dispatches reached their destination. The Archimède, which started an hour after the Ville d'Orléans, landed in Holland after a voyage of seven hours. The 30th November was a memorable day for the balloons. The Jacquard ascended at 11 P. M., managed by a sailor named Prince, who cried out with enthusiasm as he rose, "Je veux faire un immense voyage; on parlera de mon ascension." He was driven by a south-easterly wind over the English Channel. He was seen by English vessels, and passing near the Lizard he dropped his dispatches, some of which were afterward picked up on the rocks; but the balloon, thus lightened, soared high over the wide Atlantic and was never heard of more. The Jules Favre started at 11:30 the same night with two passengers and only escaped almost by a miracle the fate of the Jacquard. The wind blew from the north, and the aeronauts thought they were going to Lyons; they were long enveloped in fog, and on emerging at daybreak they saw under them an island which they supposed to be in a river, but which proved to be Hoedic in the Atlantic! They were driving furiously out to sea; but in front of them lay, as a forlorn hope, the larger island of Belleisle. They saw they should pass one end of it where it was very narrow, and that they must either land on this strip of land or be lost. They tore the valve open with all their might, brought the balloon down some thousand feet in a few minutes, and fortunately succeeded in striking the land. But the shock was terrific; the balloon bounded three times, and at last caught against a wall, throwing both passengers out of the car. They were much hurt, but were hospitably received, singularly enough, in the house of the father of Gen. Trochu. On the 15th December the Ville de Paris fell at Wertzlar, in Prussia; and on the 20th, the General Chanzy got also into captivity at Rothenberg, in Bavaria. On the morning of the 28th of January, the Richard Wallace, which left Paris the night before, was seen at La Rochelle approaching the sea, and almost touching the ground. The people called to the aeronaut to descend, instead of which he threw out a sack of ballast, rose to a great height, and soon disappeared in the western horizon. No doubt the poor fellow had lost his wits on seeing the danger before him. This was the last ascent but one; that on the next day carried to the provinces the news of the armistice. The balloons had solved the problem of communication from Paris outward, but there was another, not less important, namely, how to obtain a return communication inward from the exterior. This was a much more difficult matter; any wind would blow a balloon away from the city, but to get one back again required a particular direction of current, with very little margin. M. Tissandier devised some ingenious schemes, and himself made several attempts to get back, but failed, and the return of balloons was given up as impracticable. Failing these, other modes were thought of, and the Government appealed energetically to men of science and inventors to help them in their difficulty. Numberless projects were offered, and a committee sat *en permanence* to examine them, but the great majority were wild and visionary. A few trusty foot-messengers succeeded in penetrating the Prussian lines, and many cunning devices were invented for concealing about them short dispatches in cipher; hollow coins, keys, and other articles of unsuspicious appearance were skillfully prepared; occasionally a dispatch was inserted in an incision under the skin, and one of the contrivances most successful, till an indiscreet journal let out the secret, was an artificial hollow tooth. One balloon took out some trained dogs, which it was hoped would find their way back again, but they never reappeared. A daring attempt was made, by some electricians, to connect the broken ends of the telegraph wires (which had, of course, been cut) by almost invisible metallic threads, but they could not succeed. The river, flowing into Paris from the plains of Central France, formed the basis of many promising schemes. Divers, submarine boats, and floating contrivances of many kinds were proposed, and some of them tried; the most ingenious being little globes of blown glass, so marvelously resembling the natural froth bubbles on the surface of the water as to escape the most vigilant observation. It was thought at one time that these would come into use, but before the "service des bulles" could be organized the frost set in and spoiled the surface of the river.

The problem which had defied the ingenuity of man was, however, solved by the instinct of a bird. The return post was effected by means of carrier pigeons which, having been taken out of Paris in balloons, were let loose in the provinces to find their own way home. There existed in Paris a "Société Colombophile," and, after the departure of the first balloon, the Vice President waited on Gen. Trochu, and proposed that an attempt should be made to combine the outward balloon post with a return service by pigeons. The second balloon carried three birds, which came safely back six hours afterward with news from the aeronauts; and the return of eighteen more despatched in following days confirmed the practicability of the plan. The service was then regularly organized, and was carried on with more or less success during the whole of the siege. But though the messengers were found, it was necessary to give careful attention to the mode of transmitting the messages. A pigeon's dispatch is tied to one of the feathers in his tail, and, of course, in order to avoid impeding his motion, it must be very small and light. For strategic purposes, small dispatches in cipher would have sufficed, but the Government, with laudable spirit, wished to give the public the benefit of the pigeon post, as they had already done with the balloon service, and this gave rise to one of the most remarkable and ingenious postal arrangements of the siege, namely, the application of microscopic photography. The exquisite delicacy of the collodion film had long been known, and with the aid of a microscopic camera, pictures had been produced on it which, though so small as scarcely to be visible to the naked eye, exhibited, when magnified, all the details of the original. M. Dagron, who had practiced this art, pointed out its applicability to the pigeon post, and was commissioned to organize the arrangements. He left in the "Niepce" balloon on the 12th of November, and, after falling into the hands of the Prussians at Vitry-le-Français, he escaped to Tours, where, and at Bordeaux, he conducted the process with much success.

The dispatches, public and private, were first printed (to save space and render them more legible) on pages of folio size, sixteen of which were placed side by side, forming a large sheet about fifty-four inches long and thirty-two inches wide. This was reduced by photography to one eight-hundredth of its original area, the impression being taken on a small pellicle of transparent gelatinous collodion, two inches long and one and one-fourth inch wide, and weighing about three-quarters of a grain. We have read a dispatch with a powerful microscope, and find it contains a great number of messages, chiefly of personal interest, to inhabitants of Paris, from many parts of France. We extract the following as samples:

Dépêches à distribuer aux destinataires.

Pau, 26 Janvier.—A Focher, Rue Chaussée d'Antin. Madeleine accouchée heureusement hier. Bien beau garçon.

Biarritz, 1 Février.—A Martin, 68 Rue Petites Ecuries. Sommes à Biarritz, bébé complétement remis, embrasse papa, douloureusement impressionés événements.

A Font. Besoin Argent, demande Masquier.

A Perier. Tous parfaitement bien; trouveras charbon dans cave.

There are also many 'Dépêches Mandats,' or Post Office orders, payable to persons in Paris, from correspondents in the country. Every pigeon carried twenty of these leaves, which were carefully rolled up and put in a quill; they contained matter enough to fill a good-sized volume, and yet the weight of the whole was only fifteen grains. When the pigeon arrived at his cot in Paris, his precious little burden was taken to the Government office, where the quill was cut open, and the collodion leaves were carefully extracted. The next process was to magnify and read them by an optical apparatus, on the principal of the magic lantern, or rather of the well-known electric illustrator, which plays such an important part in the scientific lectures at our Royal Institution. The collodion film was fixed between two glass plates, and its image was thrown on a white screen, enlarged to such an extent that the characters might be read by the naked eye. The messages were then copied and sent to their destination. The dispatches were repeated by different pigeons, for although the communication was established, many causes interrupted its regularity. The Prussians were powerless against the winged messengers, (it is said they attempted to chase them with birds of prey;) but there were more real obstacles in fogs, which prevented the pigeons seeing their way, and in the great cold, which was found to interfere with their powers, particularly when the ground was covered with snow. There were sent out of Paris 363 pigeons, but only fifty-seven returned, and some of these were absent a long time. The charge for private dispatches by pigeon was fifty centimes per word; but to facilitate the service, the Parisians were directed to send to their friends in the country, by balloon, questions which could be answered by pigeon with the single words "Yes" or "No." Forms were prepared, something like our postage cards, and four such answers were conveyed for one franc. The Parisians will long recollect the excitement produced by the arrival of their pretty couriers; no sooner was a pigeon seen in the air than the whole city was aroused, and remained in a state of intense anxiety till the news was delivered. An engraving was afterward published representing Paris, as a woman in mourning, anxiously awaiting, like Noah's imprisoned family, the return of the dove. The aerial post was undoubtedly a great success. It could not, indeed, save France, or deliver the capital; but it was an immense comfort and advantage to the Parisians as establishing during the whole of the siege, a correspondence with the interior, which without it would have been impossible. And had the cause been less desperate, it is not improbable that the balloons might have turned the scale, by giving to the French substantial advantages in their means of communication.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE READING ROAD.

THE COAL TRADE AND THE RAILROADS.

ARGUMENT OF PRESIDENT GOWEN BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad Company, appeared before the committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature at Atlantic City on Thursday, and argued the case for the company, but did not conclude at the time of the adjournment. He began by a general description of the policy of the road since its beginning in 1833, and contended that it has always fully and fairly fulfilled the purposes of its charter, often at great loss to the promoters. He said that it had expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in building roads to open up coal fields, and, in 1870, it had $61,000,000 invested in a business which depended for its success upon the carrying of anthracite coal. Previous to this time the road had been the most determined opponent of the practice of permitting common carrier corporations to own and mine coal lands. If the Reading Railroad had had to compete with common carriers only, it might have maintained itself. But a time came when every other corporation which had an outlet at New-York possessed the power of mining and selling coal, thus placing the Reading Railroad at a disastrous disadvantage. These lines were engaged in building up New-York with the produce of Pennsylvania, and if the Reading Railroad had not secured the right, through the Coal and Iron Company, to mine coal, and thus preserve to Philadelphia a fair share of the coal tonnage, Philadelphia would inevitably have lost her position as a centre of commerce. The Reading Railroad would not, however, have complained if these companies had kept within their own territories, but when these great and powerful corporations began to locate and project their lines into the heart of the territory in which the lines of the Reading Railroad are laid, and began to buy up the coal lands on which the Reading Railroad depends for its tonnage, the Reading Railroad was forced to act in self-defense. Otherwise its property would have become valueless, and the great coal trade of Philadelphia would have been directed to New-York. In 1871, owing to an extensive strike, a large amount of coal land in Schuylkill County was thrown upon the market, and, had not certain individuals purchased these lands for the Reading Railroad, the other corporations would have absorbed them. The Reading Railroad desired to obtain a charter for the mining and sale of coal direct from the Legislature. It therefore asked for a charter for the Laurel Run Improvement Company, and the Legislature well knew at the time that this charter was asked for by the Reading Railroad. The charter was granted and the company began to acquire coal lands. These lands were purchased by individuals out of their private means, and the company was charged by them only what they gave for the lands, with the addition of six per cent. interest for the use of the money. Not a single man in the employ of the company has made a dollar out of the company by the sale of these lands. At the present time the Reading Railroad ships from the port of Philadelphia 2,500,000 tons of coal per annum, and the prosperity of Philadelphia as a shipping port depends upon the coal interest five times as much as upon any other interest which centres in Philadelphia. The Reading Railroad is exclusively a Pennsylvania corporation. It owes no allegiance to any other State and owns no property in any other State. The thought that so great an interest, so vitally important to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, should be subjected for six months to the insults of a lot of petty dealers and middlemen was almost intolerable. The only reason that the Legislature had granted the company the right to own and mine coal lands was, that the New York companies already had the right, and the Legislature thought the company representing Philadelphia interests should have the same right.

Mr. Gowen, continuing, said that the interest of the company is to make coal cheap along the line of the road, in order to encourage manufacturers, who are among the chief sources of revenue to the company. Thus, coal which is sold to the manufacturers at $2 a ton, brings the road from $5 to $10 in gross receipts for increased freights, and the road makes by the operation about $2 per ton clear. This is the reason why the middlemen don't like the company. Their middle profits have been destroyed.

Mr. Gowen then proceeded to draw a comparison between the respective advantages of the system of working a coal field by individuals and the system of working it by a corporation, instancing the Schuylkill and Wyoming regions. For the past twenty years, he said, the Schuylkill and Mahanoy region has been operated by individuals, and the Wyoming region has been operated by a corporation. In 1860 the production of the Schuylkill region had increased from 1,840,620 tons to 3,749,632 tons, or about doubled, whereas that of the Wyoming region had increased from 827,323 tons to 2,941,817 tons, or trebled; and the increase in production in the Schuylkill region in ten years from 1860 to 1870 was twenty-nine per cent., while the increase in the Wyoming region was 166 per cent. This large relative increase in the Wyoming over the Schuylkill region was due directly to the fact that the former region was operated by a large corporation, with the capital to fully develop the coal lands and to survive strikes. During the four years in which the Reading Coal and Iron Company has been mining in the Schuylkill region, however, the increase in that region has been thirty-five per cent., while in the Wyoming region it has been only eighteen per cent. The increase in production in any coal region is accompanied also by an increase in population, as is shown by the fact that the increase in Schuylkill County from 1860 to 1870 was 30 per cent., whereas the increase in Luzerne County, Wyoming region, during the same period, was 78 per cent. In refutation of the charge that the Reading Railroad had been acting in a manner contrary to public policy, counsel showed that the stockholders have never, at any one time realized more than 6½ per cent. on the real value of the investments; and that, notwithstanding the fact that the company owns property at Port Richmond valued at $10,000,000, it never charges shippers of coal for wharf facilities there. Moreover, the dividend of 10 per cent. upon the original investment is not more than 5 per cent. upon the present appraised value of the property.

Mr. Gowan concluded his argument on Friday. He said he had been informed by the testimony that the companies he had represented were charged with conspiracy, and he did not know why they had not been indicted and imprisoned in Moyamensing. The unlawful confederation was in the fact that they had united with the dealers of New-York. It must strike the committee as curious that they should be asked to investigate criminality. Why should they be asked to investigate a thing which had been published for two years? And it must be considered as remarkable that the committee had been organized to investigate a thing which everybody knew. He would call it confederation or conspiracy, anything to suit his opponents. It had been the habit to allow $1 drawback on all coal going out of the State, and this was on account of competition. The policy of the company had been to furnish coal at a lower price in order to prevent the trade from going to New-York. The New-York combination was composed of six companies, and the policy was to sell coal at a low price in the competitive districts. In July and August there was no general market, and as a consequence in September there would be a heavy rise in the price, and it was utterly impossible to furnish the coal. Mr. Gowen referred to the condition of the coal region in 1873, and said it was almost the only place in the Commonwealth that had not suspended entirely, and the fact that they did not was brought to bear as a testimony against them. The trades all through fixed the prices, and the company never bought anything that was not arranged as to price by a committee of the trade to which the article belonged. The coal trade is different from any other. The product is so enormous that it cannot be held for any length of time. Ten days' production would fill all the available space that can be had. You cannot store coal as you can iron, and after the storage places are filled there is no place to put it except the mine where nature placed it. No trade has so much risk as the coal trade. If there is a safety-lamp flaw an explosion takes place, and the capital is all gone. The rates paid for labor are nearly the highest in the world, and that has attracted a large number to the coal region. The great majority of people in the region are decent and orderly, but among them are a class of people who are agitators. He was a champion of labor; he stood in that position: but also to arraign three or four men who had kept labor idle for months. Outrages in the region were gotten up for the purpose of intimidating the working men. The men were driven out of employment by the burning down of the breakers; prevented from working, though peaceable and law-abiding employes, and poor men were thrown out of employment. Mr. Gowen referred to the Centennial, and then said: We boast of freedom, but I can point to despotism within the shadow of Independence Hall worse than anything an Eastern Khan or Caliph ever did. Men are prevented from laboring when they are willing to work; they are sent from home by the pistol and the bludgeon, when if left alone they would submit to the primal curse, and earn their bread in the sweat of the brow. It is to our interest that the region should be prosperous. We own the lands and the railways, and have gone there to stay. Self-interest induces us to treat them fairly. He asked the committee to denounce these Communists and agitators who would make the Schuylkill region a desert. We would like to have the miners interested with us, and under proper management there could be a perfect co-operation. It is a dream of mine to bring about no middlemen, but a division of profits between employer and employes. This can be brought about by suppressing these Communists and Internationalists, who don't earn their living, but go around the country and make speeches about the rights of labor. I may come to you next Winter and clamor for an investigation of a system of robbery before which Tweed's would sink into insignificance. This clique steals $100 where Tweed steals $1. The Legislature has levied a tax of three cents on coal per ton shipped by the corporation, but not by individuals, but the corporation never expects justice. He wanted the committee to say whether the course of the companies had been against public policy. They never stopped until compelled to do so by the production being stopped. If prices had been kept up you would never have heard of this investigation; but because of the reduction in the price, the dealers asked for it. They sold for $5 80 when the dealers wanted $8. Mr. Gowen defended the employes, and said the committee could decide as they chose, but he could not allow their employes to be aspersed as to their integrity. In conclusion he asked that the company should be defended from the attacks made upon them.

"TOWN CATS AND COUNTRY CATS."

A PHILANTHROPIST'S PLEA FOR POOR PUSS.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts writes as follows to the editor of the London *Daily Telegraph*:

In the accounts given in the public journals of the disastrous floods there have been many interesting and saddening details of the misfortune which has recently visited our homesteads, and these have enabled us to realize to ourselves the wider desolation suffered by our friends and neighbors in France, through the fierce and resistless power of rising water. None but those who have seen this water power, as I have done, in full action, can estimate fully the feeling of helplessness it engenders, nor the amount of energy needed to work against its steady encroachment until the turn comes, and the swift, silent destroyer recedes as noiselessly and almost as imperceptibly as it approached. This experience led to my reading with much care all the instances of courage and vigor with which the sudden emergency was met by many cottagers, and among the rest I found the following, with reference to a poor man whose house was flooded, in your colums of Saturday:

"With commendable prresence of mind when he found the water rising he first got his wife and children up stairs, then rescued his dog and two cats, and next rushed to the pig-sty, wading through water up to his waist and saved his two pigs, which were drowning, and which he valued at £6."

This simple story induces me to ask a little corner in your paper, as it has given the last impulse to representations made to me on behalf of "the harmless necessary cat." I have been asked to endeavor, if possible, to obtain for this animal some portion of that protection which public opinion can always command. The cat's case at the end of the London season is one of much distress, for while the dogs of a family accompany their owners, the cats are left uncared for, unthought of, and, shocking to relate, often locked up and unable to get away. A very benevolent lady, well known to me, who was detained late in London last Autumn, was so pained by the condition of some of these animals in the streets near her house that she collected a good many and distributed them among friends. I believe the police could bear witness to the great sufferings these creatures must undergo, and I am aware that the subject has often been under the notice of the Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but hitherto nothing has been done in remedy. I am not disposed to advocate a cats' home, unless, indeed the idea of one would thereby induce people to take more care of their cats. I am, however, inclined to think that cruelty arises, as a rule, either from want of consideration or from ignorance, and, in regard to the case in question, I feel assured that when people contrast their own cold-blooded neglect of their cats with the conduct of the laboring man, who, after his first fond thought for his wife and children, thinks next, not of his most valuable stock, the pigs—though he does not forget them—but of the humble companions of his hearth, and carries his dog and two cats to an upper room fore safety, they will not lock their house door and leave the pretty cat who has moused for them during the season, and perchance amused many an idle moment, to wander about without food, timidly shrinking within itself in fear, suffering, and hunger. If these few lines can but arouse in the minds of those who are enjoying themselves in the country or by the seaside a remembrance of the miserable fate to which they have condemned these poor little beasts, I think the number of the people who neglect their cats would sensibly diminish. If a poor working man, in the flurry and hurry of a moment of unexpected danger to himself and those dear to him, could recollect his dog and cats, and feel their lives to be valuable in their way, surely the family moving leisurely from one comfortable house to another, with plenty to eat in both, might give a thought to the living creature left behind, might give some directions for its keep, and recollect that it needs food whether they are in or out of the house, and that it feels the pangs of hunger and all that unites man to animal life as keenly as they do. It would be but common humanity to bestow on their cats that touch of pity which makes all men kin, and which we must hope will not be denied by the higher to the lower intelligence at man's own hour of need.

DISHONEST RAILROAD MEN.

A sharp and dishonest operation between two of the employes of the Wilmington and Western Railroad has just been detected. The particulars are given by the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Thursday: "F. R. Devou is Secretary of the company, and Joseph Hammett is ticket agent at the Wilmington depot. Between them a practice has been carried on for some time past by which the railroad company has been defrauded out of a portion of its earnings. Owing to the nature of their operations it is impossible to tell at present the precise amount of the defalcation, but it is supposed to be about $2,000. As ticket agent, Hammett sold through tickets to Landenberg and pocketed the money. As Secretary of the company, Devou received the tickets from the conductors and destroyed them and all evidences of their sale. Conductor Hughes and Freight Agent Palmer discovered the trick by the advanced number printed on the tickets. The regular numbers on the ticket were running along between 1,260 and 1,500, but the tickets sold by Hammett and destroyed by Devou ranged up beyond 2,000, which excited the suspicions of the parties named above, and the matter was laid before Mr. Bradford, President of the company. Devou confessed to a thousand dollars, and gave judgment to the company against property held by him to that amount. He also exonerated Hammett from the conspiracy, saying that it was of his own making, and that he persuaded Hammett very much against his will to go into it. Hammett has, however, been dismissed.

FRAUD IN A MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

The Kingston (Ulster County) *Freeman* has the following account of a curious suit for divorce: "The famous divorce case of Louis Meyer against Theresa Meyer has been decided by the Referee, John E. Van Etten, in favor of the plaintiff. This case presents a novel question in relation to fraud in the marriage contract that has never before been adjudicated. The proposal of marriage first came from the woman or her father, and by dint of perseverance and big promises the plaintiff was finally convinced of the great advantages that would result in the marriage, so the ceremony was performed. In a short time his matrimonial bliss proved a delusion and a snare, the lady being in very bad health. An action of divorce was commenced by the husband on the ground that a fraud had been perpetrated upon him. The Referee says in his report: 'Her father and some of her family relations seem to have been very persevering, active, and artful with the knowledge of the defendant, in bringing about and hastening her marriage to the plaintiff after they became acquainted. * * * The fact that she offered herself to the plaintiff for marriage amounted to a representation, which the plaintiff had the right to believe, that she was in a marriageable condition.' The Referee further says that but for this the plaintiff would not have married the defendant, and for this deception and fraud it is my opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment declaring void the said marriage contract on the ground that his consent thereto was obtained by fraud."

HOW A SMALL BOY OILED A CAT.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* relates the following story: A lady living in the northern part of the city has in her household, besides the necessary husband, a son about six years old and a cat of about the same age. The lady is of a very nervous temperament, the boy mischievously inclined, and the cat of the most sober, demure, and generally agreeable character. A few days since the lady was alarmed at seeing the cat, which had a very ruffled and angry appearance, flying up and down stairs, over the furniture, out into the yard and back, and behaving altogether in a most reprehensible manner. She immediately jumped at the conclusion that the thing had gone mad, and as soon as it was out of the house shut up all the doors. Then she feared that the boy had been bitten by the enraged feline, and calling him to her, after long search for him, said: "Charlie, when did you last see the cat?" Said Charlie: "I hain't seen her since I oiled her!" "Since you oiled her; what did you oil her with?" "Why, with oil of course!" "Show me where you got it." And then, with the air of one who knew just what he was doing, Charlie led her to a large bottle on which the label read, "Turpentine," and told her that he had put it on to "make her look slick." She comprehended the situation at a glance, and while she read him a lecture on cruelty to animals, that cat was industriously engaged in digging holes in the ground, racing from one end of the yard to the other, taking flying leaps over the grape-arbor, and howling as though she were being torn into fiddle-strings.

PEOPLE AND SALOONS.

The Milwaukee City Directory for the present year contains 33,760 names, being an increase of 2,760 on last year. Allowing a ratio of three and a half to one, the city now has a population of 118,160. The directory classifies the various industries in which business men are engaged under 451 heads. Of these the saloons are most numerous, there being in all 578. Retail grocers rank next in order, to the number of 419. There are 83 retail dry-goods dealers, and 49 dress-makers. Physicians and surgeons foot up 79, and lawyers 80. There are 67 milliners, 64 painters, and 65 tailors.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

The Indianapolis *Journal* reports that about 7 o'clock Sunday evening, July 27, a tornado passed over the north-western part of Hendricks County, Ind., doing great damage. The wind struck a two-story log cabin four miles north-west of Brownsburg, and twisted it off its foundations, hurling the logs hither and thither like straws. The house was owned by James Wright, a farmer, and at the time sheltered Mr. Wright, his wife, and six children. The farmer's back was broken by a falling beam, and his wife's arm was broken in like manner. In the first instance death was almost instantaneous. The six children were all more or less injured, and, in addition to the broken arm, Mrs. Wright sustained a frightful scalp wound. The furniture and bedding were scattered about the field for a long distance, and a heavy door was carried off a half mile, while an organ, in the second story, was found 200 feet away. Two large chimneys were demolished, not one brick being left upon another. Mr. Wright was about sixty years of age, and was greatly esteemed in the neighborhood. The trees and fences in a considerable section of country thereabouts were blown down and piled up promiscuously about the fields, but fortunately no others than those enumerated were injured, though a house belonging to Dr. T. A. Eastman was blown 200 or 300 yards from its foundations.

WHEAT IN MINNESOTA.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* of July 25 speaks thus encouragingly: "It is estimated, by those who have the best facilities for knowing the breadth of land sowed to wheat in this State last Spring, that the farmers will have a surplus of 30,000,000 bushels to sell this Fall. This estimate is based upon the supposition of the absence of hail-storms, bad weather, and the simooms which occasionally visit us in late July and early August, just before the wheat is ready for the sickle. The damage from the last visitation is always considerable. The heated wind has a tendency to ripen the wheat so rapidly that the berry shrinks from its usual size. Besides the grand prospect of the wheat crop at this time, barley, oats, and potatoes never bid fair for a more bountiful harvest. For the past few days corn has made rapid strides. It is almost safe to predict a good corn crop, which is made by July and August's sun."

A NEEDLE'S TRAVELS.

The Poughkeepsie *Telegraph* says that a young lady of Cornwall, when a child of two years of age, ran a needle into her chest, and that the same needle, very much rusted, after remaining in her body sixteen years, came out a few days ago just above the ankle bone.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY, 22-FOOT house for sale or to rent, unfurnished, at a very low figure, in 43d st., east of and close to 5th av.

ALSO,

For sale, on a hundred-foot street, within 200 feet of 5th av., a 22-ft. house, four stories, stone front, for $34,000, furnished.

ALSO,

In 49th st., close to 5th av., a beautiful English basement house, 18 ft.; perfect order; admirably calculated for a doctor; between the Windsor and Buckingham Hotels. Further particulars of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

LARGE, COMPLETE BRICK MANSION, with elegant stable; view from grounds of Park, City, sound, and river never can be obstructed; new, first-class; Thomas, architect; Conover, mason; Dobbs, carpenter; all by day's work; wide halls; wide and easy stair-cases; large rooms, all connecting on first floor; brick partitions; said to be the most comfortable and convenient house in the City; will sell low; suited to invalids or elderly people; will take a smaller house. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 3,910.

TO BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME four-story brown-stone house, near Madison av. and 31st st., size 20x55x100 feet, and is in the best of order, having been overhauled by the owner at a large expense; new plumbing, roof, flagging, vaults, &c.; the interior elegantly fitted up by Herter; the owner has no further use for it, having purchased a larger house; terms liberal. Permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 34TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Park avs., at less than cost, a beautiful four-story brown-stone English basement house; very attractive; fitted up in superb style and in the most complete order; size, 19x60x100; handsome bay window in front; second story fine view. Will be sold very reasonably, as the owner has made other arrangements. Call on or send for permit to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY-BUILT, PLANNED, AND located full-sized, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st., V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON 38TH ST., JUST west of 5th av., a four-story brown-stone house, 23x58x100 feet; fine location; price, $38,000; rent, furnished, $3,600. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beatiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON HIGH AND VERY healthy ground, commanding fine views of the Tappan Zee, Haverstraw Bay, and the surrounding country, adjoining the residences of S. B. Schieffelin and Gen. Dodge, the beautiful property of S. H. Crook, Esq., containing about five and a half acres, all fully improved in lawn, flower-beds, fine trees, shrubbery, garden, &c.; improvements consist of brick dwelling-house, twelve rooms, gardener's cottage, two fine stables and carriage houses; gas in all the buildings; horses, carriages, furniture, &c., can be purchased with place if desired. This property will be sold at a great bargain and immediate possession given. Apply on the place or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA—A NEAT COTtage, with modern improvements, in good order, (possession given immediately,) on easy terms; situate on high ground, in first-class neighborhood, and convenient to horse and steam cars. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SHORE FRONT FARM, RIVERSIDE.—ONE hour from city; 40 acres, plain buildings, extensive river front; $5,000, bargain; others. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE.—PLAINFIELD, N. J., DWELLING-house and lot, 65 by 125; five minutes from depot; Cherry st., between 5th and 6th sts.; price, $7,500. E. J. SHAYLOR, No. 64 West 33d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—THE STORE, BACK ROOM, AND FRONT basement room at No. 127 Waverley place; rent $500 per annum; keys at Myar Mann's, fashionable tailor, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

HOTEL.—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ON 5TH AV. to rent, furnished; forty rooms. Apply to E. DIBRELL, No. 26 Beekman st.

TO LET—PORTER-HOUSE CORNER OF WASHington and 1st sts., Jersey City, opposite Lorillard's tobacco factory.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED TO LEASE OR purchase, a small low-priced farm with good facilities for shipping to New-York City. Address, stating fullest particulars and cash price, or no notice taken, Post Office Box No. 5,485, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—WITH AN AMERICAN PRIVATE FAMily, an unfurnished room, second floor, above 45th st.; west side preferred; highest reference. Address, with full particulars, TIMES, Box No. 312, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.
BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK.

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

FINANCIAL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

Northern Pacific
Railroad Company.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS.

The undersigned, Master Commissioners, specially appointed as such in an action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit and Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke and others are complainants and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, within the States and Territories in which they may be situate, all such of the lands and land grants conveyed in the mortgage or deed of trust in the bill of complaint in said action mentioned, as are situated on the completed portions of said road:

The times and places of such sales are as follows, that is to say:

At Tacoma, in Washington Territory, on the 15th day of September, 1875;

At St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of October, 1875;

At Fargo, in Dakota Territory, on the 21st day of October, 1875,

(unless such sales may be adjourned by the Master Commissioners under the power of adjournment given to them in said decree.) These sales will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said days, and be continued on each of the succeeding days until the whole of said lands and land grant shall be disposed of. Schedules of all the lands and land grants to be sold may be found and inspected at the offices of the land agents of the company, in the respective places mentioned above, at least two weeks before the date when such sales are hereby advertised to take place.

No lands will be sold by us which may have been disposed of by conversion of bonds into land; by any contract for sale thereof, which shall have been approved and countersigned by the Receiver appointed in this cause before the date of the sale as herein advertised; or otherwise by sale under orders of the court, before the date of sales advertised hereby.

The terms of the sales are as follows, that is to say:

The purchaser or purchasers shall pay to the undersigned as Master Commissioners at the time of sale the sum of five (5) per cent. in cash on the amount of the bid, such sum to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter or upon confirmation of such sale or sales by the court, the balance of the amount of such bid shall be paid in cash, provided, however that in the payment of such balance, first mortgage bonds, which have been sanctioned by the court, may be taken as cash; each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the decree in the above entitled action.

Said lands and land grants will be sold under the terms and conditions as above prescribed, in single sections or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder, in accordance with public resolution No. 41 of the Forty-first Congress of the United States, second session; and the privilege may, at the time of sale, be given to any person who shall bid off a single section or subdivision thereof, of taking at the same price any number of additional and adjoining sections or subdivisions, up to and including forty-nine, subject, however, to the right of the Master Commissioners to withhold such privilege, if they shall deem proper.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FREDERICK A. LANE, Solicitor and Counsel for Complainants.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
ON THE
KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY,
DUE 1904,
FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST, BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting held at Utica, N. Y., by the first mortgage bondholders, July 6, 1875, it was resolved that the Receivers should continue to pay the rental of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton, and Clinton and Rand branches until the reorganization. We deem the continuance of said leases of great importance.

Resolved, That the Receivers and Trustees take proceedings to protect our interests in the Western Extension of the Midland.

Resolved, That a Committee of Eight be appointed to prepare an address to circulate to the bondholders, recommending them to unite and support the Utica plan of reorganization.

It is expected that the decree will be made Aug. 4, 1875, and the road sold in November or December. We deem it of the utmost importance that you at once send in your bonds to A. D. Mather & Co., Bankers, Utica, N. Y. The full proceedings of the above meeting and the address, also the plan, can be had on application to A. D. Mather & Co., Bankers, Utica, N. Y.

The following committee was appointed: Edwin H. Risley, Utica, N. Y.; J. W. Cronklette, Little Falls, N. Y.; Thomas Ellis, Whitestown, N. Y.; L. A. Gray, Little Falls, N. Y.; W. A. Brayton, Newport, N. Y.; Stephen Hoxie, Leonardsville, N. Y.; William W. Pawling, Amsterdam, N. Y.; E. Smith Bairds, Unionville, Ohio.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY:

The entry of decree of foreclosure by the United States Circuit Court was deferred from the 13th inst. to August 4 next, at which time a decree will be entered. The undersigned have now actually deposited with them, to be used in purchasing the mortgaged premises, over $2,850,000 of First Mortgage Bonds, which is more than $1,000,000 over all other parties combined. The "Utica Plan" claim to have about $500,000; the "Opdyke Party" (J. E. Williams and others,) have about $1,250,000. The bondholders can at any time stop all seeming differences among themselves by at once sending their bonds to us in such numbers as to give us a large majority of the whole issue. Such of you as desire to do this, and greatly expedite your getting your own property into your own hands, will accomplish your wishes by at once sending your bonds to us. In addition to the $2,850,000 actually deposited with us, we represent, by written and verbal assents to our plan, we believe, more than $1,200,000 additional, making in the aggregate a clear majority of this mortgage. Any further information can be had on application to

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary, No. 25 William st.
C. H. JORDAN, HENRY AMY,
F. P. JAMES, EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
JOHN P. CROSBY,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

BUFFALO COUPONS,
Payable Aug. 1. at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, will be paid on presentation at the
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 WALL ST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALBANY, July 28, 1875.

OWING TO THE SUSPENSION OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., all bonds, coupons, and interest on registered stocks of this City will be paid hereafter by the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York. WM. N. S. SANDERS, Chamberlain.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 275 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE DRAFTS OF THE Bank of New South Wales and of the London Bank of Mexico and South America, limited, on their late agents, Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., are requested to present them for payment at the Agency of the Bank of British North America, No. 52 Wall st.

July 30, 1875. H. A. TUZO, Agent.

$5,000 WANTED AS FIRST MORTGAGE on desirable property about twelve miles from Peekskill, N. Y., worth over $16,000. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Previously to the OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON, will offer their LARGE STOCK of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS FABRICS
At PRICES MUCH LOWER than those of previous seasons.

Their lines of
BLACK, PLAIN, AND FANCY SILKS
Will be replenished with the
LATEST NOVELTIES
Of the PARIS AND LYONS MARKETS, in Color, Design, and Quality, embracing the brands of well-known excellence so favorably received past seasons.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS
Will also be offered in
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
CAMBRICS, AND CALICOES
In NEW PATTERNS and STANDARD COLORINGS.

ON THE 4TH AV. SIDE, CENTRE SECTION, they will offer a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
POPULAR DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for EARLY FALL WEAR, AT PRICES LOWER than similar qualities have been sold during the past ten years.

To close their assortment of LADIES'
READY-MADE SUMMER DRESSES,
They will offer
WHITE LAWN SUITS, from $3 50 each up.
PERCALE SUITS, from $4 50 each up.
LINEN SUITS, from $5 50 each up.
ECRU GUIPURE OVERSKIRTS AND BASQUES at $10, $11, and $12 each, worth $18, $20, and $26, with LACE TO MATCH.

MILLINERY.
LADIES' SEA-SIDE AND SHADE HATS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
UNTRIMMED CHIP, PANAMA, AND STRAW HATS AT LESS THAN HALF FORMER PRICES.

FANS, PARASOLS, AND
SUN UMBRELLAS,
Very choice and beautiful, at LOW PRICES.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S imported and domestic
HOISERY AND UNDERWEAR,
Including THE LATEST STYLES.

LONDON AND PARIS NOVELTIES in
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SCARFS, WINDSORS, CRAVATS,
SUSPENDERS, SHIRT BOSOMS, &c.
SILK, MERINO, AND GAUZE UNDERWEAR in all QUALITIES AND SIZES.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES in
CARPETS AND CARPETINGS,
UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE OF DESIGN AND COLOR.
FIVE-FRAME BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, WILTONS,
VELVETS, MOQUETTES, &c.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S
FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

WHITE AND LINEN GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING NOTIONS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY, RIBBONS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS, Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Toys, Dolls, Trimmings, Worsteds, House Furnishing, Keeping, and Ornamenting Goods.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND WOODEN WARE.
LA FORGE KID GLOVE, 2-BUTTON, 98c., warranted.
GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS SHOE, at $4 99.
Catalogues and samples sent free to any address.
Orders by mail attended to with special care.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV. N. Y.

DRESS-MAKING.

MME. LY SEAS, DURING THE DULL season, will make ladies' and children's dresses at greatly reduced prices; suits and patterns cut and basted. Address Mme. LY SEAS, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF RAILROAD.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, at Covington.—J. B. ALEXANDER et al., against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 548. And C. B. CHILDS & CO. against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 586½.—In consolidation.—By virtue of a decree rendered in the above-styled cases, I will, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1875, at about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in the City of Maysville, in the County of Mason, and State of Kentucky, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, that is, all that portion said railroad "lying and being and extending from its terminus in the said City of Maysville, to its terminus at or in the City of Paris, in the County of Bourbon, and State of Kentucky, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues, and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with or used in the using and operating of said railway or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, fencing, and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines, and tools, and all rents, reservations, and reversions, of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points which the said Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, owned or possessed at the date of the mortgage or deed of trust (mentioned in the pleadings) or did thereafter acquire either in law or equity, of every kind whatever, appurtenant thereto; also, all other like estates, structures, superstructures, and equipments, and matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to said railroad company, Northern Division, and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, which were thereafter acquired by the said railroad company, Northern Division, wherever situated and used or intended to be used, in the construction and operation of said railroad," together with all accessions thereto at the date of sale, and will be sold in "one entire parcel as an entirety," and upon the following terms, viz.: $25,000 cash in hand to be paid in the gold coin of the United States, as part payment, and to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of the sale. One-third of the balance in thirty days, and the remainder in equal instalments in six, twelve, and eighteen months from the day of sale; and for the deferred payments the purchaser must execute bonds with good security, bearing seven per cent. interest from date, and payable in the gold coin of the United States. And to better secure the payment of said bonds, a lien will be retained on said railroad and property, &c., to be sold.

Maysville is on the Ohio river, sixty-one miles above Cincinnati. The distance from Maysville to Paris is 49 6-10 miles, where the road connects with the Kentucky Central Railroad. The road owns at Maysville about six acres of ground, on which are the depot building, machine and blacksmith shops, and store-house. The principal machinery in the machine shop is one stationary engine of 25-horse power, one hydraulic press, one combined drill press, one engine lathe, 36-inch swing; one job lathe, 12-inch swing; one screw cutting machine, and one 6-foot planing machine, and the necessary tools for general work and repairs. The following intermediate stations on the road have depot houses, stock pens, &c., viz., Marshall, Helena, Johnson, Elizaville, Ewing, Cowan, Myers, Carlisle, and Millersburg, and beside these are several flag stations. The road owns the depot and depot grounds at Millersburg, Myers and Ewing stations, and about five acres of land at Millersburg, and about four and one-half acres at Paris, but at Paris the depot, water facilities, &c., are now rented from the Kentucky Central Railroad. There belong to the road three locomotives, two first-class and two second-class passenger-coaches, two express, baggage, and mail-coaches, nine box-frieght and twenty coal and flat cars, and also a number of hand and rubble-cars, and the ordinary track tools used in repairs, &c., &c.

For further information, see Hon. George H. Yeaman, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City; Messrs. Cleary & Scott, Attorneys, Covington, Ky.; or Mr. John T. Wilson, the present Receiver of the road, at Maysville, Ky.—July 24, 1875.

E. H. MURRAY,
United States Marshal, Kentucky District.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will receive claims and proofs thereof at his office, Boone Block, Covington, Ky., until the 25th day of August, 1875, which are proper to be paid out of moneys arising from above sale, as follows:

First—Costs of suit, including allowances to solicitors and counsel for the respective parties; compensation to Trustee, disbursements by complainants, Commissioners' fees, and costs of sale and conveyances.

Second—Taxes and liabilities incurred by Receiver, which may be sanctioned and ordered paid by the court.—Covington, Ky., July 15, 1875.

R. P. WHITAKER, Commissioner.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—ONE 18x36 second-hand Green's patent automatic cut off engine; also, one 18x36 slide valve; both in perfect order. Apply to TODD & RAFFERTY MACHINE COMPANY, No. 10 Barclay st. and Paterson, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL HIGH-stoop house in perfect order; water conveniences, range, and gas, including chandeliers; location very desirable; immediate possession. Address C. ARTHUR, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., OFFICES NO. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st., offers at reduced rentals, first-class furnished and unfurnished, houses; bargains.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

BUSINESS DONE BY ROADS CENTRING IN CHICAGO.

CHARACTER OF THE FREIGHT TRANSPORTED—INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The last issued number of the Chicago *Railroad Gazette* contains the following article on the railroads of Chicago:

"The railroads which carry produce to Chicago, extending northward, westward, and south-westward, have a somewhat similar traffic, in that their chief traffic eastward is agricultural produce of one kind or another, and their chief traffic westward lumber and merchandise for the farmers' use. Still, there are wider differences in the nature and the bulk of the traffic of the different roads; and in the comparison which we make below the extent and the nature of these differences may well be the most valuable lesson to be learned. Unfortunately the returns from the different lines come in for different fiscal years, and at widely separated periods. All of them have now closed a fiscal year since 1874, but the company with the largest mileage has not yet reported, and probably will not until near October, when the reports for the calendar year 1874 will be already old. On this account we prefer not to delay the comparison until that time, but rather make it now, using the North-western's report for 1873-4 when referring to it, but confining our attention chiefly to the railroads south of its line, from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to the Illinois Central inclusive, which occupy the south-western quadrant about Chicago. On this account also we will not have much to say of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which has but recently become a Chicago road, and still has its terminus at Milwaukee, thus differing from all the other roads named, which have no other lake terminus than Chicago.

There will be the less to regret in this omission, because the lines of the north-western quadrant from Chicago form in many respects a separate class, distinct in traffic and other circumstances from those further south. If, however, it were possible to treat in detail the separate lines of the different companies, we would include in this south-western quadrant the Chicago and Omaha line of the North-western, 490 miles of railroad extending nearly due west from Chicago, whose traffic staples are more like those of the Southern than those of the North-western lines.

These Northern lines, including all north of the parallel of Chicago, that is, all of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system except a little of the Western Union Railroad, and all of the Chicago and North-western except this 490 miles from Chicago to Omaha, are essentially wheat carriers, as we have often said. Nearly everywhere on these lines where there is any agriculture, the country produces the corn, oats, cattle, and hogs for its own consumption, but it exports comparative little of the latter products, and ships immense quantities of wheat, frequently sending to Chicago nearly as much as all other railroads together, and to Milwaukee as much as the total Chicago receipts. They have, too, on their more northerly lines, a lumber traffic directly from the mills, which none of the Southern lines have, and the North-western has one line with an immense iron-ore traffic. Moreover, except Iowa, they have no coal mines on their lines, as all the southern lines have, so that there is reason for making such a division between the railroads which carry produce to Chicago.

The northern group, until recently, was the system of a single company, the Chicago and North-western, which had and has three distinct lines entering Chicago, one from the North, one from the North-west, and one from the West. Within three years the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has sent down its connection from the North, and the Chicago and Pacific has just completed a line little north of west for eighty-eight miles.

The lines of this north-western quadrant are:

	Miles.
Chicago and North-western	1,9[illegible]3
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	1,3[illegible]9
Total	3,3[illegible]2

To these must be added the Chicago and Pacific, but recently completed to the Rock River at Byron, and too new to have a record. We may offset it by the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes in the south-western quadrant.

The group which we shall consider more particularly includes the following lines, having by their last reports the mileage given:

	Miles.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	1,264
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	974
Chicago and Alton	649
Illinois Central	1,107
Total	3,994

The Chicago, Danville and Vincennes belongs properly to this division; but it has published no reports that are full enough to make comparisons profitable, and, moreover, it is a short road with very few connections, and more important to Chicago as a coal-carrier than as a produce carrier.

Neither of these lists contains all the mileage which sends traffic to Chicago from the respective quarters. In the South-west, especially, there are several lines not distant from Chicago which serve largely or chiefly as feeders to Chicago Railroads—such as the Chicago and Iowa, the Chicago, Pekin and South-western, the Chicago and Paducah, &c., while to the north-west, as well as the south-west, there are many railroads west of the Mississippi which send a large part of their traffic to Chicago. This list is, then, quite imperfect, if considered as an enumeration of the channels by which Chicago traffic is carried; but it will nevertheless serve very well for the comparison of companies and systems with each other.

The report of the Chicago and North-western is for the year ending with May, and, as we have said, that for the last year will probably not be published for some time yet. On that account we give very few figures for the roads of the north-western quarter, those of the North-western being for the year ending with May, and those of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul for that ending with December, 1874.

	C. & N. W.	C., M. & St. P.
Mileage worked	1,960	1,399
Stock, per mile	$22,752	$19,781
Bonds, per mile	27,546	18,299
Stock and bonds, per mile	50,298	38,080
Earnings, per mile	8,091	6,400
Expenses, per mile	5,825	4,197
Percentage of expenses	71.97	66.0
Net earnings, per mile	$2,266	$2,203
Receipt—		
Per passenger-mile	3.14 cts.	3.35 cts.
Per ton-mile	2.22 cts.	2.38 cts.
Expense—		
Per passenger-mile	2.26 cts.	2.21 cts.
Per ton-mile	1.60 cts.	1.57 cts.
Traffic per mile of road—		
Passenger-miles	74,750	41,644
Ton-miles	317,405	185,250

These two roads are competitors for a large part of their traffic. In the reports of the amount of traffic what are called the "proprietary roads" of the Chicago and North-western, most of which are unprofitable, are not included. This will account partly for the much greater average bulk of traffic on the North-western's lines, as shown in the figures for passenger-miles and ton-miles per mile of road, though the St. Paul has no lines with traffic so heavy as that of much of the North-western's roads in Illinois.

With regard to the prices received for work and the cost of doing it, there is wonderfully little difference.

The companies of the south-western quadrant, with the exception of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, whose fiscal year ends with March, report for the calendar year, and our figures in all cases are from the reports for the year last past.

First, we report as to their capital accounts:

	C., B. & Q.	C., R. I. & P.	C. & A.	Ill. Cen.
Mileage worked	1,264	974	649	1,107
Stock per mile	$21,078	$39,829	$34,34[illegible]	$41,018
Bonds per mile	21,6[illegible]6	14,[illegible]38	20,052	7,072
St'k & bds per mile	42,744	54,167	54 394	48,090

We confess that this statement is apt to be misleading. All of these companies work a considerable mileage which they do not own; and though we have divided the amount of stock and debts by the mileage owned, this does not cover the case, for in almost every case the companies have large proprietary rights in the leased lines, gained by expenditures upon improvements, &c. How far this may affect the capital account is seen by the last Chicago and Alton report, which gives the total amount of stock and bonds per mile, after deducting the expenditures actually made on property not directly attached to the mileage earned by the company, as only $40,878 per mile—nearly a quarter less than shown above. However, as the figures stand, the showing is a very good one, all the roads being very good ones, with heavy equipment, abundant sidings, much steel in the tracks, and three of them with a considerable mileage of double track. Only one, it is seen, has a funded debt greater than its share capital, and this one's debt is a very light burden, the interest on which is less than two-fifths of the road's net earnings.

As regards traffic, we have the following figures:

	C., B. & Q.	C. R. I. & P.	C. & A.	Ill. Cen.
Train mileage:				
Pass'er	8,127,817	1,020,010	1,190,588	1,383,895
Freight		3,540,287	1,958,455	2,929,510
Carried 1 mile:				
Pass'rs	65,356,325	54,804,212	....	51,115,268
Tons of freight	445,686,220	287,913,578	....	273,559,253
Per mile of road:				
Pass'rs	67,529	81,163	....	46,174
Tons	352,600	427,171	....	247,117

For the mileage covered by the reports, the statements of passengers carried one mile and tons of freight carried one mile per mile of road, as shown in the last two lines, is a perfect comparison of the bulks of traffic. The figures for the Chicago & Alton are wanting unfortunately, the report making no statement of passenger and tonnage mileage, the Rock Island road, it appears, having 29 per cent. more freight, and 21 per cent. more freight than the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Doubtless if the traffic of the Rock Island's leased line, the Chicago & South-western, were included in the report of its traffic, its average would be considerably reduced.

Now, as to earnings and expenses per mile and per unit of traffic, we find the following:

	C., B. & Q.	C., R. I. & P.	C. & A.	Ill. Cen.
Per mile of road—				
Earnings	$9,213	$10,954	$7,897	$7,175
Expenses	5,159	5,717	4,470	3,638
Net earnings	4,054	5,237	3,427	3,537
Per passenger mile—	Cents.	Cents.		Cents.
Earnings	3.009	3.061	....	3.285
Expenses	1.685	1.598	....	1.665
Profit	1.324	1.463	....	1.620
Per ton-mile—				
Earnings	1.900	1.920	....	2.080
Expenses	1.064	1.002	....	1.055
Profit	0.836	0.918	....	1.025
	₱ Cent.	₱ Cent.	₱ Cent.	₱ Cent.
Prop'rtn of expenses	55.93	52.19	56.60	50.70

Here we see earnings and expenses varying considerably, the highest being one-half greater than the lowest, but in receipts and expenses per ton per mile, there is very little difference. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy had the lowest passenger rate, but that of the Illinois Central, the highest, was but nine per cent. higher; so the Burlington Road had the lowest freight rate, but the Rock Island's was but one per cent., and the Illinois Central's but eight per cent. higher. In expenses per unit of traffic the differences are still less; the Rock Island's were the lowest, but the highest were but five per cent. more both on passenger and freight expenses. The variations in the percentages of working expenses, therefore, are due more to the differences in rates received than to the cost of doing the work, and the three roads reporting average receipts per unit of traffic had extraordinary uniformity in the cost of doing the same amount of work.

There are many other comparisons of this kind which it would be interesting to make, but this must do for the present."

THE DENISON CASE.

THE STATUTE UNDER WHICH THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION ACTED.

From the Albany Argus, July 31.

The section of the statute under which the Canal Commission acted in committing Henry D. Denison for contempt in refusing to produce his books and papers before them, reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Either of the Commissioners appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed to investigate the affairs of the canals of this State, in pursuance of a joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1875, shall have power to issue subpœnas requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers before such commission. Such subpœnas may be served within this State by any person, and must be served by any Sheriff or Constable when thereto required. In consequence of the failure of any witness so subpœnaed to obey such subpœna, the Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have the power to issue an attachment to the Sheriff of the county requiring him to attach the body of the witness and bring him before such commission, and the like proceedings shall thereupon be had as if such commission was a court of record, and such witness had been duly subpœnaed to attend before it. False swearing before such commission shall be deemed to be perjury.

To the ordinary mind, untrained in the perverse technicalities of law, this provision seems clearly to authorize the Commissioners "to issue subpœnas requiring * * * the production of books and papers;" and in the event of failure to obey the subpena, "to issue an attachment to the Sheriff of the county requiring him to attach the body of the witness and bring him before such commission;" and when thus produced "the like proceedings shall thereupon be had as if such commission was a court of record, and such witness had been duly supœnead to attend before it." But Judge Learned says that when the body of the witness is produced as required, "the like proceedings" cannot "be had as if such commission was a court of record," for the reason that the law fails to authorize it!

Now, all this may be true; but we would like to hear from the General Term on the subject before accepting as sound law an interpretation which holds that when the Legislature says a certain proceeding shall be had, it really says a certain proceeding shall not be had.

There may be a hidden defect here, which utterly neutralizes and annuls the force of the words "the like proceedings shall thereupon be had;" but if so it ought to be brought clearly to light. Justice Learned honestly thinks he has discovered it; but it will do no harm to ascertain from the General Term whether they concur in this wonderful judicial annihilation of the meaning of ordinary English language. By all means let us know by what legal transmutation "shall" becomes transformed into "shall not."

CRICKET.

A TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA IN SEPTEMBER.

A British officers' cricketing team and another team from Canada are to compete with Philadelphia cricketers in a tournament at the Germantown Cricket Grounds in September next, it being a return tourney for the Halifax tournament of last year, in which the Philadelphia "twelve" came off champions. The particulars are given by the Philadelphia *Ledger*: "It is expected that both the visiting teams will be much stronger than those who played at Halifax, while the Philadelphia team will be strengthened by several first-class players who were unable to leave home on that occasion. The British officers' team will be captained by Capt. N. W. Wallace, of the Sixtieth Regiment Royal Rifles, now stationed at Halifax, and it is understood that it will include selections not only from the British Army and Navy on the Halifax, Bermuda, and West India stations, but also from England. The Canadian team is to be captained by Rev. Thomas D. Phillips, of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, Ottawa—a clergyman of the English Church, whose clerical and educational duties do not prevent his encouraging the exercise of cricket. At a 'cricket week' recently held in Ottawa all the prominent cricket clubs of the Dominion were represented, and arrangements were perfected to send the best twelve cricketers in Canada to compete in the Philadelphia tournament. With a view to securing the best selection, the Ottawa Club has arranged to make forthwith an extended cricketing tour throughout Canada, playing matches with all the principal clubs from Ottawa to London, and Detroit, Mich., participating on the way in a 'cricket week' at Toronto. A number of the most prominent Canadian cricketers have already accepted their appointment, and the remainder of the twelve will be chosen on the conclusion of the tour. Cricket thrives in Canada, there being about 150 regularly organized clubs throughout the Dominion; and it is held in great favor, particularly in Ottawa, under the patronage of the Governor General, who has appropriated for a cricket ground a beautiful lawn of eleven acres in front of his residence, where he himself frequently enters the lists. The Philadelphia twelve will be a picked team of American-born cricketers, selected from our principal city clubs, and will include, of course, the well-known amateurs who exhibited such great skill last year at Halifax. As soon as the final selection has been made, a series of practice matches will be arranged. The tournament games will be so arranged that each team shall play two-days' matches with each of the other teams, with a probable final match between the winning team and all comers. The tournament will open Sept. 13 and close Sept. 21. The prizes will consist of handsome silver cups and emblematic gold bats, besides regulation cricket bats for superior individual play."

COOL IMPUDENCE.

A gentleman in Cleveland, Ohio, had the misfortune to lose his only child recently, and not many days after the notice of its death appeared in the local newspapers he received by mail from Philadelphia a roll containing a card with the name, age, and date of death of his child printed in the centre, and having in the upper part of the card an oval space, and in the lower part a couple of obituary verses. Accompanying the card was the following impertinent circular:

The recepient of this will recognize at once a memorial to a dear departed, something that in years to come will be looked upon with a gentle reminder of the happy days prior to the call of Him who rules all things. It cannot be expected that the inclosed can be distributed gratis, therefore the price is placed at fifty cents. Inclosed please find an envelope to our address; fold the amount in a piece of paper, mention the name, and mail it. Should you wish more than one copy, please inclose twenty-five cents for each additional one, giving the name and date of death of the deceased, and we will forward by mail. If you should not have a photograph of the deceased, hair or flowers can be inserted in the oval with very good result. To insert a photograph cut out the blank space inside the oval, and fasten the photograph on the back of the memorial, so that the picture shall appear exactly in the centre of the oval. Should you not desire to retain the card, please return to us, but before doing so, please take in consideration our expense of time in getting up the form, material, mailing, &c.

REPUDIATION IN VIRGINIA.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* expresses the honest belief that by straightforward dealing the Old Dominion will be able to pay the interest on its share of the outstanding debt of the State, and will be in a condition after a while—if it does not adopt a policy that would repel honest immigrants, cause capital to shun investment, and drive her best citizens away—to pay every dollar of her bonded debt, and to be one of the most wealthy and prosperous States in the Union. But, it says, "We have certain infallible signs, (portentous, they might be, if regard for honor and good faith were not predominant in the Virginian character,) that 'the 'puderators,' as they were called in derision in the last General Assembly, are insidiously at work to undermine the morals of the people on the question of the State's indebtedness—with the intent to make this an issue in the coming election. Demagogues of very small calibre who would like to get into the Legislature, and do not exactly see how they can reach that eminence through their own unaided merits, are willing to debauch the people and lower the old standard of 'honesty and capacity' to bring the prize within their reach. In other words, they would, like trading politicians generally, make merchandise of the public virtue—having none of their own to trade upon—and barter the integrity and good name of a gaand old Commonwealth to get office."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES—RIFLE PRACTICE.

Second Lieut. William A. G. Hooton, of Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment, has resigned.

The Old Guard of the Twelfth Regiment held its annual meeting at Knickerbocker Cottage last Wednesday evening.

Frederick Burghard has been appointed Quartermaster, and Albert Roberts Commissary of Subsistence in the Ninety-sixth Regiment.

The "C. B. Mitchell Guard," Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, held its annual picnic at Lion Park last Monday. Lovell's band was in attendance, and a very pleasant time was enjoyed.

A court-martial for the trial of offenses and delinquencies in the Twenty-second Regiment will convene at the armory on Monday, Aug. 23, at 8 P. M. Detail for the court, Capt. Charles D. Topping.

The First Division Court-martial convened at the "rendezvous," last Thursday evening, Col. J. H. Budke presiding. The session was prolonged until after 12 o'clock in trying delinquents in the Separate Troop Cavalry.

First Lieut. Paul Bauer, of the Fifth Regiment, has tendered his resignation. This command will hold its annual picnic and Summer-night's festival at Jones' Woods' Colosseum, foot of Sixty-sixth street, East River, to-morrow evening.

The several companies in the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. H. E. Roehr commanding, will hereafter occupy the following positions in the order named: Companies H, C, F, and E on the right, and companies B, A, D, and G on the left of line. Quartermaster H. B. Schearman, of this command, has resigned.

The "Thuringians and Saxons" will hold their first grand "volks-fest," or festival, at Harlem River Park, corner of Second avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, on Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 9 and 10. Col. Frederick Unbekant, of the Eleventh Regiment, is the President of this society, and Lieut. Col. Sussmann, of the same command, is Secretary and Treasurer. The Eleventh Regiment will participate in the festivities.

John Hamilton Turner, a member of the Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Corps, died suddenly at Lake Oscawana on Tuesday, the 20th inst. He was a member of both the Alumni of the Free Academy and the Columbia College Law School. Both of these societies were represented at his funeral last Tuesday, which was held at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventh avenue.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment it was decided to parade on the return of the American Team. The following officers were appointed to act as a committee to co-operate with the Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club; Capt. McGowan, Capt. Coleman, and Adjt. Duffy. The resignation of First Lieut. Dennis Dowling has been forwarded to general head-quarters.

The President of the Gardes Lafayette, in a communication, states that his command "has taken no action to join the Fifty-fifth regiment." As a company, perhaps not; but, individually, quite a number have signified their intention to join the Fifty-fifth, and the Adjutant of the Gardes Lafayette has already been elected Captain of a company in that regiment, if we may accept the authority of Adjt. Jackson, of the Fifty-fifth for the statement.

Dr. James L. Farley, Surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, recently suggested to the State authorities the propriety of having a hospital knapsack at Creedmoor for the use of the surgeons attending the troops while practicing at the targets. He has received a letter of thanks for the suggestion, and was informed that it would be attended to. The knapsack has not yet made its appearance, however; meanwhile two men were shot in the hand during the practice last Friday, and the surgeon in charge appeared to be more frightened than the wounded parties.

Lieut. Henry S. Bidwell, of company G, Seventh Regiment, was buried with military honors last Thursday by his former comrades, accompanied by the Veterans of the National Guard, of which he was an honored member. Isaac F. Ludlam, a private in Company K of the same regiment, died on Saturday, the 24th inst., aged twenty-eight years. The members of his late company, under command of Capt. Lentilhon, and the Nassau Boat Club, of which he was a member, attended his funeral in a body at the South Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, last Monday.

Upon the recommendation of Inspector General Woodward the First Battalion Infantry, Third Brigade, and Sixth Regiment Infantry, Second Brigade, have been ordered to disband. Gen. Vilmar had ordered an election for Colonel in the Sixth Regiment, which will not now take place, and it is understood that Lieut. Col. Van Wyck, at present in command of the Sixth, will be appointed on the Second Brigade staff. A number of men in the regiment had already made arrangements to complete their terms of service by re-enlisting in the Fifty-fifth Regiment. The better class of men in the First Battalion are preparing to re-enlist in the Ninth Regiment. A new company will be formed from two companies of the First Battalion, the particulars of which have already been published in this column.

At First Division Head-quarters the acceptance has been received of the resignations and full discharge of Capt. J. C. F. Deecken, Fifth Regiment; Capt. Bird W. Spencer, Ninth Regiment; Quartermaster R. A. Robbins, Twenty-second Regiment; Major T. L. Raymond, Seventy-first Regiment; Col. F. W. Sterry, Sixth Regiment; and Capt. S. Merinsky, Fifty-fifth Regiment. Commissions have been received for W. H. Buttner, Chaplain of the Fifth Regiment; and Major H. L. Timken, as Commissary of Subsistence of the same command; Second Lieut. Thomas Griffin, Ninth Regiment; Second Lieut. E. Bolemus, Eleventh Regiment; Quartermaster T. H. Cullen, and Adj. John Waydell, Twenty-second Regiment; and First Lieut. S. E. Perry, Seventy-first Regiment. The commissions have been vacated of Surgeon Valentine Schreimer, First Lieut. Henry C. Bertrandt, and Second Lieut. Charles H. Meyer, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment; and First Lieut. John C. Millard, Ninth Regiment.

The programme for Creedmoor during the the present month includes the following matches: The Crouch bull's-eye badge, open only to the American Rifle Club, next Saturday, at 11 A. M.; *Turf, Field and Farm* Challenge badge, open to all members of the National Rifle Association, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2:30 P. M.; Luther badge, open only to the Amateur Rifle Club, on Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2:30 P. M.; Remington diamond badge, open to all members of the National Rifle Association, on Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M. These are the principal matches, besides which the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club will shoot for the "shells" on the 7th and 21st inst., at 3 P. M., and for the "rifles" on the 9th and 23d inst., at the same hour. The Eighth Regiment Rifle Club will compete for a valuable field glass presented by Lieut. F. W. Hofell, on Tuesday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M. The Irish-American Rifle Club will have a match during the latter part of the month, but the exact date has not yet been determined.

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. J. G. Story commanding, held two competitions last Tuesday for the "Kellogg" badge. Lieut. G. H. Earle was the successful competitor in both instances, his final score being thirty-eight, out of a possible fifty points. The several companies in this regiment will practice by detachments at Creedmoor as follows: Companies A and C, Thursday, Aug. 5; K and D, Thursday, Aug. 12; and B and G, Thursday, Aug. 19. Companies E and F practiced last Thursday. The field and staff officers will contest for the regimental gold medal, at present in the possession of Corp. J. H. Stearns, of Company E, on Thursday, the 26th inst. At a recent meeting of the Veteran Association of this command it was decided to offer for competition a gold medal valued at $50, to be presented to the member of the regimental team making the best score in the Second Division match at the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association.

The Separate Troop Cavalry Rifle Club held its first competition for a gold badge last Wednesday. The troop "astonished the natives" by making their appearance before 7 o'clock A. M., and immediately commenced practice, concluding at 11 o'clock. The ranges covered were at 100 and 150, and 250 and 300 yards; weapons, regulation carbines; five scoring shots. During the contest at 250 yards a heavy shower of rain fell, which caused some inconvenience but no delay. The best scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

Names.	250 Yards.					T'l.	300 Yards.					T'l.	G'd T'l.
Lieut. M. Heldt	3	3	5	5	4	20	2	5	3	2	2	14	34
Corp. J. Felton	3	2	4	5	3	17	2	5	3	2	2	14	31
Private J. Weggold	5	3	3	2	3	16	4	2	4	3	2	15	31
Major George Aery	2	3	4	4	3	16	2	5	2	2	2	13	29
Capt. Karl Klein	4	4	3	4	2	17	2	3	2	0	3	10	27
Private J. Klein	2	3	4	2	4	15	2	2	2	2	3	11	26
Surg. C. A. Nagel	3	3	4	3	2	15	3	2	4	0	2	11	26
C. Sergt. Schwerdt	5	3	3	2	0	13	3	3	2	2	3	13	26
Private C. Stocky	0	2	3	5	5	15	0	3	3	0	4	10	25
Private G. Epple	3	2	2	4	2	13	2	4	2	0	3	11	24
Q. M. E. Miller	2	3	4	2	2	13	3	2	4	0	2	11	24
Private P. Merckel	2	2	3	4	3	14	2	0	2	4	0	8	22
Private F. Becker	2	4	0	3	4	13	0	3	2	0	2	7	20
Private A. Werner	2	3	0	3	2	10	3	3	0	3	0	9	19

The vexed question as to whether there can be a Commissary of Subsistence and an assistant in the same regiment or not has been determined by Assistant Adjt. Gen. Taylor in a recent letter to Col. Edward Gilon, commanding the Fifty-fifth Regiment. He says: "It is not proposed that there shall be an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence and Commissary of Subsistence in the same regiment. When the Military Code of 1870 was passed there was inadvertently omitted in the regular staff organization a Commissary of Subsistence. To supply this omission an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence was assigned to each of the various organizations on the recommendation of the Commissary of Subsistence General. By the amendments to the Code passed last Winter a Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of First Lieutenant, was provided for each regiment, thus removing the necessity for an Assistant Commissary. Those now holding the latter office may do so until they resign, or during the pleasure of the Commander in Chief. The intention of section 33 of the Code as it now reads is to provide a Commissary of Subsistence for each regiment and battalion, and in case of emergency a Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain in the department of the Commissary of Subsistence General."

An election will be held at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment next Wednesday, at 8 P. M., to fill the offices of Lieutenant Colonel and Major in the Seventy-first Regiment made vacant by the resignation of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Lockwood and Major T. L. Raymond. Col. Vose has issued a second circular to his command formally notifying them, in advance of orders, that the encampment will assuredly take place, beginning on Monday, Aug. 23, as he has failed to secure the grounds a week earlier owing to its being already engaged for that period. As the success of the encampment depends in a great measure upon individual exertion, Col. Vose appeals to his men to make every sacrifice to accompany the regiment upon "a tour of duty," which will not only be instructive, but will afford much healthful recreation. The regiment has decided not to wear their bear-skin hats during the encampment, but will wear shakos and pompons. The latter will be provided by the officers. The bear-skin hats will probably be shipped direct to the beach. It has been suggested that the regiment might wear the bear-skin hats, carrying the shakos in the crowns of the former. About 320 men have already reported for the trip, and there is no doubt that the number will reach 400 or 500 men. Capt. Stephen Curtis, of Company B, has been granted leave of absence for four months.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, will hold its annual picnic at East River Park on Monday, Sept. 20. Capt. Charles F. Baldenecker, formerly of Company E in this command, has been elected Captain of Company G in the same regiment. Capt. Baldenecker enlisted as a private in Company C in 1869, and was soon afterward elected First Lieutenant. The following year he was elected Captain of Company E, which he accepted, but resigned in 1871, as he was going to Europe and his return was uncertain. Since his recent election to the command of Company G he has recruited twelve men, and is entitled to the prize offered by the veterans of the regiment, but has magnanimously waived his claim in favor of some officer who has had more difficulty in accomplishing this object. The Veteran Association of this command held a committee meeting last Thursday evening, when they adopted the "McClellan" cap, to be worn with their uniform. It was also resolved to present to the Captain who enlists the greatest number of men a cash prize of $50. Capt. Charles Groté, of Company B, died last Thursday, aged fifty years. He had been in the service eighteen years, and had commanded Company B for five years. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 2 Henry street, to-day at 2 P. M. The Board of Officers of the regiment and his former company will attend in full uniform, accompanied by the regimental band, and the remains will be interred with military honors.

A YACHT VOYAGE.

THE TRIP OF THE EFFORT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The St. John (Newfoundland) *Telegraph* gives a detailed account of the perilous journey of the yacht Effort, 159 tons, which arrived at that port early on Saturday afternoon, July 17, having crossed the Atlantic Ocean from east to west. It says:

"At 5 A. M. May 29 the vessel left Fleetwood, England, find had fair winds up to the 2d of June, when she passed Fastnet, Cape Clear. Westerly winds accompanied with heavy weather prevailed until June 5, when, at midnight, a heavy gale sprang up from the south, accompanied with thick weather and rain. The wind gradually hauled round to west by north, and the vessel had to buffet against a heavy cross sea that continued up to the next day. During all this she behaved nobly and did not ship a sea. Violent squalls on the following day necessitated the vessel lying to with nothing but the main staysail. This kind of weather lasted for a few hours, and then westerly and north-westerly winds prevailed. Up to June 17 the direction of the wind remained about the same. On that day the first land was sighted, it being the island of Carvo. Nine days later the craft was caught in a gale, and for twenty-four hours the crew had thick weather with a heavy cross sea. A small fish, something like a hake, was found on the deck when the storm abated its violence. June 30, on getting near the banks of Newfoundland, they had what might be termed their only fair winds since passing Fastnet rock, changing from their usual direction to east-south-east and south-south-east. 'Since that,' remarked the Captain, 'we have had plenty of fog.' Several vessels were sighted during the way, and the Captain asked to be reported in London. On the 5th July, when well in toward Cape Sable, the master saw a brig, and desired to communicate with her, but those on board bore away. The fog continued the remainder of the passage, and the crew were obliged to take soundings continually. The only place touched was St. Mary's Bay, where the Captain procured some eggs. The voyage lasted forty-nine days, and was remarkable for squally weather.

This yacht, or diminutive steamer, is 53 feet in length, 10 feet wide, 6½ feet deep, and is fitted with two engines of six-horse power, working on the screw shaft diagonally from either side. She is schooner-rigged, with square foresail, but was originally a sloop, and has one deck. She was constructed by Edward Kerr, in 1868, at Greenock. The cabin and engine-room extends nearly the whole length of the vessel. The outside planking is of pitch pine and the timbers oak.

The Effort was brought out under sail, her screw being unshipped; there was no chronometer on board during the voyage, but her position was ascertained by lunar observations, a thing seldom done. Her steering apparatus consisted of a tiller, and so well did the vessel behave that those at the wheel found no difficulty in managing her. Beneath the floor is iron ballast, and the funnel and bags filled with rock ballast are placed in the cabin. The adventurous voyagers were four in number. Their names are: Hugh Hesketh, Captain; John Lightbody, mate; Thomas Hesketh, fourteen years of age; William Hesketh, twelve years. The crew were supplemented by a cat, and not by seven dogs, as was popularly reported.

During the passage of forty-nine days the yacht was subjected, as can be inferred from the above, to all sorts of weather, and does not appear the worse for it. In stormy weather she behaved better than in an ordinary chop, when she would jump about considerably. Her highest rate of speed was six knots an hour. The Captain, who has held his certificate of master for eight years, says during the voyage he experienced rougher weather than he ever before met with."

INCREASED FARES IN THE CARS UNLAWFUL.

The Philadelphia *Herald* gives the following account of a suit against a railroad of more than local interest: "Mr. Leopold Moore, Germantown, is not willing to submit to what he considers an imposition. Mrs. Moore, on the day after which her commutation ticket on the railroad expired, applied for a ticket at the Germantown office, when she was informed that she must get it at the company's office at Ninth and Green streets. Mrs. Moore took the cars for the city, and objected to paying her fare on the ground that the company should not require her to pay fare while on her way for tickets which should be kept on sale at all their offices. The conductor required her to pay her fare or leave the cars, and in addition collected five cents, the penalty for not purchasing a ticket at the office. Mr. Moore brought suit against the company, before Magistrate Krickbaum, for the recovery of the twenty-three cents thus paid under compulsion. The Magistrate, after holding the case under advisement for several days, has now given a decision sustaining the company in all the points with one exception, and that is in reference to the overcharge of five cents as a penalty for not purchasing a ticket before entering the cars. Upon this point he says: 'Whenever the Supreme Court decides, I shall bow to their decision. But so long as it is an open question I shall decide that the company cannot, "to save the time of their conductors," or for any other reason best known to themselves, exact penalties over the regular fare of persons compelled to travel over their road. I therefore enter judgment against the defendant for five cents, the amount collected by their conductor from Mrs. Moore on July 1, 1875, over and above the regular fare, and costs of suit.' It is understood that this will not be the end of the case, but that the company will test the matter in the higher courts."

STEPPING-STONES AS STUMBLING-BLOCKS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* inquires: "Is there any real use now-a-days for the stone carriage-steps that are sprinkled along the pavements of some of our principal thoroughfares? There was a time years ago when all carriages were set high up on the running gear, and when the folding and falling steps attached to the carriages were quite awkward contrivances, and at *that* time the stone steps on the edges of the sidewalks might have served a useful purpose. But they have outlived their day of real utility. Except, perhaps, on some of the less crowded streets devoted to private residences they are for the most part but so many obstructions. They are stumbling-blocks in the dusk of the evening. People are continually getting tripped up on them, and a few nights ago an elderly man got a bad fall. While working his way through Chestnut street he stumbled over a carriage-step he could not see, and this one was set at a point, too, where the already insufficient sidewalk of that street is the narrowest."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 West. Union..... 83⅞
600 do........ 83¾
400 do........ 83⅝
400 do........ 83½
100 do........ 83⅝
1300 do........ 83¾
8 Pacific R. of Mo.. 43
500 Pacific Mail...... 40¾
200 do........ 40⅞
900 do........ 40¾
500 do........ 40⅝
1000 do........ 40½
100 do........ 40⅛
200 do........ 40¼
100 do......s3. 40¼
700 do........ 40⅜
1100 do........ 40½
400 do......s3. 40⅜
200 Tol. & Wabash... 6
11 do........ 6⅜
100 do........ 5⅞
100 do........ 5¾
700 North-western.... 42⅜
500 do......s3. 42¼
300 do......b3. 42⅜
1000 do........ 42¼
100 do......c. 42⅜
400 do......s3. 42¼
100 North-west. Pf... 55½
100 Lake Shore.....c. 62⅛
600 do........ 62⅛
100 do........ 62¼
100 do........ 62⅛
600 do......s3. 62
25 do........ 62⅜
100 do......c. 62
200 do........ 61⅞
200 do........ 61¾
300 do......c. 61¾
100 do........ 61⅞
300 do........ 62
100 do......c. 62
100 do......c. 61⅞
300 do........ 61⅞
100 do......s3. 61¾
300 Ohio & Miss...... 21¾
200 do........ 21⅝
100 do......c. 21⅝
400 do........ 21½
900 do........ 21⅜
200 do......s30. 21¼
200 do......s3. 21⅜
20 do........ 21⅝
50 do........ 21½
100 do......s10. 21¼
600 Rock Island......105½
200 St. Paul......s3. 36⅝
400 do......b3. 36¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$7,000 U.S.5s 10-40C.116¾
22,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.116
$50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.122

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, '77...101
3,000 Tenn. 6s, o.d.. 50½
10,000 M. & St. P.1st, La C. Div. 94⅛
1,000 M. & St.P. 1st. Consol.... 78¾
5,000 C. & N. W.Con. Coup. G. bs... 86⅜
58,000 do........ 86½
5,000 Erie 3d.......100
1,000 Erie 4th....... 97
9,000 Erie 5th...... 96
52,000 M. & E. 1st, Con.....b. c.104
2,000 Mich. So. 2d..102⅜
5,000 L. S. C. R. 2d. 95
4,000 Cen. Pac.G.bs.100⅞
9,000 Ohio&Miss.2d. 75
3,000 do........ 74½
5,000 C. P. 1st, San Joa. Br....... 91
6,000 Pac. 7s, G'td by St. of Mo..101
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st...101⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 95¾
5,000 do........ 95⅝
10,000 do........ 95½
9,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 50½
4,000 Gt.W'n1st,'88. 82
3,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 55
34,000 D.&H.C.7s,'94.107⅜
200 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 83⅝
900 do......s3. 83½
300 do......c. 83½
300 do........ 83⅝
700 do........ 83½
100 do........ 83⅝
100 do........ 83¼
40 do......s3. 83
800 do........ 83
200 do........ 83⅛
200 do......s3. 83
200 do......c. 83
100 do........ 83⅛
600 do........ 83¼
500 do........ 83⅜
100 do......c. 83⅜
100 do......b3. 83½
100 do........ 83⅜
400 do........ 83¼
30 D. & H. Can.b. c.120
15 do........119¾
500 Pacific Mail..b. c. 40⅜
100 do......s3. 40⅜
300 do......s3. 40¼
100 do........ 40¼
800 do......s3. 40⅛
200 do........ 40⅛
100 do........ 40¼
100 do......s3. 40¼
300 do........ 40⅛
500 do......s3. 40
900 do........ 40
600 do........ 39⅞
1800 do........ 39¾
400 do........ 39⅝
900 do........ 39½
200 do........ 39⅜
2300 do........ 39¼
300 do........ 39½
200 do........ 39¼
100 do......s10. 39
100 do........ 39⅜
100 N. Y. C.& H.b.c.c.104
100 At. & P. Tel.b. c. 20¼
250 do........ 20
20 do........ 19⅞
200 Harlem...b. c.b3.135
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 64½
1000 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 61⅞
600 do......b3. 62
1450 do........ 62
100 do......c. 62
200 do......c. 61⅞
400 do......s3. 61⅞
400 do......s3. 61¾
1000 do........ 61¾
100 do........ 61⅝
3700 do......s3. 61½
100 Un. Pacific.b. c.c. 73½
50 do........ 73¾
100 do........ 73¼
20 Cl. & P. G'td.b. c. 91½
100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.105⅜
200 O. & M....b. c.s3. 21¼
100 do........ 21¼
400 do........ 21½
400 do........ 21
200 do........ 20⅞
600 do......s3. 20⅞
2400 do........ 21
50 do........ 21¼
600 do........ 20⅞
500 do........ 20¾
500 do........ 20⅝
1000 do........ 20½
300 do........ 20⅜
300 do........ 20¼
100 do........ 20⅛
800 do........ 20
100 do........ 19⅞
300 do........ 19¾
300 do........ 19⅞
1100 do........ 19⅝
600 do........ 19½
200 do........ 19⅜
400 do........ 19½
1200 do........ 19¾
800 do........ 19⅝
200 do........ 19¾
300 do........ 19⅜
50 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 4¼
25 do........ 4½
100 C. & N. W....b. c. 42⅜
200 do......s3. 42¼
200 do......s3. 42⅛
100 do........ 42⅛
400 do......s3. 42
200 do........ 42
400 do........ 41⅞
800 do........ 41¾
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 55⅝
100 do........ 55½
60 Chi., M. & St. P... 36⅞
100 do.....b. c. 36⅝
500 do......s3. 36½
300 T., W. & W...b. c. 5¾
100 Chi. & Alton.....104⅞
200 Pac. of Mo..b. c. 48½
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 14⅞
200 do......s3. 14¾
100 do........ 14¾
300 do......c. 14⅝
100 Mar. Pf., a. p.b. c. 12⅞
100 do........ 12¾
200 Canton Co...b. c.. 55

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

16 Ninth Nat. Bank. 80
25 Del. & Hudson...119¾
500 Pacific Mail...... 39¼
600 do......s3. 39⅛
100 do........ 39¼
300 do........ 39⅜
600 do........ 39½
300 Western Union.... 83⅛
1400 do........ 83
800 do........ 82⅞
1100 do........ 82¾
300 do........ 82⅝
400 do........ 82½
800 do........ 82⅝
800 do........ 82¾
200 do......c. 82⅝
1700 do........ 82½
200 do........ 82⅜
1400 do........ 82¼
200 do......s3. 82⅛
700 do........ 82⅜
400 do......s3. 82¼
100 do......b3. 82⅜
700 do........ 82½
400 do........ 82¾
100 do......s3. 82½
100 do........ 82⅜
500 do........ 82½
100 Han. & St. Jo..s3. 24¾
100 At. & Pac. Pref... 13¼
100 do........ 13⅛
1600 Lake Shore..s3. 61½
1000 do........ 61½
200 do......c. 61½
900 do........ 61⅝
100 do......c. 61⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...104⅛
100 do........104
100 Union Pacific.... 72½
100 do........ 72¼
300 do........ 72
200 do......b3. 72
100 do........ 72¼
300 do........ 72⅛
300 North-weste'n.s3. 41½
100 do........ 41½
100 do........ 41⅝
100 North-west. Pref. 55¼
300 Rock Island......105¼
266 Del.,Lack.&West.120
600 Ohio & Miss...... 19⅛
700 do........ 19
200 do........ 18⅞
400 do........ 18¾
700 do........ 19
150 do........ 19⅛
100 do......b3. 19¼
1000 do........ 19¼
200 do........ 19⅜
900 do........ 19½
200 do......c. 19½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 U. P. S. F. b.c. 95½
10,000 Chi.& N.W.C. con. g. bds.b.c. 86½
10,000 do........ 86¾
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San. J. B...b.c. 91
100 Canton........ 53
100 do......b.c. 53
500 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 82¾
200 do........ 82⅝
200 do......b3. 82¾
200 do......s3. 82⅝
200 do........ 82⅞
100 do......c. 82⅞
600 do........ 83
400 do......c. 83
500 do........ 83⅛
100 do........ 83¼
900 do......s3. 83¼
100 do........ 83⅜
500 do........ 83½
200 do......s3. 83¼
100 Atl.& Pac.Tel.b.c. 19⅞
20 American Ex...... 57
8 Adams Ex....b.c.100
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 14⅝
100 N. J. South'n.b.c. 3
100 P. Mail S.S.b.c.s3. 39½
400 do........ 39⅝
100 do........ 39¾
900 do........ 39⅞
200 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 61⅝
500 do........ 61⅞
800 do........ 62
300 do......s3. 62
100 Union Pacific.b.c. 72¼
200 Illinois Central.... 98
200 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 41⅝
200 do........ 41¾
100 do........ 41⅞
50 N. J. Central.b.c.109
300 Chic. & R. I...b.c.105¼
200 Chi.Mil.& St P.b.c. 36½
26 P.F.W.& C.g'd.b.c. 97¾
50 Del.,Lack.&W.b.c.120
800 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 19½
200 do......s3. 19½
50 do........ 19⅜
220 do........ 19½
100 H. & St. Jo.b.c.b3. 25
100 do........ 25
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 30
40 Morris & Es..b.c.102¼

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 Registered 6s, '81........s3.120
5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs..101¾
63,000 North-western C. C. G. B..... 87
25,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.105½
300 Mar., a. p........ 12¾
100 do......b15. 12⅞
100 Mar. Pf., a. p..... 12¾
15 Chi. & Alt. Pf....109
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel.... 19
200 do........ 18⅞
100 do......b3. 19
100 Western Union... 83⅝
300 do........ 83½
200 do........ 83⅝
500 do........ 83⅜
600 do........ 83¼
1600 do........ 83⅝
200 do........ 83½
400 do........ 83⅜
200 Erie Railway..... 14¾
100 Quicksilver Pf.... 21½
100 do........ 21¾
100 Pacific Mail...s5. 39⅞
100 do........ 39⅞
200 do......s3. 39⅞
700 do......b3. 40
1000 do........ 40
100 do........ 39⅞
100 do........ 39¾
5 Amer. Exp....s3. 57
15 do........ 57
50 Harlem........134
700 North-western... 41⅞
800 do........ 42
300 do........ 42⅛
400 do......s3. 42⅛
300 do........ 42
100 Lake Shore....s3. 62
200 do........ 61⅞
500 do........ 62
300 do........ 62⅛
1000 do........ 62¼
1700 do......b3. 62¼
100 do......s3. 62⅛
1100 do........ 62⅛
300 Ohio & Miss...... 19⅞
400 do........ 19¾
40 do........ 19⅝
100 do........ 19½
300 do........ 19⅝
200 do........ 19¾
100 do........ 19⅞
200 do........ 19¾
300 do......s3. 19⅝
400 do......b3. 19¾
100 do........ 18¾
100 Tol. & Wab........ 5⅞
50 Del.,Lack.&West.120⅛
220 do........120¼

SATURDAY, July 31—P. M.

The bank statement shows a loss of $997,775 in the legal reserve, due to a decrease in specie of $1,782,200. The banks still hold the large excess over legal requirements of $28,504,675. The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week compared with the last:

	July 24.	July 31.	Differences.
Loans	$277,549,200	$278,907,700	Inc. $1,538,500
Specie	17,519,400	15,737,200	Dec. 1,782,200
Legal tenders	75,015,200	75,534,000	Inc. 518,800
Deposits	252,128,600	251,066,100	Dec. 1,062,500
Circulation	18,599,400	18,576,100	Dec. 23,300

Speculation at the Stock Exchange was weak and lower early in the day, but toward the close a firm tone characterized the dealings, and there was a partial recovery in prices. As usual at the close of the week, many operators left for the country, and the effect was seen in a reduced volume of business, the transactions for the day footing up 118,981 shares. The leading feature of the market in the morning was a break of 3 ₱ cent. in Ohio and Mississippi, due to reports that the road had sustained considerable damage by floods. The selling movement was very marked, and the price yielded from 21¾ to 18¾, with scarcely a rally in the meantime. The weakness of the general market was occasioned chiefly by the rumored failure of a cotton house, which, however, proved to be unfounded. Western Union opened at 83⅞, and after receding to 82⅛ recovered rapidly to 83⅝. Pacific Mail declined to 40⅛, Lake Shore to 61½, Union Pacific to 72, and North-western Common to 41½. The subsequent rally ranged from ⅛ to ⅞ ₱ cent. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph declined from 20¼ to 18⅞, and closed at 19. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced to 120¼.

The money market was extremely easy throughout the day, and the rates for call loans were 1½@2 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices were unimportant. Consols at London closed a fraction easier at 94⅛@94⅜. United States bonds were steady at yesterday's advance, old 1865s closing at 107⅝@107⅞, 1867s at 108⅜@108⅞, 10-40s at 106⅜@106½, and new 5s at 104½@104⅝. Monday is a Bank holiday and the Stock Exchange will be closed. The sterling exchange market was quiet and steady, with actual business at $4 86¾@$4 87, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for prime bankers' 60 days and demand bills respectively. Gold opened at 112½ and advanced to 113, notwithstanding the withdrawal of specie intended for to-day's shipment by a prominent banker, who sent United States bonds instead. In the afternoon the price suddenly broke to 112¼, it having been rumored that the Government would sell from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 gold during the month of August. This news served the purpose of the bears for a short time, but the market soon recovered, and closed firm at 112⅝@112¾, with much speculation as to the programme of gold sales for the coming month. The rates on gold loans were 1@2 ₱ cent. for borrowing, flat and 2 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were generally a fraction lower on small transactions. In railroad mortgages the most prominent feature was the active demand for Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds, which advanced from 86⅜ to 87. The transactions in this issue for the day footed up $146,000. Milwaukee and St. Paul issues were firm. One lot of $52,000 Morris and Essex consolidated firsts brought 104. New-Jersey Central consolidated firsts advanced to 105½. The Pacific issues were firm, but a fraction lower for Union Sinking Funds. Great Western firsts advanced to 82, and second to 55. Ohio and Mississippi seconds declined to 74½. State bonds were dull.

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY,
NNW-YORK, July 31, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,345,180 03
Gold payments	792,844 39
Gold Balance	35,971,723 48
Currency receipts	1,360,666 50
Currency payments	983,081 11
Currency balance	59,185,501 07
Customs	335,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 31.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116¼	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120¼	120⅛
American Gold	112⅝	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87	$4 86¾@$4 87
New-York Central	104	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	105½	105¼
Pacific Mail	40⅝	39⅞
St. Paul Common	36⅝	36½
St. Paul Preferred	59¼	59¼
Western Union	83¾	83⅜
Union Pacific	73½	72¾
Lake Shore	62⅛	62
Wabash and Toledo	5⅞	5⅞
North-western Common	42¼	42
North-western Preferred	55½	55¼
Delaware, Lack. and Western	119¾	120¼
New-Jersey Central	110½	109½
Panama	133	132
Erie	15	14⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	19¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	4⅝	4½
Harlem	134½	134½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅛	104	300
Harlem	135	134½	250
Erie	14⅞	14⅝	900
Lake Shore	62¼	61½	21,600
Wabash	6	5¾	611
North-western	42⅜	41½	8,800
North-western Preferred	55⅝	55¼	400
Rock Island	105½	105¼	1,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅝	36½	1,460
Del., Lack. and Western	120¼	120	500
New-Jersey Central	110	109½	....
Michigan Central	64½	64½	100
Illinois Central	98	98	400
Union Pacific	73½	72	1 350
Chicago and Alton	104⅞	104⅞	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25	24¾	300
Han. and St. Joseph Pref	30	30	100
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	18¾	25,429
Missouri Pacific	48½	48½	200
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	13¼	13¼	200
Western Union	83⅞	82⅛	30,640
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20¼	18⅞	750
Pacific Mail	40⅞	39⅛	22,200
Quicksilver Preferred	21¾	21½	100
Canton	55	53	400
Mariposa Land and Mining	12¾	12¾	500
Mariposa L. and M. Pref	12⅞	12¾	100
New-Jersey Southern	3	3	100
Total sales			118,981

The following are the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	122	122¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	119⅞	120¼
6s, 1881, r.	119¾	120	5-20s, 1867, c.	120	120¼
6s, 1881, c.	120½	121	5-20s, 1868, r.	120¼	120½
5-20s, 1864, r.	115	116	5-20s, 1868, c.	120¼	120½
5-20s, 1864, c.	115¾	116	10-40s, r.	116½	117
5-20s, 1865, r.	118½	119	10-40s, c.	116¾	117
5-20s, 1865, c.	118¾	119	5s, 1881, r.	114½	114¾
5-20s, 1865, n. r.	118½	118¾	5s, 1881, c.	116	116¼
5-20s, 1865, n. c.	118½	118¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $145,554 for interest, and $9,500 for called bonds.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$61,447,890
Currency balances	3,081,862
Gold exchanges	4,478,001
Gold balances	544,311

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$392,741,677
Currency balances	23,134,913
Gold exchanges	45,360,104
Gold balances	6,371,567

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold balances	$1,458,762
Currency balances	1,693,634
Gross clearances	33,672,000

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Connecticut 6s	104
Georgia 7s, Gold bds	99
Louisiana 6s	33
Michigan 6s, '83	101
Michigan 7s, '90	104
Mo Fdg. bds. due '94-5	101
L. Bs. due '81 to '91 inc.	101⅛
Han. & St. Jo., due '75	100¼
Han. & St. Jo., due '76	100¼
Han. & St. Jo., due '86	100¼
Han. & St. Jo., due '87	100⅜
N. Y. Reg. B'nty L'n	105⅞
N. Y. Coup. Bn'ty L'n	105⅞
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	110
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	110
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	110
Ohio 6s, '75	100
Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ohio 6s, '86	107
South Carolina 6s	31
S. C. Non-Fund. bs.	6¼
Tennessee 6s, old	50¼
Tenn. 6s, new bs.	49¼
Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. ser.	49½
Texas 10s, of '76	102
Virginia 6s, old	36
Va. 6s, new bs., '66	37
Va. 6s, new bs., '67	37
Va. 6s, Con., 2d series	46¼
Dist. of C. 3.65s, 1924	72

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Susq. 1st	108¾
Albany & Susq. 2d	105½
Boston, H. & Erie 1st	25
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, G.	31
Chic. & Alton 1st	109¾
Chic. & Alton Inc.	102
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	102
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	113½
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	105
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	108⅛
C. R. of N. J. 1st, N.	112½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.	105
C. R. of N. J. Con. C.	109
Am. Dock & I. bds.	99
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. D	90
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	94⅛
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	83
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	84
M. & St. P. 1st, Con.	78½
M. & St. Paul 2d	84
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	100
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	90
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	86⅜
Iowa Midland 1st. 8s.	80
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	96⅝
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	111
Morris & Essex 1st	111
Morris & Essex 2d	109
Morris & Essex Con.	100
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	106½
Mor. & Es. 1st C. G.	103⅞
Erie 1st, Extended	103½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	101
Erie 7s, C. M. G. B.	70
Long Dock Bonds	101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	80
Han. & S. J. 8s, C.	84
Dub. & S. C. 1st	100
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	100
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	80½
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st	28
Ind., Bloom. & W. 2d	9
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	102¼
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	108
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	105
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.	103⅝
Cleve., P. & A. old b.	101¼
Cleve., P. & A. n. bs.	104¼
Det., M. & M. bds.	103
Buff. & State Line 7s	101
Kal. & W. P. 1st	83½
L. Shore div. bds.	101
L. S. con. coup. 1st	100½
L. S. con. reg. 1st	101
L. S. con. coup. 2d	97
M. Cen. con. 7s, 1902	104
N. J. So. 1st 7s	28
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	101¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104⅛
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, coup.	116
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, reg.	114½
H. R. 7s 2d S. F. 1885	108
Har. 1st 7s, coup.	110⅝
North Mo. 1st	89
Ohio & M. con. S. F.	97½
Ohio & Miss. con.	96
Ohio & Miss 2d	74
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	100⅞
C. Pac. S. J. branch	90¾
West. Pac. bonds	91¾
Un. Pac. 1st bonds	101¼
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	99½
Union Pacific S. F.	95¾
Pac. R. of Mo., 1st	95⅛
Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	101
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1st	111
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2d	105¼
Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	104⅜
Clev. & P. 4th. S. F.	99½
Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st	50½
Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d	19¼
Rome, W. & O. C. 1st	91½
St. L. & I. M. 1st	92½
St. L. & I. M. 2d	50
Alton & Terre H. 1st	106½
Alton & T. H. 2d pt.	92½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75
Tol. P. & War. E. D.	70
Tol. P. & War. W. D.	58
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	82
Tol. & Wab. 2d	54½
Tol. & Wab. Con. C.	25
G. Western, 1st, '88	82
Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	51
Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st	61

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150
American Exchange	117½
Chemical	1600
City	300
Commerce	123
Corn Exchange	133
First National	200
Fourth National	101
German American	90
Imp. and Traders'	195
Irving	130
Manhattan	150
Mechanics'	142
Mercantile	108
Merchants'	121
Merchants' Ex.	102
Metropolitan	133
Ninth National	80
Park	145
Phœnix	98½
Tradesmen's	140
Union	140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	107	107⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	51½	51⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	54⅞	55⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	42¾	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅛	21¼
Northern Central Railroad	29¾	29⅞
Lehigh Navigation	50⅞	51

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 2.

The exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day amount to $230,595 21.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 31—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 106½; New 5s, 104½; Erie Railway Shares, 13½.

7:30 P. M.—Dispatches from Paris quote Rentes at 66f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer, and prices have advanced a fraction; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive is firmer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 7⅛d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7 1-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7 3-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, at 7⅛d.

LONDON, July 31—Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon.

HAVANA, July 31.—Spanish Gold, 216½@217½. Exchange dull; on the United States, 60 days Currency 101@101½; Short Sight do., 105@107; 60 days Gold, 127@128; Short Sight do., 130@131; on London, 153@157; on Paris, 127@128½.

MONEY IN POLITICS.

CIRCULAR FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The Mauch Chunk (Penn.) *Coal Gazette* prints the following circular, with the explanation that, although it was not meant for publication, it can see no good reason why it should not be given to the public:

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, convened at Harrisburg July 2, 1875, the Treasurer was directed to communicate with and inform all friends of the party throughout the State that the request now being made by the "Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee," dated "Washington, D. C.," and signed "J. M. Edmunds, Secretary," is disapproved by the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, and they are requested to refuse all such applications. The Legislature of 1874 enacted the law specifically defining the uses to which money could be applied for political purposes in this State, and this committee is determined that its requirements shall not only be observed in every particular but that no opportunity shall be given the opposition party to declare that money will be expended in this State by committees of the Republican Party not subject to its laws, thereby reflecting upon the integrity of the organization. The committee will issue at an early date its request for aid, and it is confidently hoped our friends will respond generously. Very truly yours,

HENRY H. BINGHAM, Treasurer.

Approved:

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.

THE FLOODS AT BUDA-PESTH.

Yesterday afternoon, says the London *Daily News* of July 20, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the fund recently started in the City of London for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous inundations at Buda-Pesth was held in the Long Parlor of the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided, and there were present, among others, his excellency the Austro-Hungarian Embassador, Count Beust, Mr. M. Diosy, Dr. Duka, Dr. Roth, Mr. E. Kunwald, Mr. C. Loewinger, Mr. Max Biedermann, Mr. P. de Broé, Mr. W. Ladenburg, and Major de Winton. The Secretary reported that the subscriptions already received amounted to nearly £400, of which about £300 had been transmitted to Hungary. At the request of Count Beust, Mr. M. Diosy, Chairman of the London Hungarian Association, gave some particulars of the disaster. He said the situation of the twin-cities of Buda and Pesth, only recently united under one municipality as Buda-Pesth, was well known to most of the committee. Pesth, on the left bank of the Danube, lay in a hot sandy plain, while Buda, on the right bank, stood on high ground, and was surrounded by hills of considerable elevation, which offered a favorite Summer resort for the city people. On the 20th of June, the weather being hot and sultry, thousands betook themselves to those heights for fresh air and recreation. Many large schools were among them. On returning homeward in the evening, and while descending the slopes, they were overtaken by a violent storm. Many were swept down into the already overflooded valley and hurled into the Danube. Others were drowned in their own dwellings. The storm had loosened enormous blocks of rocks and dashed them with such violence against the slender walls of the cottages as to open an ingress for the floods, from which there was no escape. Others, again, were buried under the ruins of their houses, which stood in the proximity of the main sewer called "The Devil's Ditch." That sewer, unable to withstand the pressure of the floods, burst and caused the houses to fall. The saddest feature of the calamity was, that although nearly 400 persons were missing only 44 bodies had been recovered and identified. The Captain of the steamer Bezdan, coming up the Danube from Baja, reported having seen a number of corpses afloat in the river some fifty miles distant from the scene of the disaster. The city municipality at once dispatched special steamers with dragsmen, and offered reward for the recovery of the bodies. The damage done to house property was enormous, but the deepest misery had been caused by the devastation of the vineyards. There were hundreds of small holders near Buda whose only source of income was small patches of vineyards which they used to cultivate with their own hands. This year's promising vintage, estimated at 600,000 gallons of the celebrated Budai or Ofner wine had been destroyed. Not only had the vines been uprooted, but the very soil had been carried away, and the rock laid bare, so that it would take years before vegetation could again cover the hills. Hungarian papers just to hand stated that down to the 15th inst. 100,000 florins had been received at the Mayor's office at Buda-Pesth. Funds had also been set on foot in Vienna, Frankfort, and Paris, and Messrs. Rothschild, of the latter city, had contributed 5,000 francs. Dr. Duka added to this statement of Mr. Diosy the fact that the storm of the 26th June had been followed by another, hardly less serious, on the 9th of July; and additional misery had thus been caused. At the close of the meeting Count Beust tendered the heartiest thanks of the committee and of his fellow-countrymen to the Lord Mayor for his kindness in allowing the fund to be collected at the Mansion House under his patronage, and so, as he believed, insuring its success.

A PLEASANT LETTER FROM GEN. ORD.

The survivors of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment held a reunion at McKeesport, Penn., on Wednesday, and among the interesting incidents that marked it was the reading of the following letter from Gen. Ord:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 12, 1875.

Capt. R. Nelse Taylor, McKeesport, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: Please present my sincere regrets to your guests of the gallant old Ninth P. V. R. C., at my inability to be present with them. I fully hoped and intended so to do, but while recently at the North the condition of affairs on the Mexican border made it important I should turn back that way, and to that border I am still bound. When I look back it is a picture of the rough and the sad that the memory of the war brings up; but there is a bright, sunny spot always comes out, and it is the memory of the time I served and mingled with the gallant old Ninth. There is nothing in that spot that was not honorable to you all; and what little there is in it that is sad, our comrades who suffered and their friends had reason to be proud of. If comrades in war have a respect and affection for each other, there is no doubt about it but the wounded who die, die happy in the sympathy and honor for him which he knows the boys all feel; and he knows when he falls that the rest were all ready to share the same fate. It made me at home in the Ninth, that sort of sentiment when it was too scarce and valuable to be wasted; and would make me at home with you in these piping times, when, happily, we don't need so much of it. And there is no need to wish you a right royal and pleasant time, for I know you will have it; but one of my wishes is, that when I retire it may be to the hills of Western Pennsylvania, where some members of the Ninth still live happily and die contentedly, and where your old commander thinks he would do so too.

Yours truly and respectfully,

E. O. C. ORD,

Brigadier and Brevet Major General United States Army.

NEW LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

The London Daily *Telegraph* of July 19, says: "On Saturday some further experiments on an extended scale were made with Mr. Charles Mansfield Lloyd's Life-Saving Apparatus. It may be said that the first apparatus is in the form of an ordinary coat, and is made in sizes adapted to men, women, and children respectively. The next is a kind of air-bed, which can be secured to the body with straps, and is intended to form a life-raft; and the third is an air-vessel, which forms a canoe, and can be propelled by a paddle. On Saturday each apparatus was tried in a course from Lambeth Bridge to London Bridge. Four persons—one of whom was Mr. Lloyd himself, while the other three were well-known public swimmers—put each of the apparatus into practical movement. The coat or tunic, made of water-proof material, appeared to expand by the action on the water of the person within it, and seemed capable of sustaining one who wears it without any effort on his part; indeed, no swimming is necessary with any of the apparatus, Mr. Lloyd, who, as has been said, occupied one of them, being unable to swim. The life-raft, which weighs only three pounds, will keep a person in an upright and natural position; while the canoe may be called an extemporised life-boat. The course from Lambeth to London Bridge was gone over in fifty minutes, without any check or casualty. A number of persons were spectators of the experiments from the embankments and the several bridges."

HEROINES' COSTUMES.

HOW SHALL WE DRESS THE HEROINE OF THE PERIOD?

RESEARCHES AMONG THE NOVELISTS—BULWER, DISRAELI, GEORGE ELIOT, ARCADIA, BALZAC—RICHARDSON'S "CLARISSA HARLOWE"—THE CHIP HAT—THE FLOWER IN THE HAIR—DIFFICULTY OF A SOLUTION.

"What shall I put on her head?"

It is a serious matter. I am of the male sex, a romancist, and one of the most delicious ideals, my heroine in fact, is on the eve of stepping out, like Minerva, from my Jove-like brain. I am a realist, and must needs paint my creation in realistic colors. What She may have inside of her head has nothing to do with the question. No matter how vague, mystical, incomprehensible, or impossible she may be, some one will be sure not only to appreciate but to understand her. It is her outside decoration which now occupies my entire and undivided attention. If I only could cover her head, descriptively, the rest of her might be left to the imagination. There was a Dutch painter once of fair renown—you can see his pictures in all European galleries, and amateurs pay countless sums for his works—who loved heads and abhorred feet. You might look over all his pictures and never see a figure with a foot on it. Very ingeniously he puts a stone, or a tuft of grass, or a chest on the ground, as high up sometimes as the knee, so as to conceal those necessary anchorages to his characters. Unlike this Dutch painter, I feel certain I could dress my heroine's feet ever so much more readily than her head.

Dare I, with delicate fingers, dally with her hair, and scatter there some wild flowers or a bit of tender green spray? "She wore a single flower in her hair." This is impossible. Conservatories of flowers have been literally dumped on heroines' heads. Then, flowers in the hair, unless constantly renewed—for, "bring me fresh wreaths of flowers," says Horace—must wilt, and, of course, the most painstaking woman cannot be expected to carry a watering-pot with her so as to sprinkle the living *parterre* on her head. Still, I have precedent for it. It is both instructive and refreshing to wander back amid the novelists of our youth. There was Violet Fane, and the present Premier of England thus described her in *Vivian Grey:* "The long tresses of her chestnut hair shaded her oval face. Her small aquiline nose, bright hazel eyes, delicate mouth, and the deep color of her lips were as remarkable as the transparency of her complexion. The flush of her cheek was singular; it was of a brilliant pink. You may find it on the lips of an Indian shell. The blue veins played beneath her arched forehead like lightning beneath a rainbow. She was dressed in white, and a damask rose, half hid in her clustering hair, was her only ornament." There is the inevitable flower—the flower *de rigueur*. Out on any one who dares even to smile at fair Violet's forehead, with the lightning and the rainbow in it. Some twenty, thirty years ago, we saw all the varying phenomena of nature, Spring, Summer, the sunshine, the shower, in the faces of our loved ones. But she was dressed "in white." That is vague, sadly vague. Perhaps we can find in Madeline Trevor a costume. "She was of a majestic stature, her complexion of untinged purity. Her features were like the conception of the Grecian sculptures, which in moments of despondency we sometimes believe to be the ideal. Her full eyes were of the same deep blue as the mountain lake, and gleamed from under their long lashes as that purest of waters beneath its fringing sedges. Her brown light hair was braided from her high forehead, and hung in long curls over her neck, the mass gathered up into a Grecian knot, and confined by a band of cameos. She wore a dress of black velvet, whose folding drapery was confined round a waist which was in exact symmetry with the proportions of a full bust and the polished roundness of her bending neck. In gazing at her the enraptured spectator believed for a moment that Minerva had forgotten her severity, and had entered into a delightful rivalry with Venus." Madeline, then, is clad funereal-like in black, while Violet dressed in virginal white. I wonder whether we could, after all, risk descriptions of this character to-day. Madeline is evidently corpulent—there is no doubt about it—and will eventually turn out to be a dowager with no end of brawn when she passes forty. Maybe our great Nathaniel Hawthorne saw her, and it was D'Israeli's beauty, Madeline Trevor at fifty, which suggested to him that ludicrous idea of the English woman occupying a very large portion of the stool of grace, which unfortunate speech English women will never forgive Hawthorne for.

Can Bulwer help us? Here is his grand Lady Rosherville, described entirely in superlatives. As Pelham sees her, "Her eyes were of the deepest blue, her complexion of the most delicate carnation, her hair of the richest auburn—nor could the smallest fault be detected in the rounded, yet slender symmetry of her figure." Here we have six adjectives, and four of them carried out to their ultimate degree. But let us look at the real heroine of this wonderfully clever book. "She was apparently twenty; her hair was of the richest chestnut, and a golden light played in its darkness, as if a sunbeam had been caught in those luxurious tresses, and was striving in vain to escape. Her eyes were of a light hazel, and *shaded into softness* (to use a modern expression) by long and dark lashes. Her complexion alone would have rendered her beautiful, it was so clear, so pure, the blood blushed beneath it like roses under a clear stream—if in order to justify such a simile roses would have the complacency to grow in such a situation. Her nose was of that fine and accurate mold that one seldom sees except in the Grecian statues, &c. The short curved arch which descended from thence [her nose Mr. Bulwer was writing about] to her mouth was so fine, so airily and exquisitely formed that it seemed as if Love himself had modeled the bridge which led to his most beautiful and fragrant island. On the right-hand side of her mouth was one dimple."

Do I commit that heinous crime of *lèse majesté* if I declare that we cannot clothe to-day a lady with a dimple on the right-hand side of her mouth, and that even the most romantic of readers might stumble over the dainty conceit of that airy bridge between the heroine's mouth and her Grecian nose? But Bulwer got broader and stronger in after days. What lustiness there is about Thackeray's women! He is chary of their dresses. Occasionally he indicates their texture, artistically puts in a tint—sombre or gaudy—but is niggardly as to his flower bedeckings. Here is our first introduction to Amelia, in *Vanity Fair:* "As she is not a heroine, there is no need to describe her person. Indeed, I am afraid that her nose was rather short than otherwise, and her cheeks a great deal too round and red for a heroine, but her face blushed with rosy health, and her lips with the freshest of smiles, and she had a pair of eyes which sparkled with the brightest and honestest good humor, except that they filled with tears, and that was a great deal too often." What a bluff, honest, hearty description of the most human character Thackeray ever wrote about. She cried a great deal, that is true, but straightway we are told to expect such sweet showers. And Becky—Becky Sharp—she is "small and slight in person, pale, sandy-haired, and with eyes habitually cast down." But then later Thackeray tells us about those eyes, that open and glare at times, or Circe-like, are as deep seas, in which men are engulfed.

Philosophizing over the novelists' descriptions of women, it seems that modern taste discards prolixity of outside detail. Romola, the superb, comes to us so quietly. "The hair was of a reddish gold color, enriched by an unbroken small ripple, such as may be seen in the sunset clouds of grandest Autumnal evenings. It was confined by a black fillet about her small ears, from which it rippled forward and made a natural veil for her neck, above her square-cut gown of black *racia* or serge." So grand mediæval Romola steps on the scene, but George Eliot in an instant gives one master touch to the portrait. "At that moment the doubtful attractiveness of Romola's face, in which pride and passion seemed to be quivering in the balance with native refinement and intelligence, were transformed to the most lovable womanliness by mingled pity and affection. It was evident that the deepest fount of feeling within her had not yet wrought its way to her less changeful features, and only found its outlet by her eyes."

French descriptions of women are sensuous. Balzac's minute examination of his heroines is sometimes painfully anatomical. Not satisfied with a full face description, he turns his heroine's back to the reader, and even how the hair is planted on the *nuque*, just above the neck, is laboriously and elaborately told. In his *Histoire des Treize* his heroine walks Paris streets. "By the indistinct light of a street lamp which threw its rays beyond a cobbler's shop, he caught a glimpse of a woman. Certainly no other woman could be so adorably shaped. She alone possessed the secret how to walk modestly, while putting in evidence her divine form. She wore her morning shawl, her morning dress. Her gray silk stockings had not a speck on them, nor on her shoes was there even a splash of mud. From the manner this Parisienne wrapped her shawl around her, her, from the way she arched her foot, a man of the least discernment could discover that the woman was bent on some mysterious visit." Those hidden secrets of a woman's dress, the names of the stuffs, their cost, their cut, Balzac had at his fingers' ends. He might have stood behind the dry goods counter as *premier commis*, or have supplanted Worth. Not shade of a gown, nor an ornament, whether on a Duchess of Montfringeuse or on poor Cousine Bette, is forgotten. If the gallery of women described by Balzac is ever painted as illustrative of fashions in France from the Medici to the end of Louis Philippe's reign, it will be found complete. All an artist would have to do would be to follow the minute descriptions of this wonderful novelist.

For a contrast, let me go far back—even to Sir Philip Sidney, the sweet warbler of poetic prose. Listen to Arcadia—and about Urania. "Yonder, my Claius, Urania lighted; the very horse methought bewailed to be so disburdened, and as for thee, poor Claius, when thou wentest to help her down, I saw reverence and desire so divide thee that thou didst at one instant both blush and quake, and instead of bearing her wert ready to fall down thyself." Hearken, too, to a further description of Urania. "Certainly as her eyelids are more pleasant to behold than two white kids climbing up a fair fair tree and browsing on his tenderest branches, and yet are nothing compared to the day-shining stars contained in them; as her breath is more sweet than a gentle southwest wind, which comes creeping over flowery fields and shadowed waters in the extreme heat of Summer, and yet is nothing compared to the honey-flowered speech that breath doth carry." Then how charmingly pretty is the telling of Parthenia's beauteous cheeks—"blushing when she was spoken unto, a little smiling, were like roses when their leaves are with a little breath stirred."

But all this time my own poor heroine remains neglected and uncovered, even if I ignore the whole rest of her apparel. Ask a man how Mrs. Superba, or Miss Meakness were dressed at the last Saratoga ball, and you will find that their head-gears only impressed themselves on the masculine mind. "Oh, yes; Mrs. Superba was glorious with a tiara—a flash of diamonds; and Miss Meekness a dainty picture, with pearls and ribbons in her hair. Yes, that is it," the man will observe.

I ponder for a while and write, "on her head she wore a chip hat with a blue ribbon." I am pretty certain that blue is right. So far, so good. But I am morally sure that ten thousand heroines have sported chip hats, and that untold grosses of chip hats have grown soiled and worn, and their ribbons frayed and bedraggled on other heroines' heads. The appreciative public has become satiated with chip hats. I am in a quandary. I see but one way out of it; I must consult my wife.

"What about chip hats?"

Her reply is not satisfactory; she simply says, "Absurd."

"How, a chip hat absurd! Did not Sully paint 'the chip hat'?"

"Chip hats! Hateful things, they went out of fashion in 1850. They were consigned with poke bonnets to the 'blowzed sisters of toil,' who inhabit the rural regions."

"Couldn't I plait her hair? Dark, lustrous braids?"

"And make a Kenwigs of her, or a Chinese, with a pigtail."

"Well, then, the déchevellé style. I could lug in a line of Alfred De Musset's and talk of her sweeping hair trailing down like a King's mantle."

"Ridiculous! people would think you were describing an Apache girl."

"What say yoo to a flower?"

"That is the younger Dumas again, and those hateful Camellias. But why bother yourself about it? Men never could describe women properly, as far as their clothes go, not even your vaunted Balzac."

"Yes, they could. Now listen. Here is Richardson, the divine. It is true that this great novelist, in his younger day associated with mantua-makers, may have known the illustrious Mrs. Selby who invented the hoop petticoat. Perhaps Richardson threaded the needles, picked up the thimbles for those pretty dress-makers 250 odd years ago. For aught you or I can tell, as a well-shaped lad, Richardson may have acted as dummy, and had wonderful garments made for more graceful forms tried on him. Richardson did the impossible. No quainter, more lovely figure than that of poor Clarissa Harlowe ever was painted. It is that wretch of a Lovelace who thus describes her so clearly that Fichelle might paint her: 'Her wax-like flesh (for, after all, flesh and blood I think she is,) by its delicacy and firmness answers for the soundness of her health. Thou hast often heard me launch out in praise of her complexion. I never in my life beheld a skin so illustriously fair. The lily and the driven snow it is nonsense to talk of; her lawn and her laces one might indeed compare to those; but what a whited wall would a woman appear to be who had a complexion which would justify such unnatural comparisons? But this lady is all glowing, all charming flesh and blood, yet so clear that every meandering vein can be seen in all the lovely parts of her which custom permits to be visible. Thou hast heard me also describe the wavy ringlets of her shining hair, needing neither art nor powder, of itself an ornament defying all other ornaments, wantoning in and about a neck that is beautiful beyond description. Her head-dress was a Brussels lace mob, peculiarly adapted to the charming air and turn of her features. A sky-blue ribbon illustrated that. But although the weather was somewhat sharp she had not on either hat or hood, for besides that she loves to use herself hardily, (by which means and by a temperance truly exemplary she is allowed to have given high health and vigor to an originally tender constitution,) she seems to have intended to show me that she was determined not to stand to her appointment. O Jack! that such a sweet girl should be a rogue!

Her morning-gown was a pale, primrose colored paduasoy; the cuffs and robings curiously embroidered by the fingers of this ever-charming Arachne, in a running pattern of violets and their leaves; the light in the flowers silver; gold in the leaves. A pair of diamond snaps in her ears. A white handkerchief, wrought by the same inimitable fingers, concealed—O Belford! what still more inimitable beauties did it not conceal! And I saw all the way I rode the bounding heart (by its throbbing motion I saw it) dancing beneath the charming umbrage.

Her ruffles were the same as her mob. Her apron a flowered lawn. Her coat white satin quilted; blue satin her shoes, braided with the same color, without lace; for what need has the prettiest foot in the world of ornament? Neat buckles in them; and on her charming arms a pair of black velvet glove-like muffs, of her own invention; for she makes and gives fashions as she pleases. Her hands of velvet of themselves, thus uncovered the freer to be grasped by those of her adorer.'

"Poor Clary," I continued, "did not die; she flew, if not in body at least in spirit, over to France, and a milliner in 1746 made a fortune with his *fichu à la Clarisse*. Suppose I could only hit off my heroine's head covering properly. I might become famous in 1875, and make a fashion."

"Let me see if I can help you," kindly said my wife. She shut her eyes, was immersed for a moment in the deepest thought, when she rapidly but oracularly said, "She must wear a straw with a black lace *barb* gathered in a shell, lace on top and flowers on the back—the soft crown of chestnut-colored gauze—with—yes—*faille* loops upon the top, and a *garniture* of pink and cream-colored buds relieved by a dash of guipure and a plaited *crêpe lissé* border. She shall wear—I am positive on that point—a green *cuirasse*, with a *basquine*, with a double *revers* and ribbon *rosettes*, an *aumoniere*, a *barege* apron scarf, with a *ruche*, and an occasional butterfly bow. There, that is all I can think of just now. Bless me, what a dowdy your Clarissa must have been!"

Evidently the philosophy of heroines' costumes has yet to be written.

HOW CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE IS TO BE MOVED.—The syenite monolith known as Cleopatra's Needle is to be transported to London by sea, by casing it in wood, and rolling it overboard. To make it float properly, it is to be covered with timbers and planks till the boxing is large enough to float stone and all. To compensate for its tapering form, one end is to be made larger than the other, and, when finished, the timber dressing will be something over twenty feet thick at the larger end. The ends will be tapering, to assist the steamer in towing, and even if the cigar-shaped mummy runs aground, its casing will save it from harm. The most riskful part of the voyage will be the launching and the rolling ashore. In this connection it may be noticed that cylindrical boilers are transported through the canals in Holland in somewhat the same way. The flues are plugged up with wood, and the steam openings are covered with air-tight caps, and, when well painted with red-lead, the boilers are rolled into the canals, and, behind a steam-boat, make their ruption.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

LONG ISLAND TOWNS.

SOUTHAMPTON REMINISCENCES.

ITS EARLY HISTORY—HISTORICAL PERSONAGES OF THE TOWN—CURIOSITIES OF THE OLD GRAVEYARD—COURT RECORD ODDITIES.

SOUTHAMPTON, Long Island,
Saturday, July 17, 1875.

The morning after my arrival here was as dull and drear as the heart of the gloomiest misanthrope could desire. The rain fell in torrents; not a living thing was to be seen in the long, wide streets of the quiet village, and I felt for once, at least, something akin to anger at the coming of the deluge for which the farmers had long been praying in vain.

The old place is so full of relics of the long buried past, so teeming with associations and traditions of our young country's antiquity, that I hardly know where to begin in my attempt to excite in my reader one tithe of the interest which I feel as I proceed with my work—"a labor that in doing it pays itself." The village proper begins near the foot of the Shinnecock Hills. The wide street which you enter at this point runs about east until, at the distance of two and a half miles, it intersects the main street leading from the beach to a point a quarter of a mile north of the railroad. The street first mentioned runs up to what is called Old Town, a mile from the centre; the other is something over three miles in length. Both are lined with quaint old houses, of which I shall have more to say after a while; but many new-fashioned dwellings are also to be seen sandwiched in between these time-worn and moss-covered specimens of primitive architectural art, relieving the town in great measure of the extremely sombre air that must have marked it before the introduction of white paint, high stoops, and broad verandas. It was from Southampton that New-Bedford and Sag Harbor drew a large proportion of their seamen in the days when whaling was an important industry, and there is hardly a middle-aged man in the place who has not seen from two to five years' service before the mast. At every turn you meet with white-haired, white-bearded old men whose young lives were passed on shipboard, and when you address one as "Captain," it is not once in ten times that you blunder. The inhabitants are quiet, industrious, church-going people; there is no tavern, no bar in the village, and it is altogether a most delightful place of refuge from the din and dust and heat of the crowded city in Summer. The beach is only half a mile from the village centre, and the surf-bathing is nearly always fine.

Southampton was settled in 1639. The original "ffreemen" were Edward Howell, William Rogers, Thomas Topping, and sixteen other Englishmen whose names still live, not only in the ancient township, but in every part of the country. They first settled at what is now called Old Town, a mile east of the village, but in 1648, for some reason unknown, they moved further west and established the Southampton of to-day. The first house was built by Thomas Sayres. It is still standing, although 227 years old; but what is more remarkable about it is that it has never been in the hands of strangers and is occupied to-day by the lineal descendants of the original owner. The old Rogers house was erected in the same year, and that, too, is occupied by descendants of the builder. The Pelletreau house, now owned and occupied by William S. Pelletreau, of the twelfth generation from the ancestor who built it, was put up in 1648 or 1649. It is in all respects as weather and time proof as it was two centuries ago. On the main street, nearly opposite the Sayres house, is the Methodist Church, built in 1707 by the Presbyterians to take the place of a smaller structure erected in 1651. For many years it boasted a clock and a bell, and was the only church on the island that gloried in these appendages. Before the bell was hung in the tower the people were called to meeting by beat of drum, and the drummer, for his services, received a yearly salary, the town supplying him with sheepskin and "cordidge." The timbers of the church are remarkably large and strong; and one of the most fruitful subjects of dispute between the ancient gossips of the village is as to the place where the timbers were cut. I believe the weight of evidence is in favor of the Shinnecock Hills, which were once heavily wooded; but there are many octogenarians who argue with all the vehemence and logic of old-time schoolmen that Captain's Neck was the place. As Captain's Neck is nearer to the settlement, I am inclined to think that they are right; but whether right or wrong, they will never cease debating the all-important question until they are gathered to their fathers.

Stephen, one of the descendants of the Sayres mentioned above, was, during the Revolution, said to be the handsomest man of the age. Soon after the declaration of peace he went to England, and became High Sheriff of London, the only American born who ever reached so exalted a position in the mother country. In becoming a British subject, however, he did not forget the teachings of his Yankee forefathers. On one occasion he spoke in unmeasured terms against some act of the Crown which he thought to be an outrage upon the people, and was locked up in the Tower on an accusation of treason. On being released, he shook the dust of England from his feet, came back to his native country, and died at Richmond, Va., in 1818, full of years and honors. Edward Howell, who appears to have been the leader of the colony, died in 1655, but where he was buried is not known. His descendants are numerous in every State from Maine to California, and many of them have attained to high prominence in various walks of life. Arthur, one of his sons, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lyon Gardiner, Lord of the Isle of Wight, now Gardiner's Island. She was the first child of English parents born in this State. Arthur lived at Bridgehampton, where many of his descendants are to be found to-day.

You should not leave Southampton without strolling through the old burying-ground. Here lie the remains of the earliest English settlers of the island. Over the graves of many who are known to have been interred here are no sculptured stones to mark their resting-places, for, no doubt, in the earlier days the quarrying and carving of a head-stone was not only a great labor, but a heavy expense as well. Besides, there was no suitable stone on the eastern end of the island, and I think the settlers who first marked the graves of their dead sent to Connecticut quarries for their slate and sandstone. The blue slate which they used quite commonly seems to be by far a better material than the red sandstone. It does not wear away under the sun and wind and rain, and the inscription upon it, even to the finest hair-line, is as clear as if cut yesterday. Some of the old head-stones are curiosities. The oldest was put up in 1682. In the centre of the yard, which stands between the Old Town street and the main street of Southampton, is the largest head-stone I ever saw. It is of red sandstone, is four feet high, four feet wide, and fully ten inches thick, and bears the following inscription:

> "Here Lyeth the body of Coll. Matthew Howell, one of the House of Representatives for their Majesties province of New-York. Deceased May the 4th Anno 1706. Aetas-sua.55."

This is surmounted by the Howell coat of arms, three towers.

When I learned that the original records of the town, running clear back to 1639, were carefully preserved, of course I did not lose the opportunity to inspect them. They are in the possession of William S. Pelletreau, at his quaint old homestead, and I have had the pleasure of studying them more than once. They are exceedingly odd documents, and whether we regard them as curiosities or, more justly, as sacred souvenirs of a bygone age, Mr. Pelletreau is entitled to the gratitude of every patriotic citizen of the country for his patience and studious care in collecting, arranging, and preserving them. One of these old documents is

> "An Abstracte of the Laws of Judgment as given Moses to the Commonwealth of Isael soe farre foarth as they bee of Morall that is of perpetuall and universall Equity. Among all Nations, Especially such where the Church and Common Wealth are Complanted together in holy Covenant and fellow shipps with God in Jesus Christ, being joyfully and vnanimously Consented vnto as fundamentall by the Inhabitants of Southampton."

These "laws of judgment" bear sufficient evidence that the early settlers of Southampton had an abiding faith in the doctrine that universal morality is the basis of society, and that universal conscience is the basis of law; but the severity with which they sought to enforce the one and induce the other is no less manifest. Here are some of the penalties for crime:

> "Of Blasphemy, which is a curseing of God or wicked denieing of God by Atheisme or the like, to be punished with death."
>
> "Idolatry to be punished with death."
>
> "Witchcraft, which is fellow shippe by consent with a familiar spirit, to be punished with death."
>
> "Consulters with witches not to bee tolerated, but eyther bee cut off by death or Banishment."
>
> "Heresie which is the maintaynance of some wicked error overthrowing the foundation of Christian Religion with obstinacy, yf it be ioined with endeavour to seduce others thereunto to be punished with death. Because such an heretick noe lesse than an Idolater seeketh to thrust the souls of men from the Lord their God."
>
> "To worshipp God in a molten or graven image to be punished with death."
>
> "Whosoever shall revile the Religion and worshipp of God and the Government of the Church as it is now established to be cut off by banishment."
>
> "Prophaning the Lord's daye in a carelesse or scornefull neglect or contempt thereof to be punished with death."

Here is one that would seem to bear as hard upon the magistrate as upon the offender:

> "Vnreuerend and dishonourable Carriage to bee punished with banishment for a tyme till they acknowledge their ffault and professe Refformation."

And this, if enforced in the year of grace 1875, would render the labors of the census enumerators comparatively light all over the land:

> "Rebellious Children whether they continue in Riot or Drunkennesse, af er due correction from parents, or whether they curse or Smite their parents Are to be put to death."

For the silly man who drank without harness on his throat this was enacted:

> "Drunkennesse as transforming Gods Image into a Beast is to bee punished with the punishment of a Beast, A whippe for the horse and a rodde for the foole's backe."

Some of the court records are too odd to pass by unnoticed.

March 7, 1644, it was ordered by the court that "Yf by the providence of God there shall henceforth be within the bounds of this plantation any whale or whales cast up," there shall be eleven men from each ward to take charge of the same, to cut it up and divide it equally among the inhabitants, the workers to have a double share. Men were also appointed to "goe to viewe and espie yf there be any whales cast up," and in default "the same shall either pay ten shillings or be whipped."

"June 4th, 1651. Sarah Veale, the wife of Thomas Veale, was at quarter court sentenced by the magistrates for exorbitant words of imprecations to stand with her tongue in a cleft stick so long as the offence committed by her was read and declared."

The killing of a wolf within the town entitled the slayer to twenty shillings, but "hee that lykewise shall kill a woolf at quaquanantuck shall have 10s likewise."

"At a towne meeting Nov. 2, 1652, Isack Wellman in a passionate manner said that some of them that voated for the raising of the mill knew noe more what belonged to the seepoose than a dogg. [Note] hee hath given satisfaction."

The seepoose was the inlet between Meacox Bay and the ocean. It was opened by digging, but was soon closed by the shifting sand.

In the Spring of 1657 a raid was made upon the town by the Indians, who burned a number of houses, among which were those of the Widow Howell and Goodman Gouldsmith. The town made a contribution of wheat and its value in money to Goodman Gouldsmith "because of his loss by fier;" but nothing seems to have been done for the widow. She was, perhaps, in comfortable circumstances.

"March, 1653.—If any pson above the age of fourteene shall be convicted of lying by two sufficient witnesses, such pson soe offending shall pay 5s for every such default, and if hee have not to pay hee shall sit in the stox 5 howres."

No inhabitant could sell his house and land "to a forrainer at any time except the person bee such as the town do like of."

"Sept. 22, 1658.—The Court of Magistrates do sentence Mr. Stansboro to pay vnto the court for his wifes abusing the oficer and the 2 men that did assist him 0£ 15s 0d."

"It is ordered by this court that Mary Cleare shall live noe longer wandering to and fro from house to house, but that she shall live againe in a place except she change her condition by marriage."

"Jan. 5, 1665, James Herrick is agreed vith to beat the drums on the Lord's Day according to custom, and to have 20s. per year for the same soe long as he dischargeth yt office, the town paying for drum-heads and cordidge."

The "allarum" was one gun after the watch was set. Any person firing off his piece without due cause was fined twenty shillings.

Among the town records are Wyandank's deed to John Ogden, witnessed by Lion Gardiner, and a number of other deeds bearing the peculiar marks of the Indians, who, in consideration of coats, hats, beads, rum, and copper money in hand paid, were gradually selling themselves out of house and home. Some of the names bear witness to the fact that the solemn forefathers of the hamlet were not altogether averse to a joke—for what Indian father ever christened his papoose Jackanapes? I find Punch's mark to a deed, as well as that of Iona Quid, and that of a full-blooded Shinnecock, John Smith.

About a mile down the beach, and within a few yards of the shore, you will see all that is left of the iron steamer Lavelly, that went ashore here in February, 1873. Her cargo was partly Bass' ale, and for some days after the catastrophe many of the sober-sided citizens of Southampton were in the mood of the monks when they are merriest. The Captain and crew would all have been drowned but for the timely assistance of Capt. George White, who manned a life-boat and brought the endangered mariners ashore.

There is now a railroad station at Southampton, and as it is but a few hours' ride from the City, and as board is good and cheap, it should be a great Summer resort. I am comfortably housed and fed at Capt. John H. Howell's Ocean House, where I pay $2 a day. His price by the week is $10, with liberal reductions for families. Thus far my expenses have hardly averaged $2 a day.

AN ACTOR CHANGES HIS COAT.—Macklin's farce of "The True-born Irishman" was in course of performance for the first time. During what was known as "the Drum Scene" ("a 'rout' in London is called a 'drum' in Dublin," O'Keefe explains)—when an actor, named Massink, had entered as the representative of *Pat FitzMongrel*—a gentleman, who with a large party occupied the stage-box, was seen to rise from his chair, with the view, as it seemed, of interrupting the performance. It should be stated that the gentleman was known to have recently inherited a large fortune, and had evinced a certain eccentricity of disposition. He was now of opinion that an attempt was being made to personate him on the stage. "Why, that's me!" he cried aloud, pointing to the figure of *Pat FitzMongrel*. "But what sort of a rascally coat is that they've dressed me in? Here, I'll dress you, my man!" So saying he stood up, divested himself of the rich gold-laced coat he wore, and flung it on the stage. "Massink took it up smiling, stepped to the wing, threw off his own, and returned upon the stage in the gentleman's fine coat, which produced the greatest applause and pleasure among the audience."

To suit the dress demands the actor's art,
Yet there are those who overdress the part.
To some prescriptive right gives settled things—
Black wigs to murderers, feathered hats to kings.
But Michael Cassio might be drunk enough,
Though all his features were not grimed with snuff.
Why should Poll Peachum shine in satin clothes?
Why every devil dance in scarlet hose?

—*All the Year Round.*

THE TIGER AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—Will you have a wild beast story, of which you may believe as much as you please? A tigress who lived in captivity at Lahore made her escape one day, and not unnaturally startled the station pretty considerably. At length the gardener in whose domain her cage was situated went to the proper authority, and begged to be ordered to take the runaway back. "Order you to take it back!" was the reply—"I'll give you no such order—it would be ordering you to be killed." "Not at all, Sir," said the man. "Only give me the order, and I will take the tigress back." "I'll give you no such order, but you may do as you please," was the rejoinder. Hereupon the man, taking off his turban, walked up to the creature, which was lying in a shrubbery which it had probably mistaken for a jungle, and after a courteous salutation, said to her, "In the name of the powerful British Government, I request you to go back to your cage." At the same time he put his unfolded turban round her neck and led her back. The poor fellow lost his life not long afterward while trying the same experiment on a bear whose political principles were not equally good.—*Contemporary Review.*

WIVES AND HOUSEWIVES.

THE DIFFICULTY ARISING FROM THE COMBINATION.

COOKS AND MINERVAS—THE IDEAL AND THE ACTUAL—MRS. SOMERVILLE AND DORA—KITCHEN FANCY WORK AND TRUE DOMESTIC ECONOMY—WAR TO THE KNIFE WITH MRS. GRUNDY.

An old lady famous for her dairy produce, and quite satisfied with the increasing prices she could command for her milk and butter, told her steward she wished him to attend a neighboring fair in order to buy her a cow. She explained to him that it must be young, well bred, fine in the skin, a strawberry in color, straight in the back, and not given to breaking through fences when it smelled clover on the other side—above all, it was not to cost more than £10. The steward, who was a Scotchman and a privileged old servant, bowed his head and replied reverently: "Then, my lady, I think ye had better kneel down and pray for her, for ye'll get her nae other way, I'm thinkin'." Many people besides this old lady flatter themselves that they can obtain the impossible. We all sometimes forget that with other times come other manners, and that the nineteenth century does not necessarily produce the cream of all the ages. It is the fashion at present to assume that by judicious training we can turn out any number of a new species of young women. They are to combine all the housewifely talents of our great-grandmothers with the intellectual advancement which comes of Cambridge examinations. Young men of refined tastes but small incomes are supposed to decline marriage at present because they cannot find wives who shall at the same time be Minervas and good cooks. The new species is to supply the demand. By attending schools of cookery and lectures on "the daily wants of man and animals," they will be able to fill the place assigned to them. These ideal wives are to be sensible and pleasing, if not absolutely pretty. They are to be intellectual companions and always well dressed. They must be first-rate cooks and moderately good musicians, devoted mothers, and clear in their political and religious views. Above all, they must be quite convinced that to make some man perfectly comfortable is the highest aim of female existence. This is surely a little unreasonable. We do sometimes meet women combining the intellectual, the useful, and the ornamental, but they are rare. A woman of exceptional talent and with perfect health is no doubt able to get through an enormous amount of work. She can manage to do a great many things, and to do them all well. We certainly have had one Mrs. Somerville, but then for one Mrs. Somerville we have a thousand Doras. Because a few clever women who would make their mark anywhere can do wonders in domestic economy, there is no reason to expect ordinary English girls, with moderate abilities and perhaps delicate health, to fill ably a most trying and laborious position. Indeed, young women have rather a hard time of it at present. Solomon's paragon of wifely perfection is always being thrown in their teeth. They are constantly reminded by their pious friends how she looked well to the ways of her household, and rose before daylight to make the breakfast instead of coming down at 10 o'clock. These kind mentors forget to add that King Solomon is not at all sure whether such a prize as his virtuous woman is really to be found. He is certainly most careful not to endow this apparently imaginary character with any personal charms. He expressly speaks of beauty as a "vain" thing. He does not say that she played upon an instrument of ten strings, nor does she seem to have expounded the law and the prophets even to her handmaids. She is, however, described as having plenty of muscle, in which our modern young women are no doubt sadly deficient. Solomon, like all wise men, seems to have been before his age, for he advocates "woman's rights," and advises that his paragon, when she can be found, may have "the fruit of her hands." She certainly deserves no less. But even if this virtuous woman could be found she would not satisfy us nowadays. The allegory of *Realmah* has more basis of truth in it than most of us are willing to allow. It would certainly take three average English girls well mixed to make one model wife of the type quite common in the stories now current illustrating good and bad household management. Social reformers who embody their theories in the guise of fiction enjoy great advantages. They are saved the trouble of having to grapple with inconvenient facts. The story can be made to any pattern, and there is no reason to allow existing difficulties to interfere with the symmetrical arrangement of the plot. "Our parish" in a story-book can in six months, or even less, be changed from a den of lions into the garden of all the graces. A dove-eyed "sister" and a model curate can reclaim most of the reprobates. A severe epidemic can be made use of to carry off those hardened sinners whose complete regeneration in this world would have been almost too much of a traveler's tale to present to the most indulgent public.

We take up at random one of the many stories on social subjects with which every bookseller's counter is littered. It is on housekeeping. The principal character is a pretty and harmless young girl. She is married to a man whose only fault seems to be that he has only £500 a year instead of £5,000. Even on this small pittance he manages to give her a pair of diamond and turquoise earrings. We confess to a sincere pity for the poor wife, but such emotion is sinful and we have crushed it. The good girl of the story is one of those proverbial beings whom we, perhaps erroneously, believe to be nearly related to the race who live in glass houses. This pattern and very young matron marries, of course, the man of her heart. The man of her heart has not a very long purse; its exact depth is not mentioned, but he has considerably under the income of the thriftless couple who have five hundred a year. His industry and integrity are intense. This matchless couple can only afford one small servant. To get through her work she is obliged to rise at half-past five, which she seems to do willingly, thanks to the atmosphere in which she lives. The master and mistress rise soon after, and breakfast is served at seven in Summer, and at half-past in Winter. They are sustained in their early rising by a luxurious meal prepared by the lady the day before. After this well-appointed repast, and when her husband has gone off to his work, she proceeds to what she calls her "kitchen fancy work." This consists of first going out marketing, and then returning to prepare appetizing dishes for her husband's evening meal. "Bread, cakes, pastry, potted meats, and every kind of preserve were made by her own hands." Nor are the poor neglected. She has not, of course, much money to spare, nor, we would have thought, much time. However, she manages to make and distribute nourishing meals to the pensioners recommended to her by the clergy of her parish. In the afternoon she is disengaged for needlework, reading, writing letters, and paying and receiving visits. In the evening she waits for her husband with open arms. We will hope that he does not often miss his train so as to keep her longer than is absolutely necessary in that fatiguing posture. The maid of all work in spotless cap and apron forms the background of this pleasing picture, and brings up for supper the gastronomic achievements of her mistress' morning labors. In the evenings the young couple garden or build fowl houses. Sometimes the wife makes home melodious with her sweetly sung songs, but she throws aside every occupation in which her husband takes no share. When he brings home a friend from town, it is to be entertained by her lively and sensible conversation. One day the thriftless girl of the story, who is a cousin, comes to dine. This is the bill of fare, all prepared at home, and, as far as we can calculate from the items given, costing only eight shillings and five pence: Palestine soup, with *croûtons* fried to perfection; soles *au gratin*; stewed beef of the most enticing description; a fowl, "stuffed with some delicious and mysterious compound of pork and shalot, and covered with a white sauce;" tartlets, a lemon pudding, and a cold *soufflé*. Everything is perfection, and no cloud of anxiety crosses the face of our young housewife as the covers are removed. She sits with lady-like ease, for she has looked well to the ways of her household, and brought her food from afar. We get another glimpse of her after ten years of marriage. In real life she would probably be a worn-out woman with nine children. She would possibly possess the beauty and tenderness of motherhood, but would no longer be addicted to giving little dinners. A story-teller can, however, have it all her own way. The children are prudently limited to four. The husband has trebled his income. He has put by for each child, at its birth, a provision which will amount to a small fortune when it comes of age. Health and happiness reign everywhere. Virtue is rewarded as it ought to be, and is not elsewhere. The unthrifty and frivolous wife of the book is removed from this earthly scene of butchers and bakers, and the long-suffering husband is provided with a wife of the correct pattern, which is, however, scarcely necessary, as an old lady who heard of his troubles, and watched him out of a back window, leaves him a fortune. We have given an outline of this story merely as a sample of many now published. They find a ready sale, because the problem of how to combine comfort and elegance on a small income is one of the questions of the day. We scarcely think it can be solved by drawing pictures of a species of young ladies whose supply is likely to be so limited as to be almost inappreciable.

If young men whose incomes are under £500 a year were bound over not to marry any one who had not earned a diploma in domestic management and elementary physiology, a race might be produced by a process of artificial selection who would be able and willing to do all that is required of them. This new race could not marry before five-and-twenty, for, having to learn so many things, they would have to continue their education much longer than at present. This would, however, have the advantage of giving their constitution time to harden. But love, that unfortunate disturber of the best-laid schemes, steps in, and men marry pretty little nonentities without diplomas for the foolish reason that they like them. They must be prepared to take the consequences, and must not expect the pleasant girl they met at a ball to turn into the housewife of the Proverbs, with the accomplishments thrown in. In households where there are grown-up spinsters it is most desirable that they should help in the work of the house. They should spare no pains to add to the comfort and elegancies of their home. They ought to learn cooking and nursing, plain sewing, and everything that is useful. On the other hand, it can scarcely in reason be expected that a young married woman with children, and with only the assistance of a raw girl, should cook for hours every day, dust her rooms, nurse her babies, keep up her accomplishments, and retain her hold on society and her husband. Perhaps a little wholesome simplicity, and war to the knife with Mrs. Grundy, might do more for the happiness of young couples with limited means than an attempt on the part of the wives to do the work of three servants, and to keep up an appearance of having nothing to do but to amuse themselves.—*Saturday Review.*

DANGERS OF CRAIGSMEN.—In 1819, when I was spending a few days at Clyth, an estate then belonging to my father, I was invited by the tacksman, Dr. Henderson, to go with him in his boat along the coast. He promised to show me some cliff scenery not often surpassed in grandeur throughout the world. We embarked accordingly in his boat on a calm Midsummer day, and I was admiring the magnificent promontory of Clythness, when the Doctor bade the rowers stop, and, pointing to a small bit of greensward, the size of a pocket handkerchief, some hundred feet above us, inquired whether I could distinguish it. Having ascertained that there was no mistake, he continued: "A few days ago I assisted in rescuing a young craigswoman from that fearful height. You observe that down to the patch of greensward the cliffs, although precipitous, form an acute angle. The woman was alone, and in her eagerness to collect eggs had the audacity to descend about thirty feet with her face toward the rocks, grasping small projections with her hands and pressing against the sides with her knees. On reaching the greensward she discovered, to her horror, that the angle ceased and the cliff became a sheer precipice. What could she do? A startling question this, involving life or death, and she sat down to consider it. But once seated, with her face toward the sea, she could not rise again. To return the way she came had become impracticable, and unless help should arrive she must remain where she was till, from misery and exhaustion, she should fall into the water. In this extremity her nerves did not fail her. She retained her self-possession and trust in Providence, hoping against hope. From time to time she gave a shout, but there was no human ear to hear her. Hours passed away, but no deliverance came. Had she continued unobserved till nightfall she must inevitably have perished. But happily," continued the Doctor, "I was that day rowing in this very boat along the coast. It was a dead calm. Suddenly we thought we heard a human voice—a faint cry. Pausing in silence a few moments to listen, we heard the cry a second time. We drew near the craigs, and, looking up, were able to distinguish at that dizzy height what appeared to be a human figure in a sitting posture. To give help from below was impossible. We hurried to the nearest landing, got a stout rope, and scrambled up the footway. On reaching the top we could see nothing of her, but we shouted, and she faintly answered. We let down the rope as nearly as we could guess to the place from which the answer came. The end providentially dropped within her reach. She grasped it, tied it firmly round her waist, and was hauled up, uninjured in mind and body, and, as I hope, not ungrateful for her marvelous deliverance."

The next adventure, illustrating the activity and daring of the northern fowlers, took place in Orkney. A craigsman, creeping cautiously along the narrow ledge of a precipitous cliff, came to a sharp angle, round which it was necessary for him to pass. The difficulty of rounding the angle was great, but it appeared to be converted into an impossibility when he discovered, to his dismay, that he had the wrong foot foremost. Happily he retained his self-possession. He simply paused, took a sustaining pinch from his snuff horn, and then, making an agile bound, got his right foot foremost, and so mastered the difficulty. A friend of his, who had waited for his ascent, said to him, "Man, Johnnie, were ye no feared?" "Eh, man, if I had been feared I would na be here." "I dare say that," replied his friend; "but what made thee think of taking a snuff when thou wert in such danger?" "Weel," replied the fowler, "*I thocht I was need'nt.*"

The scene of my last illustration is Shetland. A fowler, being let down by a rope from the top of a precipice overhanging the sea, contrived to swing himself in such a manner as to reach a narrow ledge within the hollow, and having, as he thought, secured the end of the rope to a projection in the rock, he began to collect the eggs which there abounded. In his eagerness to fill his bag he forgot the precious rope and allowed it to escape from its moorings and swing like a pendulum in the air. He saw at once the extremity of his danger, for if it escaped entirely death, either by a fall or by the slower and more dreadful pangs of starvation, would become inevitable. Perceiving, therefore, that the rope on its next return would for an instant be nearly within his grasp, he watched his opportunity, made a desperate spring, and clutched it with his hands. Happily it did not break; he had strength enough to retain his hold, and was hauled up in safety. Scarcely any man in all history ever had so narrow an escape from death.—*Old Times and Distant Places, John Sinclair.*

JAPANESE KNIGHTS ERRANT.—*Ronins* are military *yaconins*, generally of subordinate rank, who have been in the service of Daimios, but who, either from dismissal for misconduct, or from the disgrace, failure, or demise of their Daimios, have found themselves thrown on the world without any means of existence. Brought up to the profession of arms, as well as born to it—for the military calling is there hereditary—they are unable, with their military education and instincts, to turn their hands to anything else, so that, unless they can enter the service of some other Daimios, nothing is left to them but to continue to live as they were brought up—by the sword. In other words, they take to the road as a means of subsistence, and by their depredations and recklessness are a terror to the peaceable inhabitants. Luckily, a meeting with any of these outlawed gentry never marred the harmony of our quiet rides, and not the least enjoyable part of the day's jaunt used to be the hearty welcome we received from the whole family at its close, as we returned home in the evening safe and sound. As we always on these occasions carried our loaded revolvers with us, I make no doubt that had we ever met any of these swaggering, roystering swashbucklers, we could easily have kept them at bay, as they seldom go about more numerously than in twos and threes.—*Temple Bar.*

HAWKING IN AFGHANISTAN.—I went out hawking with the officers one day, and we had some very fine sport, following the birds on horseback, and being much amused by a large black vulture—a pirate bird—which once or twice made its appearance just when the falcon had hunted down its prey, and proceeded to act on the principle of *sic vos non vobis*, which appears to be one of the fundamental characteristics of organic life. Apart from its cruelty (which need not be expatiated on, seeing that all action we know of involves cruelty) the action of the falcon was very beautiful, as it steadily pursued its prey, a species of crane, I think, and swooping down upon it, struck it again and again on the base of the skull, sending out a small cloud of feathers at every stroke, until the brain was laid open and the bird succumbed.—*Blackwood.*

FLOWERS IN LONDON.

LONDON GARDENS.

THE OLD FIG-TREES AND VINES IN OUT OF THE WAY PLACES—FLOWER-SELLERS IN CAMDEN-TOWN—THE POOR MAN'S PENNYWORTH—THE ENGLISH LABORER'S LOVE FOR FLOWERS—THE INTRODUCTION OF A KINDLIER ELEMENT.

Persons who do not know London by heart are apt to imagine that the central avenue of the Temple of Flora, generally known as Covent Garden Market, is pre-eminently the great expression of the metropolitan and national love of flowers. There the arum shoots up its great snow-cups, there half an acre of azaleas glow in every shade of crimson, there the roses diffuse their sweetness as you linger to purchase the teeming fruits of Summer, and there the smart, pert-looking footmen that condescend to wait upon Belgravia form quite a floral procession as they hurry out to the carriages of "their people," laden with tropical flowers whose rich scent is wafted back to you as they pass.

But this idea arises from insufficient knowledge. London's love of flowers is shown in a far fuller and more indisputable way than that. It would take a year's tour to obtain a full knowledge of the extent and variety of London gardens, especially in the suburbs. Flowers, like a primeval race struggling for existence, linger in many a nook even of the city which is slowly entombing them. In back gardens of Fleet street, once noblemen's and bishops' gardens, old fig-trees and ragged vines still fight for their life, cheered now and then, when there is an improvement in the neighborhood, by glimpses of old plane-trees or long-imprisoned elms, showing through openings of shattered walls. Hundreds of these captives still exist in city back courts and spots of retired ground, especially in the old city burial-grounds, where, amid the thick grass, molder the tombs of old Aldermen and members of city companies—honest men who lived in days when London, on merry May-days, could adorn herself with flowers from her own gardens, and when monasteries had their huge inclosed gardens, and fruit ripened in the uncorrupted and untainted air. Leigh Hunt remarks in one of his essays that there are few spots in London where one cannot see a tree, and this assertion still holds good. It is astonishing how often in the old city lanes a glimpse of green leaves freshens the sense and carries one's thoughts away to the country. The air cannot be so bad when these old residents still breathe and flourish, and it will be a long time before time weeds out such old inhabitants. In these old spots, old flowers, too, still often flourish; flowers whose ancestors were tended by men and women long dead, when wealth and splendor had their sway where trade now bristles, or where poverty cowers or vice lurks.

The searcher for London flowers must not, however, content himself with the stocks and mignonnette in the windows of Belgravia or the ball-room bouquets of Covent Garden. Let him go any afternoon through Camden-town, and see the long rows of stalls, at which the rough flower-sellers stand with their little penny bunches of rich orange nasturtiums, their neat little clusters of lobelias, their creeping jennies, or their cheap lots of yellow-flowered musk. It is not rich people who send for these plants. Laboring men on their way home, their baskets on their backs, stop and take some dainty plant for the "missus" or "the children." A few pence out of the hard-earned wages have to go for the young geranium, the compact little fuchsia, or the cluster of antherinums. The bargaining about flowers, if any, is always quiet and pleasant, and the purchaser trudges home with his purchase, tucked with a loving care between the breast-folds of his coat, or hidden away with special care in a corner of his basket. That plant will have as much care taken of it as if it was the first of the kind known in Europe. The earliest bulletin of its progress will be taken by the "mother" every morning by express messenger. The best jug will carry its daily allotment of water. The children will drag every visitor to show them its last new blossom. It will furnish talk at tea and breakfast. It will go on astonishing the young ones as it grows and grows, and its yellow flowers spread half over the back-yard.

Such flowers are indeed a good pennyworth to the poor. They increase the number of their small and harmless domestic pleasures; they strengthen the love of home; they refine; they lead to an enjoyment in simple, natural objects; they help to wean poor men from coarser pleasures. The garden may be very small—a mere foot or two of land among débris of buildings, or at the end of a tan-yard, or one side of a brick-field. Still those few green leaves and living and improving things do a rough man's heart good, and are pleasant to watch till they blossom in beauty, and are picked for the chimney-piece, or for a breast knot for "missus", on market-day.

The innocent pleasures of a poor laboring man in London are few indeed, and of these that of a garden is too often denied. As houses grow thicker and smoke denser, flowers will not grow where once they did. Shut out from the sun, scorched by the glare from the walls, flowers desert certain places at last, as the fairies left the woods when man began to intrude. The poor in the suburbs can often, however, cultivate their love of flowers, and long may it be before that cultivation becomes impossible. There are hardy plants, like the Virginian creeper, that will grow in a pot almost anywhere, and from that pot send forth such a green world of climbing tendrils as to transform the dingiest wall, and to turn to beauty the lowliest roof. Many of our hardier flowers, though they cannot always be grown in shady or smoky places, such as London back-yards, and the back bedroom windows in alleys, can be purchased for a few pence and placed there to blossom. The roughest man has heart enough, even if he care not for such trifles, to see what recurring pleasure a flower or growing plant is to an old or a sick person, and a love for flowers refines or softens the most brutal. It is a first step upward in civilization, a first yearning for the purer and more beautiful, for there is a tinge of youth and hope and Heaven in flowers, and no one can even stop and look at them without in some degree feeling their mystery, their poetry, and their beauty. John Bull, in his rougher forms, is capable of refinement, and the more a poor man gardens, as long as he does not steal the seeds, the better for himself and the worse for the public house. There are few spots in the suburbs where a poor man may not, with care and intelligence, grow something pretty to look on, pleasant to watch over.—*London Globe.*

THE GREAT AUK, AN EXTINCT ENGLISH BIRD.—The great auk, (*Alca impennis*,) though possessing in past years a fair right to be included among British birds, has long been extinct in our islands. Its existence elsewhere may even be questioned. If still inhabiting our planet it is rigorously confined to regions high up in the Arctic Circle. There is no certain English specimen of the bird now existing, although some seventy examples of it may be found in English collections, and of two or three of these there is little doubt that they were blown ashore on our coasts. It may be interesting to gather up the most recent notices of this very rare bird in our islands. Probably the last that has been seen in English waters was picked up dead near Lundy Island in 1829. Thompson states that one was obtained on the long strand of Castle Freke (in the west of the County of Cork) in February, 1844, having been water-soaked in a storm. It is not stated whether this bird was dead. Again, the same author states he had "little doubt that two great auks were seen in Belfast Bay on Sept. 23, 1845, by H. Bell, a wild fowl shooter. He saw two large birds the size of great northern divers, but with much smaller wings. He imagined they might be young birds of that species until he remarked that their heads and bills were 'much more clumsy' than those of the *Columbus glacialis*. They kept almost constantly diving, and went to an extraordinary distance each time with great rapidity." All this exactly answers to what is known of the great auk with its curious rudimentary wings. Probably one of the last eggs taken is in the collection of Canon Tristram. It was found in 1834 at Gier-fuglesheir, on the south coast of Iceland. The last notice of it which reached civilization from the Arctic regions is that Mr. Hayes was told by the Governor of the Danish settlement of Godhavn, in Greenland, that "one had recently been seen on one of the Whale-fish Islands. Two years before one had been actually captured by a native, who being very hungry, and wholly ignorant of the value of the prize he had secured, proceeded at once to eat it, much to the disgust of Mr. Hansey, (the Governor,) who did not learn of it until too late to come to the rescue." This happened in 1869. The great auk seems but too surely following the wingless dodo and moa. The type is as unfitted for the present age as would be the plesiosaurus in the valley of the Thames.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

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WYOMING..........Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO..........Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.......Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.......Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........Thursday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M. | Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.
Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M. | Erin, Aug. 28.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

UTOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
ETHIOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY,

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO..........Aug. 17 | HINDOO..........To follow
COLOMBO..........Aug. 31 | NAVARINO..........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency, excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Aug. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED..........TUESDAY, Aug. 10
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Aug. 19

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

TO THE GREAT TROTTING RACES AT

POUGHKEEPSIE,

by the steamer

DEAN RICHMOND,

ON THE 3D, 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH OF AUGUST,

With superior accommodations. Splendid music. Elegant dinners served each day on board the steamer.

Leaving Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., each day at 7:30 A. M., 34th st., new pier, 7:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers 8:45 A. M., and Newburg 11:30 A. M.; returning each day at close of race.

Tickets for round trip, $1. For sale at People's Line office, foot Canal st., and Erie Railway Ticket Office, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Horses and carriages taken very safely and at low rates.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS.

The mammoth pleasure steamer

WILLIAM COOK

will leave for Rockaway as follows:

SUNDAY, Aug. 1, 24th st., North River, 8:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; Barclay st., 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

MONDAY, Aug. 2, 24th st., North River, 10 A. M.; Franklin st., 10:20 A. M., and Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, at 11 A. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.

Return tickets of the Americus and Neversink or Nelly White good on boat.

ALL DAY ON THE HUDSON.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb steamer,

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

WILL MAKE A GRAND EXCURSION,

MONDAY, AUG. 2,

UP THE HUDSON RIVER
AS FAR AS NEWBURG.

Excursionists can enjoy a view of the splendid scenery of the noble Hudson,

THE WONDERFUL PALISADES,
DUNDERBERG and ST. ANTHONY'S NOSE,

and the boat will stop at Newburg long enough to permit of a visit to Washington's Head-quarters and other objects of interest.

ALL THE MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS:
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND,
CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS,
CHOIR OF MADRIGAL BOYS,
MOZART GLEE CLUB.

Boat leaves foot of 23d st., North River, at 10 A. M.

TICKETS, round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.

EXTRA BOAT.

The management of the old-established ROCKAWAY LINE, in addition to the AMERICUS, NEVERSINK, and WILLIAM COOK, will run on SUNDAY, Aug. 1, the steamer

NELLY WHITE,

as follows, to Rockaway:

Leaving 24th st., North River, at 11:30 A. M.
Leaving West 10th st., North River, at 11:45 A. M.
Leaving Barclay st., North River, at 12 noon.
Leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 12:30 P. M.
Fare on all the above boats..........35 cents.
Excursion tickets..........50 cents.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, Sea Cliff, and Glen Wood. The elegant steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No 24 East River, (Peck Slip,) on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 9 A. M.; 9th st., 9:05, and 33d st., East River, at 9:15 for the above landings, and returning to the City about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.— DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. JAY L. CLARK, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES.

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA. Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf—to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:20 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.; 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH young woman who is a good washer, ironer, and cook, and can do house-work well; City or country; at very moderate wages; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, CORDON bleu; can do French and American cooking; speaks English; is also a very good pastry cook; can make preserves, all kinds; has three years' recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands cooking in all branches perfectly; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials for capability, honesty, and sobriety; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COLORED woman, just from Norfolk, Va., a home as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; no objections to the country; can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; no objection to going a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 426 East 11th st., second floor, front room.

NURSE AGENCY.—WET NURSES; LARGE selection daily; professional male and female, with reference, at all hours. No. 144 East 32d st., near Lexington av.; established 1860.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman as monthly or invalid nurse; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress and chamber-maid, or the care of children; no objection to the country; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.; third bell.

MALES.

BARTENDER.—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST FROM Ireland, as bartender; understands book-keeping; unimpeachable reference. Adress J. P. McPartland, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

BUTLER AND VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as butler and valet; has lived as such for many years on both sides of the Atlantic; no objection to the country. Address J. W., 1,218 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good plain gardener; can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; willing and obliging; good reference. Address J. N., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as coachman and groom; is sober, willing, and obliging; can make himself generally useful; best reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address for three days T. W. T., Box 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, &c.; good gardener if required; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man who understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly sober; willing and obliging; no objections to the country; highly recommended from last employer's. Address James Clark, No. 231 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SINGLE; HAS a perfect knowledge of his business; willing and obliging; any satisfaction can be given. Call or address M. G., private stable, No. 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—FIRST CLASS, BY a young Englishman; single, sober and industrious; eight years' best City references. Call or address R. L., No. 45 West 30th st., feed store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; no objections to the country; five years' reference from last employer. Call or address P. S., at harness store, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good gardener; best City and country reference; willing and obliging. Address Y. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHLY reliable man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; highest testimonials. Address M. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTANT; no incumbrance; eighteen years' experience in all branches of gardening. Address G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

PORTER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN TWENTY-seven years of age, something to do; porter in store or driving; anything in the working line; will go anywhere in the country. Address B. G., care of Mrs. D., second floor, No. 719 7th av., near 49th st.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,

No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.

GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stock-holders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1875. By order

WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. is payable Aug. 2.

JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

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Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—HANDSOME pair of black carriage horses, sound and gentle; two-seat park wagon, with set double harness; a bargain for cash. Address A. M., No. 37 Park row, Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—A FINE HAMBLETONIAN COLT; HAS shown a mile in 2:35, and is all right; photograph sent on receipt of 50 cents.

GEO. A. PURBECK, Salem, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,

Between 37th and 38th sts.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.

The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.

Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING.—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,

Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—MISS ANNA C. BRECKETT and IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, spelling $15; writing, $3, monthly. Persons desirous of repairing early educational losses attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, day and evening.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

$57 50 PER QUARTER.—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, corner of Washington and Depeyster sts., to let; newly furnished; all modern; gas, baths, &c.; rent low to desirable parties. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Limited to twenty boys. Next term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address Rev. CHARLES E. or Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Hartford, Conn.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.

Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.

Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENTRAL Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.

Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELLOW of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED GERMAN LADY TO teach music and German in a family boarding-school for young ladies. Address Mrs. G. H. DUBEN, Somerville, N. J., stating necessary particulars.

PROFESSIONAL.—A GOVERNESS WISHES ENTIRE charge of two children in a family; fluent French, German,; also, teaches music, English branches. Address T. B., No. 122 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS wishes a situation; would board for tuition. Address for one month Z., No. 140 East 15th st.

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HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 2 c. per quart. Discount on large orders.

Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

MONDAY, AUG. 2.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
THE BEST PLAY IN TWENTY YEARS.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.

Second week of the great character actor,

DOMINICK MURRAY,

who will appear EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matinée, in C. W. Barry's four-act play drama, being a dramatization of the late Fennimore Cooper's Revolutionary tale,

THE SPY.

Harvey Birch, (the Spy)..........DOMINICK MURRAY

The piece has been gotten up
at an expense of over
$10,000.

New scenery..........by....JOHN A. THOMPSON.
Mechanical effects..........by....W. H. CRANE.
Costuumes and properties..by....R. W. WILLIAMS.
Music arranged..........by....W. H. BRINKWORTH.

To strengthen the cast the author,

C. W. BARRY,

assumes the character of Gen. Washington, and the following eminent artists are specially engaged:

The popular American actor
Mr. M. V. LINGHAM.
The dashing comedienne,
Miss GUSSIE DE FORREST.
The great character actor,
Mr. J. A. BURNETT,
and entire
MUSEUM DRAMATIC COMPANY.
The Terrific Sea Fight.
The Spy's Novel Escape,
Washington Crossing the Delaware.
Washington at Valley Forge.
The Peddler's Oath Fulfilled.
MATINEES,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.
The American facial comedian,
A. H. SHELDON,
A. H. SHELDON,

and full dramatic company, in his great sensation,

WEALTH AND CRIME.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

PRELIMINARY SEASON
will begin MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16,
with the eminent comedian
JOHN T. RAYMOND
as

COL. SELLERS.

In MARK TWAIN'S new American drama.

The play will be produced with new and beautiful scenery, and with an extraordinary cast.

Box-office open for sale of seats Tuesday morning, Aug. 10.

REGULAR SEASON will begin on or about Oct. 1, with the production of an adaptation of the Parisian success,

ROSE MICHEL.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Coolest theatre in town. Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1.

Great and continually increasing success of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

On MONDAY, Aug. 2, and DURING THE WEEK Offenbach's delightful LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.

Third week and enormous hit of CHILPERIC.

The great UMBRELLA DANCE encored nightly. Grand Parisienne Grotesque Quadrille. Saturday Matinée at 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208—MADISON PARK.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, modern improvements; permanent or transient; first-class board; one single room; table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—Second and third floor, with or without board; also Doctor's office, with every convenience; price moderate; reference. Call at No. 48 West 26th st.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS on parlor floor; fine rooms on second, connecting with bath; also, entire third floor for gentlemen; transient guests accommodated; house strictly first class.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board; also table board for gentlemen; terms reasonable.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST, NEAR PARK AVENUE.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 432 MADISON AV., HAS one vacant suite of rooms; houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

NO. 407 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A few respectable girls can find a good home and board.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER months by a gentleman; will be in town about three-fourths of the time; lunch down-town; will pay $1 per day. Address NELSON, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ROOMS FOR THREE OR FOUR MORE boarders at Mount Joy farm-house, eight minutes' walk from depot; one hour and forty minutes by rail from New-York; terms $6 to $7 per week.

C. B. PHILLIPS, Haverstraw, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED AT A PLEASANTLY situated farm-house a short distance from the ocean; boating, fishing, gunning; healthy location; terms, $8 per week. Address E. RANDALL, Southampton, Long Island.

AT CASTLETON AV., STATEN ISLAND, eight minutes' walk from West Brighton Ferry, a private family would like a gentleman to board; terms reasonable. Address A, Post Office, West Brighton, Staten Island.

GOOD PLAIN BOARD CAN BE HAD AT a pleasant place a short distance from Englewood, N. J.; terms moderate. Address JAMES PARKER, Post Office Box No. 98, Englewood, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR THE WATER, NEAR the depot, near the Post Office; cool, airy, shady. Inquire of H. M. ROSE, Postmaster, Watermill, Long Island.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MORTON HOUSE,

INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.

This first-class hotel is situated on Long Island Sound, twenty-eight miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railway; excellent fishing, sailing, and bathing; steamer Nelly White touches daily both ways. For information apply to ASHMAN & MORTON, Proprietors, on the premises, or at the Sinclair House, Broadway, corner 8th st.

HATFIELD HOUSE, MASSENA SPRINGS,

St. Lawrence County, New-York, now opened for the season, has first-class modern improvements. Magnificent surrounding country. Pleasant drives. Excellent fishing and shooting. The medicinal properties of the water highly recommended for every class of invalids. Circulars sent on application. Apply at hotel, or to HATFIELD & BENSON, No. 114 Water st., New-York.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, N. Y., ON THE PARADE GROUND.

ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, N. J.—Short distance from Long Branch; quiet and retired; well shaded, and especially adapted to those in delicate health, also families; stages to beach and cars; stable accommodations; terms moderate. Address Mrs. M. DOWNS, Box No. 117, Long Branch, N. J.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—Beautifully situated on Noroton Hill, overlooking the town and Sound; piazzas front and rear to every floor; water and gas throughout. Address J. E. TOMPKINS, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD AT LONG BRANCH.—FINEST ROOMS on Ocean av.; private pavilion, croquet ground, bath-house, &c.; references. Third cottage north of Metropolitan, or 1,284 Broadway. B. B. MERRILL.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—First-class in every respect; fine drives and excellent boating, sailing, &c.

R. D. TUCKER.

LONG BRANCH.—CLARENDON HOUSE, facing the ocean; late Clarendon Hotel; a pleasant home for families; terms moderate. Mrs. M. E. JSENS.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,

$1,145,729.

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND Silverware bought and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY) AUG. 2. THE

VOKES.

(JESSIE, VICTORIA, ROSINA, FAWDON, and FRED.)

In the great specialty,
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Preceded by HIS OWN ENEMY. (First time in America.) BUNCH OF BERRIES next Monday.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,

who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.

Change of programme every night.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'

Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 1, AT 8,
ELEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,

an attractive and brilliant programme will be presented.

Admission Tickets fifty cents, Boxes $1 and $2.

TUESDAY NEXT, GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.

NOTICE.—The management having passed into other hands, package tickets issued by Mr. John Koch will not be admitted on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 3.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY.

Wm. Pastor and M. B. Leavitt...Lessees and Managers.

Grand reopening, TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 2. An unexceptionable variety entertainment, comprising Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.

The Brennan and Ware Combination, Fayette Welch, Bobby Newcombe, Charley Lord, Eugene, Blitz, King Sarbro, Vaidis Children, and 100 others.

MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 2.

SECOND GRAND ANNUAL VISIT

TO THE

NEW-YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY,

Commencing AUG. 2 and lasting until the 7th.

Every rational means will be furnished for the entertainment and amusement of our visitors. Hon. Fernando Wood will speak on Monday, the 2d.

Boats will leave Fulton and Peck slips half-hourly, and will stop at Grand, 9th, 11th, 23d, 110th and 120th sts., connecting with the railroad cars direct for the Protectory, at reduced rates.

Also accessible by 2d and 3d av. horse cars.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Hymn of Thanksgiving," (beautiful engraving of Rev. H. W. Beecher,) King, 50 cents; "American Rifle Team March," (elegant portrait of winning team,) Operti, 40 cents; "Sneezing Song," comic, Hinton, 40 cents; "S. G. March Comique," (played by Gilmore,) 40 cents; "Fusileers," comic song, Skelly, 35 cents; "Sleeping Song," Hinton 30 cents; "Who's Dot Knocking at de Outside Gate," (sung by Sheridan and Mack,) 40 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO. No. 547 Broadway, N. Y. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

THE GREAT

TROTTING CARNIVAL,

HUDSON RIVER DRIVING PARK,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

FOUR DAYS—TUESDAY, AUG. 3; WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4; THURSDAY, AUG. 5; FRIDAY, AUG. 6.

112 HORSES ENTERED,

Including

GOLDSMITH MAID,
AMERICAN GIRL,
JUDGE FULLERTON,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
HUNTRESS,
HOPEFUL,
ST. JAMES.

TRAINS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD leave Grand Central Depot at 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 o'clock A. M., for Poughkeepsie and the Races, and return at 4:30, 7:24, 7:35, and 7:45 P. M. Also, excursion and regular boats on the river.

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE ACCOMMODATIONS arranged for those remaining over night and through the races, by addressing the Secretary or applying at the office, No. 313 MAIN ST.

Horses called at 2 P. M. each day.

MORGAN L. MOTT, President.
JOSEPH G. FROST, Secretary.

SARATOGA RACES,

1875.

FIRST MEETING.

SATURDAY, July 24,
TUESDAY, July 27,
THURSDAY, July 29,
SATURDAY, July 31,
TUESDAY, Aug. 3.

SECOND MEETING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY Aug. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

"OLE BULL" VIOLINS, AND "HUMMING-BIRD" PIANOS.—Genuine "Ole Bull" strings, 25 cents each. Catalogues free. Address MUSICAL AGENCY, No. 24 West 14th st.

S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING will sell the following furniture for much less than cost: Eight dining-room chairs, in green leather; table, side-board, hall stand and settee, Turkish lounge, in tan reps; shaving stand, all in black walnut, perfect order, and by one of the best cabinet-makers; also, two English Brussels carpets, of about forty yards each, with borders to match; one stair carpet, and two hall carpets. Apply at No. 677 Madison av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

The subscriber is about erecting gas-works for lighting a very prosperous town of 10,000 inhabitants, and desires the co-operation of a gentleman who can furnish $30,000 in cash, upon which a very liberal annual profit will be realized. Address COAL GAS-WORKS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

$25,000.—ONE-FIFTH INTEREST IN a stock company for sale, which will pay twenty per cent. per annum on amount invested; business steady and legitimate; associate parties first class. Address E. W., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES for furniture, baggage, &c.—Cartage and other advances made if required.

Principal office No. 384 3d av. Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st., and No. 1,284 Broadway; (connected with and of the firm of G. L. Kelty & Co., for the past seventeen years.)

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, &c., in separate rooms; every convenience; lowest rates; watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40 and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

DYSPEPTICS SHOULD TONE THE STOMACH with ALLEN'S PHOSPHATED LOZENGES. At Windsor Pharmacy, No. 543 5th av., and other druggists. C. S. ALLEN & CO., Box No. 3,859, New-York.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

MOVEMENTS IN BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, COTTON, AND GROCERIES—COURSE OF OCEAN FREIGHTS—ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

Notwithstanding the disturbances in the financial and commercial line at the beginning of the past week, the month of July closed up quite encouragingly as to trade prospects, particularly in domestic produce, with the latest dealings in breadstuffs indicating renewed firmness, on a very good demand, partly speculative, the latter stimulated by the reports of unsettled weather at the West and Northwest. The backwardness of supplies by canal and river was against free transactions for early delivery, particularly for export purposes. Last week's receipts of breadstuffs at this port were confined to 65,300 barrels of flour, 256,500 bushels wheat, 433,000 bushels corn, 92,000 bushels oats, and 3,200 bushels rye. The export clearances hence for European ports reached 12,079 barrels flour, 490,000 bushels wheat, 287,500 bushels corn, and 7,600 bushels rye, (the latter for Hamburg.) The following statement shows the course of the actual export business in flour and grain during the week:

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS FROM NEW-YORK DURING THE WEEK.

Vessel.		Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Flour, bbls.
Erin	Liverpool	43,090	16,706	....
Celtic	Liverpool	16,158	20,361	....
City of Berlin	Liverpool	23,440	....	2,720
Montana	Liverpool	43,222	18,713	2
Viscount	Liverpool	....	62,382	2,560
Lady Dufferin	London	68,917	....	....
California	Glasgow	15,864	24,494	3,436
State of Georgia	Glasgow	19,892	14,853	3,061
Navarino	Hull, &c	....	65,848	....
E. Starita	Newport	....	23,331	....
Suez	Penarth	19,024	....	....
N. San Michele	Penarth	18,632	....	....
Candido	Penarth	....	23,619	....
Crono	Cork f. o.	28,250	....	....
Otac Miho	Cork f. o.	34,410	....	....
Vibilia	Cork f. o.	26,844	....	....
Excelsior	Cork f. o.	26,308	....	....
F. I. Henderson	Cork f. o.	21,313	....	....
James R. Boyd	Rotterdam	43,309	....	....
Saga	Rotterdam	30,163	....	....
Confederate	Oporto	11,104	....	300
T. Remick	Penarth	....	17,200	....
Grand total		489,940	287,507	12,079

Ocean freights ruled strong as to rates, with room on berth and charter offered very reservedly for early use, thus impeding the outward movement of produce.

The receipts of Indian corn, or maize, at lake ports from May 31 to July 24, inclusive—eight weeks—were: In 1874, 16,323,283 bushels, against 7,549,245 bushels for the corresponding period in 1875, being a decrease of 8,774,038 bushels. The receipts of maize at sea-board ports for the same period as above were: In 1874, 13,044,334 bushels, against 6,274,959 bushels in 1875, being a decrease of 6,769,375 bushels. The visible supply of maize, July 24, 1875, was 7,853,394 bushels, against 7,148,036 bushels, July 24, 1874. The stock in New-York, July 24, 1875, was 1,016,305 bushels, against 695,303 bushels, July 24, 1864. The exports of maize from sea-board ports for Europe from May 31 to July 30, 1875, were 2,880,388 bushels, against 9,528,017 bushels for the corresponding period in 1874, being a decrease of 6,647,639 bushels.

The imports of maize into the United Kingdom from May 31 to July 11, 1875, inclusive, were 4,967,626 bushels, against 5,558,656 bushels for the corresponding period in 1874.

The amount of maize in transit on the lakes and the New-York canals is about 2,000,000 bushels, and on the ocean for the United Kingdom on the 15th July, 1874, 1,720,000 bushels.

Cotton was quite active on Saturday, mainly on options for forward delivery, at advanced prices, which was due in good part to the apprehensions of an overflow on the Mississippi. The later telegrams, which were of a reassuring tenor, operated against buoyancy, and values yielded 1-16c.@3 32c. ℔ from the highest points of the day. An export movement, to the extent of about 1,500 bales, (early deliveries,) was reported at full quotations. The week's cotton shipments hence were 5,574 bales, and of Sea Island do., 43 bales. The exports from all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, afford the following comparison:

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total since Sept. 1.	Same time Last Year.
Galveston	......	......	223,759	271,646
New-Orleans	345	427	997,466	1,136,188
Mobile	......	......	131,342	132,191
Charleston	......	......	265,464	238,622
Savannah	......	......	416,750	425,733
New-York	110	5,507	434,178	463,283
Other ports	66	25	175,096	98,021
Total	521	5,959	2,642,055	2,765,684
Previously	1,809,144	826,431	......	......
Total since Sept. 1, 1874	1,809,665	832,390	2,642,055	2,765,684

Groceries were quoted strong in price, on a good demand for sugars, raw and refined, and a moderate call for other articles. Domestic cotton and woolen goods were in more request. Apart from which commercial interests were without important developments as to demand or values.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

A TIMES reporter called at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., yesterday, and was told that Judge Shipman was busily engaged in examining into the condition of the affairs of the firm. He could not say when he would be prepared to furnish a statement of the amount of the assets and liabilities, as the business connections of the firm were so extended that it would take some time to communicate with all the persons concerned. In regard to the circular letters of credit, a member of the house said that he hoped that by Monday he would be able to announce that they would be protected, and that arrangements had been made to have the payments on them continued the same as if the failure had not occurred.

J. B. FORD & CO.

Nothing definite has yet been learned in regard to the condition of the affairs of Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., the publishers of the *Christian Union*, No. 27 Park place. Mr. George P. Rowell, one of the committee appointed by the creditors to examine the books and affairs of the firm, and to learn what it is best for the firm to do under the circumstances, and what their creditors should require of them, said yesterday that an expert accountant had been sent to the office of the firm to examine into the accounts, but finding that the last trial balance had been made on the first of the month, and that one up to date would be needed, he had delayed any action until one could be furnished. This will be done by to-morrow, and the accounts of the firm will be examined, and a statement made out upon which the committee will base their action. It is thought that the statement will be ready during the present week.

WORTH & WATSON.

A meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt firm of Messrs. Worth & Watson, wholesale dealers in teas, coffees, and spices, at No. 183 Duane street, was held yesterday morning at the office of Mr. Wilde, No. 13 Dutch street. About two-thirds of the creditors were present, representing considerably more than two-thirds of the amount of the indebtedness, and a proposition was made to them on the part of the firm to pay forty cents on the dollar at three, six, and nine months in secured notes, the indorsers to be acceptable to the creditors. The gentlemen who were present accepted the proposition, and it now remains to be seen whether the other creditors will accept. This will be known on Monday morning, at which time, if all the creditors do not agree to the proposition, the firm will be thrown into bankruptcy, and the matter will be settled by the courts.

A SHERIFF IN TROUBLE.

Some of the charges against Sheriff Charles A. Sammis, of Queens County, which are understood to have been forwarded to Gov. Tilden, are that parties sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail are allowed to be outside the prison walls to visit adjacent villages—in one instance it is alleged, to spend several days in pleasure at Rockaway. One flagrant instance mentioned is that of a young man of Glen Cove, arrested for assault and battery and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but who returned to Glen Cove long before his term expired, committed another assault, was arrested, and was finally recommitted to the jail by Justice Frost. Another case is that of William Lyden, of Glen Cove, convicted of selling liquor without a license, and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment, but who, it is alleged, has since been seen on the cars in New-York. It is asserted that the prisoners pay for the liberty thus allowed them at the rate of $1 a day.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The regular monthly session of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which began on Thursday, was concluded yesterday. A large amount of routine business was transacted by the committee, and action was taken in regard to the Royal Canadian Fire Insurance Company of Montreal, which, by resolution, was expelled from the board. The reason for this action was that it had been known for some time that the agencies of the Royal Canadian in the West were in most cases outside the local boards, and that some of them had been in non-board hands ever since the company had been a member of the board. General Agent Montgomery had repeatedly advised the officers of the Royal Canadian of this fact, but had received no definite replies. In June last it was resolved that the General Agent should be directed to advise that company that if their agents did not connect themselves with local boards within thirty days at all points where they were represented the officers of the National Board should be directed to strike the name of the company from the list of membership. The response from the Royal Canadian not being satisfactory its name was accordingly stricken from the list. The Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company was also stricken from the list of membership for violation of the rules.

THE PAPAL EMBASSADORS.

THEIR DEPARTURE FOR ROME—AN EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY.

The Papal embassadors, Mgr. Roncetti and Padre Ubaldi, sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamer China, of the Cunard Line. The Roman Catholics of this City determined to bid them farewell in a fitting manner, and for this purpose a large party, comprising both the clergy and laity, was invited to accompany the distinguished gentlemen down the bay. The steamer Long Branch was provided for the excursion, through the efforts of Warden J. A. O'Rourke, of Bellevue Hospital, who also acted as master of ceremonies. At 2 o'clock the invited guests began to assemble at the pier, foot of West Twenty-third street, where the Long Branch was moored, and, at 2:30 o'clock, Dr. McGlynn, accompanied by Mgr. Roncetti and Padre Ubaldi, arrived. About 300 guests had embarked at this time, and as it was nearly the hour for the China to sail, the line was cast off and the boat proceeded down the river to the bay, flying the Papal flag, with the tiara and cross-keys at her bow, and being otherwise liberally decorated with bunting, representing all nations. O'Brien's Sixty-ninth Regiment band furnished music for the occasion. As the boat passed down the bay, she was saluted by the whistles of all the passing steam craft, to which her pilot responded. A bountiful collation had been prepared for the excursionists, and after the boat was fairly under way the guests proceeded to refresh themselves. Soon afterward the red funnel of the China was seen in the distance. Dr. McGlynn then arose, and said he had been requested to deliver a farewell address to Mgr. Roncetti in the Italian language, and briefly stated the substance of the address in English for the benefit of those who were not familiar with the Italian language; then turning to Mgr. Roncetti, he spoke as follows:

MONSIGNOR: The sad moment for us has arrived of saying to you farewell. We have had occasion so often, and so fully, to tell you of our love and devotion to the chief shepherd of the Catholic fold, and of our esteem and affection for yourself, that it can hardly be necessary to repeat those expressions. And alas! the too brief moments that remain to us will not now permit us to repeat the expression of all the depths of our reverence and love for the venerable See of Peter, established by our Lord Himself in His Church, and of the sentiments not merely of esteem, but of friendship and of love, that your own amiable qualities have compelled us to conceive for yourself. We cannot even here refrain from asking you to repeat again and again our thanks to the Holy Father for these new honors, harbingers of new blessings, that he has bestowed upon the Church of America, and upon the country, and especially upon this Diocese of New-York. We may be permitted here to say that besides all this the Holy Father has a new title to our gratitude for having chosen to the high office of his Ablegate, for the purpose of bringing to this country the insignia of its new dignity, one whom we all have seen, learned to admire for his large gifts of mind, and, still better, to love for the amiable qualities of his heart. You will permit us, Monsignor, to salute you with the reverence that is due to your high office, but you will also permit us to grasp the hand with warmth of affection, of one whom we now love to call also our friend. It is sad to say farewell, but this sadness is tempered by the hope that it will not be forever. We hope to meet again either in your own beloved City of Rome, which is also in some sense the home of the souls of all of us, or perhaps here again in our own beloved America, which we are glad to know has already become very dear to you; in either case we have good reason to believe, bearing a title even more honorable to yourself than the honored one which you bear at present. We bid you, then, God speed. May our Father in heaven send you pleasant winds and happy days during your journey to your home. May your voyage hence and your journey through life have the choicest blessings of heaven and of earth. When you return to the beloved common Father of us all, tell him that, among his millions of children, no hearts love him better; no hearts are more loyal to the authority of Christ's shepherd than those of the people and the clergy of America, and more particularly of the Diocese of New York. Ask him to bless us; to bless our homes; and to bless our works. And do you also, Monsignor, have for us the kindness to be mindful of us in your prayers.

A chorus of cheers greeted the close of the address, and Mgr. Roncetti then replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The kind words that have just been addressed to me but cap the constant series of overwhelming kindness that I have received everywhere in America, and especially in this City and Diocese of New-York. Of all these the beautiful demonstration of to-day is a fitting conclusion. It is as sad for me to hear, as for you to utter, the word "farewell," and to repeat it to you on my own behalf. The joy that I should naturally feel in returning to my own dear native city of Rome, endeared to me by so many higher and sacred titles, most of all because it is the home of the Father of Christendom, is sadly diminished by this, alas! too speedy separation from the many loving hearts in America that honor me by permitting me to call them friends. But this sadness is for me also consoled by the hope that I share with you, that we shall meet again, especially in the City of Rome, which may well be called the fatherland of us all. I shall there be only too happy to bid any and all of you welcome. I can truly say, without exaggeration, that in a great measure I am leaving my heart behind me; but, as I have recently had occasion to say, I shall not fail to bring with me my speech and my hearing, to tell to many, but chiefly to our holy Father, of the faith and charity that I have witnessed; to tell him of your filial piety; and to ask copious blessings upon you and upon all this fair land; and to hear the consoling words of approval and benediction that he will not fail to utter, and that it shall be my great happiness to report. Farewell.

Dr. McGlynn proposed that a Roman *vivat* be sung to his Holiness, the Pope, and Mgr. Roncetti. The chorus was sung with a will by the assemblage, after which a round of cheers was given, and, as the steamer was now alongside the China, Mgr. Roncetti and Padre Ubaldi went on board. The two steamers sailed side by side down the Narrows until the speed of the China increased, after which salutes were exchanged by blowing three blasts of the whistles, and the boats parted company. A salute of three guns was fired from Fort Tompkins in honor of the party, which was answered by the whistles of both steamers. The Long Branch proceeded rapidly back up the North River, and as it was still early, a trip was taken up the river as far as Eightieth street, returning to West Twenty-third street at 6 P. M. Among the distinguished guests were Vicar General Quinn; Rev. Father Preston, of St. Ann's Church; Rev. Father Hudon, of St. Francis Xavier's Church; Rev. Father Farley, Secretary to Cardinal McCloskey; Rev. Father Mooney, of St. Bridget's; Rev. Dr. McSweeney, of Poughkeepsie; Rev. Father Brehony, of Scranton, Penn.; Rev. Father Metcalf; Rev. Father Killeen, of St. John's, Newark; Rev. Dr. Burtsell, of the Church of the Epiphany; Rev. Father Kearney, of St. Patrick's Cathedral; Rev. Father McCarthy, of the Church of the Holy Cross; Rev. Father Edward, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception; Rev. Father O'Reilly, of St. Mary's; Rev. Dr. Breel, of Brooklyn; Rev. Father O'Farrell, of Rondout; Rev. Father Kinsella; Rev. Father McAvoy, of Westchester; Father James, of San Antonio; Rev. Dr. Earle, of St. Michaels; Mr. John O'Brien, Mr. Eugene Kelly; Mr. Patrick Farrelly, of the American News Company; Mr. Agostin Coianeri, John A. McSorley, and James Lynch.

THE FREE PICNIC FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The second free excursion and picnic for children was yesterday participated in by the children of the Fourth Ward. At about 7:30 o'clock little street "Arabs" began to assemble in front of the Oak Street Station-house, and shortly after 8 o'clock a crowd of over 1,400 had arranged themselves in martial order, and began to march to the barge Oriental, preceded by the juvenile band of the Union Home for Orphans. The girls, some four or five hundred in number, were first admitted on board, the boys being afterward sent to the upper deck. At 9:30 o'clock, after a salute of large crackers had been fired by the manager, the band struck up "The Mulligan Guards," and the barge, towed by the tug Emma J. Kennedy, moved out on the river. Cheer after cheer was given by the children both on the pier and the barge. When the barge had got fairly under way, cups of milk were distributed to each one on board. When the meal was finished, the band played a number of popular selections, while the little ones on board either danced or sang with the music. On reaching Oriental Grove, Long Island, the site selected for the picnic, the barge landed, and the boys and girls were all sent ashore, or allowed to bathe, as they chose. The swings and the whirligigs which were erected in the grove were immediately taken possession of by a large number, while a still larger crowd began to gather around the laughable Punch and Judy show. At the conclusion of the latter, the boys and girls were summoned to attend the performance of a gentleman who had been specially engaged to amuse them with numerous sleight of hand tricks. At 4 o'clock the children returned to the barge, and as they went on board each one was presented with a sandwich, a glass of lemonade, and a ticket for a plate of ice-cream and a piece of cake, the latter being distributed when the boat was again under way for home. The children enjoyed themselves to their utmost by dancing, marching, and singing, and finally landed in the City at 9 o'clock, after spending a day of pleasure which had been unmarred by any serious accident. After all the children had been supplied with food yesterday, enough was still found to be remaining to feed two or three hundred, and on landing, it was sent to the Rivington Street Lodging-house. The expenses of yesterday's excursion amounted to about $650.

TAMMANY'S REBELLION.

THE REORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

THE EXPULSION OF MORRISSEY, HAYES, AND LEDWITH—THEIR SUCCESSORS APPOINTED—ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

The subcommittee of five, of which Mr. William A. Boyd was Chairman, appointed by the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall to reorganize the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Assembly District delegations to the Tammany General Committee, held a final meeting at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Tammany Hall to perfect their report to the Committee on Organization, which met at 4 o'clock to receive the report. Although it was considered a foregone conclusion that all those delegates in each of the three districts who had not actively favored a reorganization would be dropped, and it was tolerably well known who would supply their places, almost as much interest was manifested by the crowd of thirsty politicians who assembled early in and about the hall as if all these things were mysteries. It was hard for the friends of Morrissey, Hayes, and Ledwith to realize that their leaders were no longer to find shelter in the Tammany "Wigwam," and that other "braves" were to succeed them around the "council fires." A force of Police was stationed in the vestibule of the hall to preserve order and see that no one entered the room while either committee was deliberating, unless by permission of the committee. Among those who arrived early were ex-Alderman Michael Tuomey, from the Twentieth District; Gen. Frank Spinola, from the Sixteenth; ex-Collector Thomas O'Callaghan, from the Nineteenth; Judge Denis Quinn, from the First; Alderman Patrick Lysaght, of the Second, and Christopher Fine, of the Thirteenth. In order to prevent any possible intrusion upon the meeting of the Committee on Organization, Messrs. John D. Newman, Sergeant at Arms of the Tammany General Committee, and George Coffin, Sergeant at Arms of the Committee on Organization, were stationed at the doors to assist the Police force.

Mr. John Kelly presided at the meeting of the Committee on Organization, and Messrs. George W. Morton and Edward D. Gale, the Secretaries, were also present. All the members of the committee were in attendance, with the exception of James Hayes and Daniel O'Reilly, of the Third District; John Morrissey and John R. Fellows, of the Eleventh, and Thomas A. Ledwith and Peter Radley, of the Fifteenth. Mr. Boyd, the Chairman of the subcommittee, presented the following report:

To the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall:

The special committee to whom was referred the following resolution—

"*Resolved*, That a special committee of five members of this committee be appointed by the Chairman for the purpose and with power to reorganize the delegations and committees in the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts so as to be truly representative of the Democratic Republican electors of said districts and in harmony with this organization, and that such special committee be instructed to report without delay"

—beg leave to report:

That your committee, immediately upon organizing, sought the views of prominent Democrats in each of said districts as to the individuals who would best represent the Democratic Republican electors of the said districts upon the General Committee of this organization. That your committee experienced no little difficulty in making such selections. The names of many prominent Democrats in each of the said districts were presented to your committee which do not appear upon the list which your committee recommend, and your committee regret that the number of the representatives of the said districts upon the General Committee is limited, and that they have been obliged to make a selection, and thus leave off the committee many who are strong supporters and influential friends of the organization.

Your committee have carefully investigated the subject referred to them, and believe that the names selected are a fair representation of the sentiment and substantial character of the said district, and present the annexed list of members to constitute the General Committee of the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts for the remainder of the year 1875.

Your committee feel constrained to call your attention to the question which was discussed before the Committee on Discipline when this subject was considered by that committee. An organization, to be efficient, must necessarily be harmonious and united. Elements which tend to create discord and dissension should be eradicated in their inception; they should not be permitted to grow and increase and diffuse their pernicious influences through the organization. Each member of the committee having at heart the welfare of the organization should make known at once to the Committee on Organization the discovery of any individual in the ranks of the party who is not loyal to the organization and in full accord with the principles of the party. This suggestion is particularly appropriate at this time, in view of the action of those who have been dropped from the committee, and who, for substantial reasons, should have been loyal to this organization. Your committee desire to call your attention to the fact that members of our party in this City, when suggestions have been made to them to stand as candidates of the Democratic Party as representatives in the Senate and Assembly of our State, have in a number of instances declined, assigning as a reason for such declination the inconvenience and the sacrifice of private interests which attend their acceptance of the positions. Your committee feel that every Democrat in this country should be willing to do his duty to the country and State, and should be ready to make some personal sacrifice in their interest. The attention of the members of the General Committees of the County is called to this fact, with a view that at the approaching election Democrats of acknowledged ability and character should be placed in nomination by this organization to represent this County in the Senate and Assembly of this State.

Your committee, in the discharge of the duty assigned to them, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Committees of the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts be and are hereby dissolved, and that the rights of said members to hold seats in the General Committee from said districts be abrogated and annulled.

Resolved, That the gentlemen whose names are hereto annexed be and are hereby declared members of the General Committee from the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts, to fill the places declared vacant by the foregoing resolution for the remainder of the year 1875.

Respectfully submitted

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Chairman.
HENRY D. PURROY. SETH C. DOUGLAS.
MAURICE J. POWER. BERNARD REILLY.

Third Assembly District.—John Birmingham, John C. Brogan, Thomas Stanton, Francis O'Reilly, Peter Daley, Michael Burke, Ambrose O'Neil, Patrick Dempsey, William H. Rooney, Patrick Oakley, Owen Cavanagh, Michael Feeney, Thomas McGuire, Patrick McCollum, William Lynch, Daniel O'Reilly, Charles M. Clancy, John J. Slavin.

Eleventh Assembly District.—Augustus Schell, John T. Agnew, Townsend Cox, David Banks, Henry F. Dimock, Henry Gilsey, Menzo Diefendorf, Willis S. Paine, Walter S. Lawrence, William Sauer, George Caulfield, William McMullen, Daniel R. Lyddy, Peter Trainer, Bernard K. Murphy, David McAdam, Michael Dougherty, Francis H. Hamilton, William G. Flammer, Peter Herman, Francis Lynde Stetson, Michael Roche, Nicholas Judge, John Deering, Joseph McDonald, John Wagner, Alfred S. Spaulding, William J. Newman, Adam Hens, Philip Milligan.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—Michael Fitzsimons, William J. Kane, John H. Tietjen, Edward Fitzpatrick, George W. McGlynn, Robert Power, Richard J. Morrison, Thomas J. Hall, Francis Morgan, James J. Deery, James G. Diamond, Thomas Daw, James J. Campbell, Peter Sanger, Christopher Bath, Francis Gorey, Charles Brice, Philip Hoffman, Martin P. Killian, Michael McLoughlin, Felix Dougherty, Peter Farrell, Frederick Helby, John F. Kelly, William Salmon, Thomas H. Fox.

As soon as the report was read ex-Alderman Bernard Reilly, of the Fourteenth District, moved its reception and adoption, and the motion was unanimously carried.

The Secretary of the Committee on Organization was then directed to notify each one of the newly-elected delegates from the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Districts to meet at Tammany Hall at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 3d inst., with the Subcommittee on Discipline, for the purpose of organizing the district delegations and selecting two delegates from each district to the Committee on Organization.

Judge John Flanagan, of the Twenty-third Ward, sent in his resignation, both as a member of the General Committee and the Committee on Organization. The resignation was accepted, and James N. Crowe was received as a delegate to fill Judge Flanagan's place on the General Committee, and John J. Clark, a delegate to the General Committee from the ward, was selected to succeed Judge Flanagan on the Committee on Organization.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE EXPELLED DELEGATES.

In the new delegations three of the old members from the Third District are retained, fifteen from the Eleventh, and twelve from the Fifteenth. The following list of the old delegations will show, by comparison with the new delegations, who were retained and who expelled:

Third District.—Alexander Patton, Sr., Joseph Shannon, Henry Manron, Daniel O'Reilly, John G. O'Keeffe, Francis McKenna, John A. O'Brien, Michael Harrington, John Elder, Jr., James Dougherty, Charles M. Clancy, John O'Neil, Owen Cavanagh, Patrick M. White, James E. Conner, Francis Mangin, James McGuire, James Hayes.

Eleventh District.—Augustus Schell, Willis S. Payne, William Sauer, John Morrissey, Walter S. Lawrence, J. H. Ford, John T. Agnew, Stephen H. Turnbull, Thomas Lynch, Thomas J. Barr, Menzo Diefendorf, George S. Leland, Thomas A. Bancker, William H. McIntyre, Samuel B. Garvin, John R. Fellows, Thomas Mulligan, Thomas Maher, Bernard K. Murphy, James Wall, Peter Trainer, Francis Lynde Stetson, Frank H. Hamilton, Nicholas Judge, Michael Dougherty, Patrick McConnell, Michael Shaughnessy, David McAdam, William G. Flammer, Philip Herrmann.

Fifteenth District.—Thomas A. Ledwith, Peter Radley, John H. Tietjen, William J. Kane, James J. Deery, Francis Morgan, Thomas Costigan, Charles Conley, Michael Fitzsimmons, Valentine Kiessel, Edward Fitzpatrick, John Morris, Henry Alker, Robert Power, Peter Sanger, James P. Rogers, Andrew Fink, Thomas Daw, Leonard Gatman, Patrick Mackey, Richard J. Morrison, Patrick Brady, Thomas J. Hall, George W. McGlynn, James J. Campbell, Francis Becker.

In the Third Assembly District, last evening, the expelled members took the situation quite philosophically, or appeared to do so, and were quite non-committal as to their future course of action. Not one of the expelled delegates would state in terms whether he intended to go into the opposition movement against Tammany, or whether it had been determined to contest the right of the Tammany delegation from the district to be received in the Democratic State Convention next Fall. Mr. Alexander Patton, Sr., the Chairman of the old delegation, said that he had always been a Democrat and had always acted with Tammany Hall when he believed it was right. He had accepted the position of delegate last year at the request of others, and had been made Chairman of the delegation this year without seeking it. Mr. Hayes said that he was not prepared at present to publicly state what he purposed doing. Some criticism was indulged in by friends of the expelled members, on account of the new delegation not comprising any representatives from the five election districts of the Sixth Ward, and none from the Second, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Election Districts of the Fourteenth Ward, and also because the old delegation comprised many temperance men and few liquor-dealers, while the new one was controlled by liquor-dealers and their friends.

Several leading members of the expelled General Committee in the Eleventh (John Morrissey's) District were called upon by a TIMES reporter, with a view to ascertaining their feelings in the matter. "Harry" Ford, one of the most prominent members, had gone to Saratoga to confer with Morrissey, and ex-Police Commissioner Thomas J. Barr was not at his residence. Thomas Mulligan, also a leader in the district, and an intimate friend of Morrissey, declined to make any statement in relation to the action of the Committee on Organization. He was satisfied, he said, with his fate, not wishing to remain on a committee from which his friend had been expelled.

Mr. Thomas Maher, a wealthy coal merchant, residing at No. 316 West Thirty-first street, who is another expelled member of the committee, was more communicative. On reading the names of the new committee for the Eleventh District he said, "I cannot better explain to you my opinion of that committee than by relating a little anecdote. During the revolutionary war, a man living in the district then known as Chelsea, had on his house a flagstaff, fitted so that either of two flags could be displayed at pleasure. While a battle was being fought he had emissaries constantly bringing him information of the fortunes of the fray. When the Americans were victorious he ran up the American flag, and when the tide of battle turned in favor of the British he displayed the Union Jack and hauled down the Stars and Stripes. It is just so with those men named on that committee. They are always ready to hoist the colors of the party likely to win, no matter what its political creed may be; but as for character or consistency it is not to be found among them. Some of those names I have never heard of, and others I think are no credit to the Twentieth Ward. I have been a Democrat for thirty-three years, and voted the straight Democratic ticket during all that time; I have been on the General Committee for the past three years, and I have never seen the district better disciplined than when the reorganization was ordered. I never saw John Morrissey until about a year ago, when I evinced a curiosity to see him, and he was pointed out to me. I have never received any offices or favors from Tammany Hall. I am very glad they dropped me from the General Committee, for I have never gained anything by being on it."

THE ANTI-TAMMANY MOVEMENT.

A prominent member of the anti-Tammany organization in this City has received a letter from a member of the Democratic State Committee, reciting that thousands of Democrats outside of New-York City are opposed to Tammany as a secret society and to the dictation of Mr. John Kelly. Among the names presented for the leadership of the new organization are those of Mr. George W. Varian and Mr. Ward, ex-Minister to China.

THE RUMORED TELEGRAPH COMPACT

NO FURTHER CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTS—RESULTS OF PAST COMBINATIONS.

Rumors of the consolidation of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies still prevailed yesterday, although it was impossible to learn anything definite in regard to it at the offices of either company. Vice President Green, of the Western Union, said that he knew no more about it than he did yesterday, and all he could say was, that officially there had been no such action on the part of his company as had been reported. In reply to a question as to what he thought of the rate named at which the Atlantic and Pacific stock was said to have been taken—twenty cents on the dollar with a guarantee of seven per cent. on the amount of $2,000,000—he said that when the Western Union had leased the lines of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, which had some 16,000 miles of wire—about the same as the Atlantic and Pacific now has—they had guaranteed only four and a half per cent. on $2,000,000. And this he considered a better property than the Atlantic and Pacific, from the fact that it was one of the lines that belonged to what was known as the "Six Party Contract," which was made in 1857. Six companies entered into that contract, and under it agreed to a partition of territory and to exclusive connection with each other. Subsequently two other companies were admitted to the combination, and that laid the foundation for the general consolidation which followed. At present all the companies that belonged to that combination are consolidated except the North-western Telegraph Company, which has its lines in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and some of the Territories on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Montreal Telegraph Company, which has its lines in the Canadas proper and in a small portion of the State of New-York. These companies still held their old rights and privileges under the six party contract, which the Western Union was bound to respect. The Western Union could not build lines in their territory, and could not connect with any others to their detriment. In regard to the effect on rates Mr. Green said he did not think a consolidation would bring about an increase of profit. He knew that a rate of $2 50 to Oregon paid better than one of twenty-five cents to Boston or Washington, and to raise it would certainly be to decrease the amount received. It would not be policy on the part of the company, therefore, to raise the rates for long distances, and to do so between the large cities would be to invite competition, which ought to be avoided.

AN INGENIOUS BURGLAR.

For some time past a young fellow who claimed to belong to one of the yachts at Huntington, Long Island, and who gives his name as Frank Eldridge, has been engaged in selling valuable oil paintings, chromos, toweling, and other household goods in that village, confining his operations principally among families in the outskirts. He represented that he had bought the goods at Sheriff's sale in New-York, and was not very particular about prices, so long as sales could be effected. He cultivated the acquaintance of a number of the best people in the village, taking considerable interest in Sunday-school and church work, and by this means he gained the confidence of many respectable people. On Friday, after disposing of a lot of goods in the manner described, he left for New-York with the understanding that he would return and accompany a Sunday-school excursion. After his departure it was accidentally discovered that two houses on Mill Dam lane, temporarily unoccupied, during the absence of the owners had been broken into and robbed of all pictures, linen, and other articles that could be easily carried away. Suspicion at once pointed to Eldridge, and it was found that the goods sold by him had been stolen from these houses, one of which is owned by Mr. James Eckerson, and the other by Mrs. Bradford Platt. All the articles were readily identified, some of them even having the marks of the owners upon them. When Eldridge returned in the morning, not suspecting that his operations had been discovered, he was taken into custody by Officer Delong, and examined before Justice Rolph. He was committed to the Riverhead Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

AN OUTRAGE AT A CHURCH.

Some unknown person or persons entered the building of the Prospect Hill Reformed Church, in Eighty-fifth street, near Second avenue, between Thursday morning and Friday night last, through a window in the Sunday-school room, and, after scattering all the library books, kindled a fire in the furnace and burned all the fans in the building, and also a number of Bibles, singing books, class-books, Sunday-school papers, lesson-sheets, catalogues, by-laws, and record books. Some of the collection plates were damaged and bent, and others used to mix a mess of mucilage and ink, with which the walls, carpet, seats, and organ keys were smeared. The books not otherwise damaged had their leaves pasted together with mucilage. The Police knew nothing of the affair, which was not discovered until the church was opened yesterday. The amount of damage is unknown.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED GLOVES.

Custom-house Inspectors Steen, Griffin, and Hastings, yesterday, seized ten dozen kid gloves found concealed on the person of an unknown man on Pier No. 50 North River. The gloves were brought on shore from the French steam-ship Pereire, from Havre. Inspectors Donohue, McGinty, and Masurier made a seizure of 4,200 India rubber balloons, yesterday, found concealed on the person of an unknown man coming from the same vessel. They were taken to the seizure-room of the Custom-house, with the gloves, where they will remain until the proper action regarding them is taken by the authorities.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. John Forsyth, of West Point, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. William F. Barry, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

State Senator Daniel H. Cole, of Albion, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. Bakhméteff, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. H. H. Wells, of Virginia, and Rev. Charles R. Weld, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman B. T. Biggs, of Delaware, and Major R. J. Evans, of the British Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, United States Army, and William T. Wright, United States Consul at Santos, Brazil, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrested 2,031 persons last week.

Major Hart granted 172 permits during the past week. Amount received, $229.

Marshal Kelly, of the Mayor's office, issued 138 licenses last week, and received in fees $521.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners are still engaged in examining plans. No meeting was held yesterday.

The vital statistics for the week ending yesterday show 815 deaths, 112 marriages, 403 births, and 50 still-births.

Postmaster James deposited $50,100 in the United States Sub-Treasury last week, the proceeds of the sales of postage stamps during that time.

Richard Casey, of No. 200 Hamilton av., Brooklyn, yesterday fell through the hatchway of the steamer Olympia, lying at Pier No. 21 North River, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

The steam-boat Plymouth Rock, with 1,500 passengers on board, arrived at Long Branch yesterday afternoon. The passengers were landed at Brighton Pier, and Gilmore's Band gave a musical matinée at the East End Hotel. The excursionists returned to the City in the evening.

The abstract report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending yesterday gives the range of the barometer for the week as .273 inch; the range of the thermometer as 21 degrees; the total amount of rain for the week as 2.89 inches, and the distance traveled by the wind as 618 miles.

Several burglaries were reported yesterday. One was at the house of Mr. James Witherspoon, No. 158 West Fifty-third street, where jewelry and other articles, valued at $480, were stolen. Another was the apartment of Mrs. Georgia Keyser, No. 213 Bowery, where goods worth $90 were taken. On Friday night, furs worth $75 were taken from No. 67 East One Hundred and Twelfth street.

Following are the arrivals at Castle Garden for the week ending yesterday: Steam-ship England, from Liverpool, 266; Republic, from Liverpool, 164; State of Nevada, from Liverpool, 140; Maas, from Rotterdam, 56; Pommerania, from Hamburg, 229; August Andre, from Antwerp, 39; Pereire, from Havre, 29; Utopia, from Glasgow, 180; Greece, from Havre, 77; Rhein, from Bremen, 230; Egypt, from Liverpool, 238. Total, 1,678.

There was no indication yesterday that Tweed would give the $3,000,000 bail. Arrest Deputy Quincy said yesterday that if the bail had been decreased to $1,000,000, he thought Mr. Tweed would have been able to give it, but that he did not think Mr. Tweed could obtain the amount of bail required, nor that he would deposit that amount with the Sheriff, as it would probably be attached if he did.

The following foreign mails were sent from the New-York Post Office, yesterday: Per steam-ship City of Richmond, for Queenstown and Liverpool, 27,480 letters and 44 bags of newspapers; per steamship Maine, for Southampton and Bremen, 18,139 letters and 20 bags of newspapers; per steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow, 1,750 letters and 8 bags of newspapers. Total, 47,360 letters and 72 bags of newspapers.

In response to inquiries made yesterday concerning what recognition of the anniversary of Emancipation Day the colored people of the City proposed to make, Rev. Highland Garnet said that there would not be any public celebration to-day by any organized body of colored people; nor would there be any on Monday, other than a gathering of the more youthful and festive colored people at Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 539 arrests during the past week.

There are 567 prisoners at present in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Yesterday the Police, firemen, and other officials of the city received their pay for the month of July.

Superintendent Folk's trial, which was to have been finished yesterday, was adjourned, owing to the absence of Police Commissioner Hurd.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday it was resolved to give the contract for repairing the Controller's office to J. J. Leonard for $570, and for dredging Wallabout Canal to William M. Tebo for $4,500.

George W. Davis, a farmer residing in Jamaica, Long Island, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday, on a charge of obtaining the wages of two laborers on the Long Island Railroad by forgery and false pretenses.

Beyond the removal, to make way for Democrats, of Messrs. Myers and Spencer, clerks, and Dr. Colton, Sanitary Inspector, only business of a routine character was transacted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health.

James Jourdan, aged five years, was run over and instantly killed by an ice-wagon, in Cole street, yesterday afternoon. Hugh McGonigle, the driver of the wagon, was arrested. The boy's body was removed to his parents' residence, at No. 35 Cole street.

Next Tuesday the Supervisors will hold a meeting at which will be designated the two local papers in which the laws affecting the county will be published during the year. Contracts for furnishing supplies to the Penitentiary will also be awarded.

Residents in North Elliott place, between Park and Flatbush avenues, complain of the filthy condition of the street. The Board of Health has been frequently petitioned since the hot weather set in, but not the slightest regard has been paid to the appeals of the citizens.

A number of burglaries have occurred and many daring attempts at burglary have recently been made in the Ninth Precinct. Capt. McLaughlin, who commands the precinct, complains that its area is too large, and the force of men at his disposal too small, to properly protect the property of citizens residing within its limits.

Tax Collector Furey made the following appointments in his office yesterday: David T. Roach, Charles Johnson, Philip Casey, Patrick Burns, Samuel L. Free, Louis Wilderoter, and Cornelius T. Canfield, Deputy Collectors of Assessments; Francis J. Brice, Thomas Meany, William H. Furey, William H. Herbert, Thomas J. Forker, John P. Scrymser, H. M. Clark, John Frost, C. H. Brown, and Patrick Walsh, Clerks.

Miss Minnie and Miss Lillian Conway, daughters of the late Mrs. Sarah G. Conway, were notified on Friday evening that they would be expected to leave their apartments over the theatre by noon yesterday. A furniture dealer was summoned, who considerately gave the young ladies $900 for furniture which quite recently cost over $3,000. Until their departure for Europe the Misses Conway will board at a New-York hotel.

Mr. Beecher will leave Brooklyn to-morrow for the White Mountains, in accordance with his usual custom at this season of the year, to escape the "hay fever." He will be accompanied by Messrs. Sage, White, Dike, and Cleveland. At East Hampton, Mass., the party will be joined by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and other friends of Mr. Beecher. During his sojourn on the mountains Mr. Beecher will preach every Sunday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Negotiations are in progress to secure steam boat communication between New-Rochelle and New-York.

The union camp-meeting of the A. M. E. Zion churches of Westchester County will be held this year in the woods of Joseph K. Johnson, near Pelhamville Station, commencing on Thursday, Aug. 12, and ending Aug. 23. A portion of the funds will be appropriated toward completing a new house of worship at Central Mount Vernon.

A contract has been awarded to Davis & Kelly to construct the reservoir for the Yonkers Water-works for $45,064 50. The reservoir is to be completed by the 1st of July, 1876, in time to celebrate the centennial of the nation by a grand display of pure water. Bids for pumping engines and boilers were opened a few days ago, varying in amounts from $10,000 to $35,500. The engines are required to raise 1,500,000 gallons of water in sixteen hours to a height of 225 feet, but the Commissioners have not yet acted in the matter.

A grand social reunion and second annual visit to the New-York Catholic Protectory in the town of West Chester, will commence to-morrow. Extensive arrangements have been made to render the affair a most enjoyable one for all denominations. The entertainment, which will be continued every day the ensuing week, will embrace music and dancing, swings, shooting gallery, amusing, military and other exercises by children of the institution, inspection of the workshops in full operation, Punch and Judy show, and speaking by distinguished individuals. The O'Connell centennial will be celebrated on Friday next. The beautiful grove in which the picnic will be held is located on the Harlem River branch of the New-Haven Railroad, fifteen minutes' ride from the depot, near Harlem Bridge. The last train will leave the grounds at 8 P. M.

LONG ISLAND.

There will be an election for two members of the Board of Education of the village of Jamaica to-morrow afternoon, at the public school building. The polls are open from 5 to 7 o'clock. The outgoing members are Lewis L. Fosdick and John C. Acker, who are candidates for re-election.

A decree of divorce was granted in December, 1874, by Judge Tappen, of the Supreme Court, to Marsena N. Jones, which nominally separated her from Albert K. Jones, who was then in South America, and had no knowledge of the proceedings. It was understood that she was to marry the lawyer who conducted the case, but, instead, she married one Frederick Robert, of New-York, and the pair are now absent on a wedding tour in Europe. Through the filing of the papers in the Queens County Clerk's Office, Mr. Jones has at last been informed that he is no longer a married man, and it is said that he proposes to return and have the case reopened.

NEW-JERSEY.

The census returns of Orange City fix the population at 10,911.

Joseph Smith, of No. 552 West Forty-seventh street, New-York, while rowing in the river off Weehawken Friday, fell overboard and was drowned. He was nineteen years of age. His body was not recovered.

County Physician Stout has ordered Coroner Lynch to hold an inquest over the remains of the body of the supposed river pirate who was killed on Thursday night by the oil explosion at the foot of Morgan street, Jersey City. The Coroner will commence to take testimony to-morrow evening.

Charles Dowell, a brakeman in the employ of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, leaned from the steps of his car at Red Bank to look forward Thursday night. His head was brought in contact with a beam. The skull was fractured and one of his eyes was gouged out. His injuries are thought to be fatal.

William Burns, employed by the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company, was arrested last night for cruelty to animals. He has charge of the extra team employed to assist in drawing the cars up Hudson City Hill. One of the horses is troubled with an "interference" of the feet, and has immense sores on his fore ankles. The animal was evidently suffering great agony. Officer Eaton's attention being called to the matter, he arrested Burns, the driver, and put the suffering horse in the rink.

In the case of Mary Gately, the young woman who was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd, in Newark, Judge Knapp yesterday decided that if the counsel would incorporate in his affidavit on which the application for habeas corpus was made a statement that Miss Gately was of age, he would order her discharge. If she was under age her father had as much right to send her to the House of the Good Shepherd as to a boarding-school. The counsel could not incorporate that fact in the affidavit, and the court refused to interfere.

At the annual meeting of the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the State of New-Jersey held in Atlantic City, James C. Stevens, of Jersey City, was elected Great Sachem; D. C. Van Note, of Camden, Great Senior Sagamore; C. O. Pedrick, of Salem, Great Junior Sagamore; J. H. Kane, of Trenton, Great Prophet; H. G. Davis, of Bridgeton, Great Chief of Records; C. H. Chew, of Salem, Great Keeper of Wampum, and Walter P. Wells, of Trenton, and James A. Parsons, of Camden, were chosen representatives to the Great Council of the United States.

In the case of Miller, the cook of the steam-tug Thomas Cornell, who was drowned in the bay on Sunday last, and whose body is awaiting inquest on Staten Island, Coroner Tappan and Chief of Police Blake, of Staten Island, yesterday visited the Jersey City authorities, and requested the attendance of Peter Dalton, who saw the man thrown overboard, at the inquest on Thursday evening next. John Leonard, who is charged with the homicide, professed his willingness to be taken to Staten Island to attend the inquest, but ex-Judge Seymour, his counsel, interposed an objection, and he will not go.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Eight steamers left this port for foreign ports yesterday—six for Europe, one for Aspinwall, and one for San Domingo. The passenger list of each of them was small, and they all carried out large cargoes of grain, cotton, provisions, and general merchandise. Following are the lists of passengers:

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Miss Anna Lavignier, Miss Ann Moffatt, Miss Mead, Miss M. Crowder, Mrs. Selina Mullineux, Mr. Haggard, Mr. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Argillet, George C. Clark, Charles E. White, Francis J. Sullivan, Mr. Doherty, Mr. Bruce, James Hunter, E. C. Palmer, E. C. Delabarre, Eugene McLoughlin, A. Harcourt and servant, Rev. James O'Rourke, Joseph Crowder, R. B. Tompkins, L. E. Walker, J. H. B. Beck, Leon Lefevre, St. Clair Dodgson, Rev. Root. Hazleton, W. G. Lathrop, Jr., H. Stanley Maples, Dr. G. F. England, B. Fortuno, J. Masfener, Miss Jennie Patterson, Mrs. Hessenburg, Edward F. Hackett, Jason G. Myer, R. M. Gomez, C. L. Gorton, Mr. Flett, Mrs. Flett, Capt. John Brittan, John J. White, J. Fraser, J. B. Margerison, G. V. Chadwick, T. C. Fraaquement, W. A. Tomlinson, John Ballantine, A. E. Pinney, Mrs. A. E. Pinney, Miss E. Goldsmith, George Bunting, Emanuel Bunting, E. Bermudez.

In steam-ship China, for Liverpool.—J. G. Sterry, Miss Maggie Kerby, Miss Lizzie Kerby, R. H. Wolff, Miss Jessie Alexander, Dr. Christy and wife, W. F. Haeussler, Miss Goodrich, E. McLean, G. H. Washburn, Mme. O'Meara and two companions, Mme. French and two companions, Mme. Lancaster and two companions, Mme. Van Dyke and two companions, Master Edgar Wainwright, Mgr. Roncetti, Dr. Ubaldi, Miss Annie E. Johnston, Miss Ella Harris, James Johnston, William Harris, C. Wattley, John Harper, George H. Belcher, E. O. Greenwood, C. W. Greenwood, George Johnson, Alexander Gilchrist, C. W. May, Dr. T. J. Beran, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mann, Miss Mann, Miss Allie Mann, John G. Nutting, Edward Hill, Charles J. M. Gwinn, Mrs. N. C. Stephen and daughter, Sister Mary Phillips and companion, Lieut. William Neilson, L. H. Parkhurst, Dennis Kerwin, Miss E. Deaville, Rev. J. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Barrett, Dr. Charles Adams, Miss Julia Adams, Very Rev. T. Simler, Rev. X. Manclere, Bro. J. Ziegler, Bro. B. Benninghausen, Judge Peabody, two Misses Bolger, Miss Nelson, C. M. Travers, G. Rolfe.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. L. Kuchel, Miss Kuchel and infant, Miss Julia Piggot, Mme. D. J. Mathy, Miss E. Brown, William Sturges, T. E. Grindon, Thomas Lovell, Mrs. M. Wilkinson, X. de Claviere, George B. Loveday, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., Derwent Smith, Charles Snowden, Mrs. Snowden, Sister Smarius, Sister Woisard, A. Snider Pellegrini, George Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, George Henderson, Jr., Master Andrew Henderson, William Baldry, T. N. Swift, W. H. Pars, Mrs. G. W. Fuller, Mrs. James B. Eades, Miss Addie Eades, Miss Mattie Eades, William H. Pratt, Mr. Furniss.

In steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—Thomas Fisher, Donald Alexander, C. H. Killinger, Dr. John Montgomery, Robert F. Bevan, Thomas Mackay, George Massie, Miss Brigeda Biaggi, Miss Annie R. McNee, Warren C. Bevan, Mrs. Warren C. Bevan, Mrs. J. L. Prosens, Miss M. L. Prosens, Mrs. B. J. Hawley, Mrs. Shankin, Miss Kate Lyons, William Fowle, Ellis Margenson, N. N. Withington, Francis Dunlap, Miss Mary Smith, Charles M. Traver, J. C. Ross, William Semple, J. B. Wells, Mrs. N. N. Wells, Miss M. J. Nichols.

In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.—Dr. A. Leffingwell, Mr. Warren, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Miss Merrill, R. David, Joseph Glauber, Henry B. Hathaway, Rev. P. Mazella, Benedict Gulner, Hyacinthe Hudon, Ferdinand Fauré, Mrs. Fauré and child, C. Atwood, William Dart, Mrs. Jane Appleton, Miss Minnie Appleton, Master Charles Appleton, Mrs. S. B. Bennard, James E. Kenny, Mrs. M. Laine, Dr. Colmache, Wright Wilson, Edward Wilson, T. M. Coan, Miss Coan, Henry Leland, Mr. Freeman, Alfred Mills, Owen Lloyd, John Palmer.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—Mrs. Mary Peters, Mrs. A. H. Johns, Charles Preetorious, W. J. Dibble, Julius Jones, W. B. Cleeves, D. Meschendorf and wife, Miss Thompson, C. Springer, C. W. Wyman, William Petens, Charles Daniels, James Ford, W. W. West, H. L. Ferrill.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—W. A. Holmes, G. S. Lintott, A. Darrell, Mrs. Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Aplin, Miss A. Richards, Master Duffield, J. H. Putman, A. M. Fletcher, N. Mowbrey, E. Dorlie, Rev. W. G. Cadman, Mr. and Miss Weaver, E. Hill, M. Hill, Rev. W. Ireland, A. Weinstein, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hanes, F. A. Denning, H. Pringle, Rev. T. Cooper, H. A. Hahn, Mr. and Miss Lee, R. Mees, W. R. Davies, Mrs. H. Heape, G. Helmick, Mrs. A. Adams, Mrs. A. Graham, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Bradley, L. Meanoy, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, Miss L. Brewster, Miss M. Brewster, D. McCall, A. Duncan, G. W. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Ruddell and infant, Rev. A. Bandin, S. J. Parker, S. A. Beysman, Miss L. Pain, Mrs. Cosh and infant, J. Blankarling, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Rev. F. Dent, W. Connell, A. Jones, Rev. J. McAulay, Rev. F. French, A. Ross, M. O. O'Brien, A. W. Burton, Mrs. M. Callaher and son, J. Callagher, T. Connor, W. H. Connor, Mrs. F. Leifeut, daughter, and maid, Mrs. W. M. Smith and son, A. H. Rooy, A. Mees, Col. G. D. Waring.

In steam-ship Dakota from Liverpool.—Rev. C. N. Sims, Mr. Ward, Miss Dawson, Col. Markle, Mrs. Riley, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Laurent, Miss Boyns, Mr. Preson, Mr. Superville, Mrs. Savage and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cunio and child, Mrs. M. Cunio and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. Valandingham and two children, R. F. Weaga and three children, W. Crohn, W. Strange, J. Lippino, J. Spinato, C. S. Lucy, Mrs. McLoughlin.

In steam-ship New-Orleans, from New-Orleans.—W. E. Cooper and wife, Miss Annie J. Moore, L. Aleus, Charles Heck, H. B. Stevens, Mrs. Schutz, James Cooney, L. A. Sears, J. Picot, William Brown, J. R. Doyle, W. S. Hannery, M. Kieduff, L. Calderin, Mrs. Sarah Williams, Joseph Conklin, William Morrow.

In steam-ship Tyco Brahe, from Santos and Rio Janeiro.—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wright, six children, governess and servant; H. R. Gardner, J. J. Bajot, Nicolas Babio.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:56 | Sun sets.....7:16 | Moon sets....8:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...7:50 | Gov. Island...8:39 | Hell Gate..10:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SATURDAY, July 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Republic, Glendell, Liverpool, R. J. Cortis; City of Richmond, Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; England, Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; William P. Clyde, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Cortis, Freeman, New Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Main, Reichmann, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point & Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; China, (Br.) Gill, Liverpool, Eng., C. G. Francklyn; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Experiment, Pierce, Philadelphia, James Hand; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, W. P. Garrison.

Ship Carl, Beckelman, Antwerp, H. Koop & Co.

Barks Gipsey, Cremer, Rotterdam, Snow & Burgess; Blue Bird, Michener, London, C. W. Bertaux; Lizzie Merry, Lawrence, Kingston, Jam., S. De Cordova; Arcturus, Dent, Amsterdam, Heney & Parker.

Brig Mary Fink, Dyer, Alicante, John Zittlosen.

Schrs. Nelly Potter, Howard, Washington, N. C., W. R. Hinmanto; Dart, Campbell, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Annie Bell, Townsend, Alexandria, Va., and Georgetown, D. C., Austen & Hawkins; J. D. Robinson, Glover, Penarth Roads, for order, James W. Elwell & Co.; J. W. Hine, Pelton, Corpus Christi, Tupper & Beattie; Pedro Verello, Evans, Montevideo, G. W. Brown; Treasure, Wilson, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Son; Kate Wentworth, Mead, Demerara, Leaycraft & Co.; D. H. Bisbee, Ellis, Maranham, G. Amsinck & Co.; Edward Waite, Lee, Riga, Marcus Hunter & Co.; Howard Holden, Williams, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; J. T. Hibbard, Merriam, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Frances G. Davis, Taylor, Porto Bello, U. S. C., E. J. Wenberg; B. I. Hazard, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Grace Andrews, Andrews, Amsterdam, Snow & Burgess; E. J. Palmer, Stevens, Tampico, via Laguayra, Thebaud Brothers.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool July 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 78 cabin and 238 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. July 23, lat. 51 04, lon. 16 14, passed a Guion and a Cunard steamer bound E.; 24th, lat. 49 19, lon. 28 33, passed steam-ship Spain, hence for Liverpool; 25th, lat. 49, lon. 29 56, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 26th, lat. 45 55, lon. 40 16, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 27th, lat. 43 27, lon. 46 58, passed ship Success, hence for Antwerp; 28th, lat. 42 27, lon. 52 42, passed steam-ship Erin, hence for Liverpool; 29th, lat. 41 36, lon. 58 19, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; 30th, lat. 40 54, lon. 68 36, passed a German bark bound W., showing signal letters Q B H J.

Steam-ship Dakota, (new Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool July 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 32 cabin and 50 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. July 28, lat. 42 50, lon. 51, passed a large iceberg.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston July 28, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co. Is anchored off Long Branch.

Steam-ship Tyco Brahe, (Br.,) Miller, Santos July 2 and Rio Janeiro 10th, with coffee and 13 passengers to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans July 24 and South-west Pass 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston July 24 and Key West 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Britannic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool July 22 and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Eliza Everett, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dunkerton, Belfast, Ireland, June 19, via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Robena, Hagen, Reval May 25, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Bark Nenuphar, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Walker, Liverpool June 21, via Sydney, C. B., July 21, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Matilda C. Smith, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Liverpool June 5, via Sydney, C. B., July 17, in ballast to master.

Bark T. K. Welden, Colson, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Antilles, (of Portland,) Skinner, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Bride, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bartaby, New-Haven, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Christina, (of Montreal,) Thompson, Cienfuegos July 12, with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.

Brig A. B. Stronack, (Br.,) Jones, Sagua July 19, with sugar to order—vessel to Heney and Parker.

Schr. Julia Clinch, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Maloney, Musquash, N. B., 6 ds., via Vineyard Haven, with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Addie Jordan, (of Saco,) Leavitt, Brunswick, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. July 27, found the vessel to have sprung a leak; sounded and found three feet of water in the hold; all hands put to the pumps until the 29th, when, being completely exhausted, bore up for Delaware Breakwater; got new pumps and eight additional men, and proceeded; on arrival at this port had three and one-half feet water in the hold.

Schr. D. and J. Lee, Smith, Fernandina 6 ds., with lumber to E. G. Brown—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Joseph Franklin, Hankin, Virginia.

Schr. B. Oliphant, Truax, Virginia.

Schr. Dennie Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Ontara, (of Machias,) Pettigrew, Turk's Island 16 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with salt to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Alta V. Cole, Mitchell, St. Andrews Bay, Fla., 16 ds., with lumber to C. M. Tremain—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Alamo, (of Machias,) Sanborn, Two Rivers, N. S. 30 ds., with spiling to A. Richardson.

Schr. Lucy (of Eastport,) Holden, Windsor, N. S. 9 ds., with plaster to Witherspoon Bros.—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Globe, Herrick, Bangor, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Richard W. Denham, Denham, Bowdoinham, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Henry Means, Smith, Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Mosher, Portland, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. L. B. Sargent, Rogers, Deer Isle, with granite to Bridge Co.

Schr. Decorra, (of Machias,) Hart, Shulee, N. S. 10 ds., with spiling to order.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Squires, Newport for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pacific, Ginn, Wareham.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Allen, Wareham.

Schr. E. A. Cheesbro Robinson, Westport.

Schr. Planter, Mills, Bristol.

Schr. Roger Parmalee, Wells, Sag Harbor.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Rogers, Yarmouth.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to E. Haley.

Schr. John Comstock, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, Taunton.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton.

Schr. Emma L. C. Windsor, Hart, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Raynor, Allen, Fall River.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, Fall River.

Schr. Vermilion, Pond, Fall River.

Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Reed, Portland, Conn., for Washington, D. C.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. Pharo, Watson, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. S. Dean, Hendrickson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hickman, Small, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. P. Phillips, Evans, New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Coffin, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Neptune, Murray, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dr. W. R. Powers, Beebe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George C. Burdett, Clark, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Farran, Lindsley, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Escort, Phinney, New-Haven.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, New-Haven.

Schr. Pushaw, Alley, Providence.

Schr. J. H. Counce, Wyman, Providence.

Schr. Brandywine, King, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Katrina Vancourtland, Coe, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Harper, Connors, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Terry, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Diverty, Carroll, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry, Anderson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Wright, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Hall, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Storm, Lynch, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. & L. Oakley, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, light, N.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Victoria, for Glasgow; Republic, City of Richmond, China, and England, for Liverpool; Olympia, for London; Tybee, for San Domingo; G. W. Clyde, for Galveston; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Cortes, for New-Orleans; Wyanoke, for Richmond; ship Lancaster, for London; barks Ceres, for Stettin; Saga, for Havre; Fanny, for Antwerp; Idolique, for Riga; Canny Scott, for Adelaide; Morning Star, for St. Jago; Cardenas, for Havana; Gipsey, for Continent; brig Mary Fink, for Alicante; schrs. Herbert E., for Brazos; B. I. Hazard, for Georgetown, D. C.; J. S. Beecham, A. P. Cranmer, James Slater, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, July 31.—Steam-ship Indiana passed in at 12 o'clock to-day. Schr. John McAdams remains, for New-York. At the pier, discharging, schr. E. and G. W. Hinds, from Calais, Me., with lumber. Schrs. Francis Register and Joseph Atkins are here ldg.; schr. James Hoyt is here in ballast; the steamer George W. Elder (not the Richmond as before reported) remains for New-York; the steamer Nederland went to sea at 8:30 P. M.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 31—P. M.—Bark Alba, (Dan.,) from Ivigtut, is now off Finn's Point coming up. Steam-ship Nederland, for Antwerp, passed down at 2 P. M. Steamers Roman, for Boston, and Wyoming, for Savannah, passed down at 1:45 P. M. Steamer Hunter, for Providence; schrs. Annabelle, for Boston, Lucy Church, for Providence, and yacht Eva passed down at 2:40 P. M.

VINEYARD HAVEN.—Arrived, 30th, schrs. Thomas H. Sweeney, Estelle Day, G. W. Rawley, and Paul P. Kelley, Boston, for Philadelphia; A. Hammond, Saco, for Philadelphia; Maggie J. Chadwick, Boston, for Baltimore; Enos B. Phillips, Richmond, Me., for Baltimore; Mary A. Trainer, Lynn, for Baltimore; Alida, Boston, for New-York; Mabel Hall, Richmond, Me., for New-York; Island Belle, Eastport, for New-York; James H. Tripp, Chatham, for New-York; Freddie Eaton, Calais, for Warren; Onward, Bristol for New-Bedford.

Sld. schrs. Sandy Point, James W. Haig, J. C. Cottingham, Mary, Mary Shields, and William Salter. Wind S. W., fresh.

Arr. 31st, schr. H. D. Halstead, (Br.,) Philadelphia, for St. John.

Sld. all before reported excepting schrs. M. Taylor, Jachin, H. D. Halstead. (Br.)

Arr. schr. S. F. K. James, (Br.,) St. John, for orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 31.—Arr. brig Dorothea, from Santos, for orders. Spoken July 22, Italian schr. Tannita, New-York, for Genoa, in lat. 29 N., lon. 70 W., and on the 29th, bark Atlanta, bound S., in lat. 34 N., lon. 73 W.

PASSES, July 31.—Arr. bark Eloisa, Porto Rico.

Sld. bark Enea.

On bar steamer State of Alabama.

BOSTON, July 31.—Arr. bark Esther, Loring, Havre.

PORTLAND, Me., July 31.—Cld. schr. P. L. Smith, Boston.

Arr. schrs. Eliza Ellen, Boston; Ellen, Morrison, Portsmouth; Idale, Spofford, Calais.

Cld. schrs. Bramhall, New-York; P. S. Lindsay, Boston; Neptune's Bride, Calais; City of Ellsworth, Three Sisters, Friendship, and Capitol, Booth Bay; Richmond, Fair Haven.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 31.—Sld. for the United States, J. F. Mann, Aim, J. G. Norwood, Camilla, Cortadier, "Penny" Constantine, Vingolf, Imperial, Kenilworth, Kedderkirk, Derby, Regulus, Ajax, Valparaiso.

Arr. out from the United States, Messina.

Arr. from the United States on the 27th inst., Tetens, Sophie, T. H. Armstrong, Ocata, Arietta.

Arr. from the United States on the 31st inst., Pucello, Pascal, Nostro Padre, Snekiokka, Adriatic, Nina, Portia, Campidoglio, Andrea, Lovico.

HAVRE, July 31.—The General Trans-atlantic Company's steam-ship France left here for New-York this morning at 8 o'clock.

QUEENSTOWN, July 31.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. McMicken, from New-York July 21, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8 o'clock A. M. to-day.

GOOD HEALTH

Depends as much upon the *food that we eat* as any other agency. SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT, manufactured at the *Atlantic Flour Mills* Brooklyn, is the *Perfection of Healthful Food*. It makes a variety of *delicious dishes*. For *children* and *invalids* particularly the *dyspeptic*, it is invaluable. Indorsed by *physicians* and *thousands* using it.

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